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THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CALENDAR

FOR THE YEAR

1879-80.

BOMBAY:
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1879.

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ABBREVIATIONS.

A	Ahmedábád High School.
Ah	Ahmednagar High School.
Ah M.	Ahmedábád Mission High School.
Ak	Akolá High School
Am	Amraoti High School.
B	Belgáum Sirdars' High School.
Bh	Bhávnagar High School.
Bis	Bishop's High School, Poona.
B H	Bombay High School
B P	Bombay Private English School.
B Pro	Bombay Proprietary School.
Br	Broach High School.
B S	Baroda High School.
Ch	Chandanvádi High School, Bombay.
D.	Deccan College.
Dh.	Dhárvád High School.
Dhu.	Dhuliá High School.
E.	Elphinstone College.
E.S.	Elphinstone High School.
E.H.	Engineering School, Haidarábád.
F G.A.	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay
F	Fort High School.
G A	General Assembly's Institution, Bombay
L	Government Law School.
G.	Grant Medical College
H	Haidarábád High School.
H M.	Haidarábád Mission School.
K.	Kárwár High School
Kat.	Kattiawár High School.
N	Narad High School
N S.	Nasik High School
P.	Poona High School
P.E.	Poona Civil Engineering College
P.M	Poona Free Church Mission Institution.
P.N.	Poona Native Institution.
P.T.	Private Tuition.
R.	Rájárám High School, Kolhápur.
Rat	Ratnágiri High School.

R M.	Robert Money Institution, Bombay
S	Satárá High School
Sc	Scottish High School, Byculla.
Sh.	Shikárpur High School.
N J	Náráyan Jagonnath High School, Karáchi.
Sir C	Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Navsári Madresa
Sir J.	Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Parsi Benevolent Institution.
Su	Surat High School
Su M	Surat Mission High School
St M	St Mary's Institution, Bombay
St. M P.	St Mary's Institution, Poona
St X.	St Xavier's College.
St V	St Vincent's High School, Poona.

LIBRARY

I.

Bombay University Almanac.

APRIL 1, 1879, TO MARCH 31, 1880.

B 2—1 B U

APRIL, 1879

1	Tues.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts** at 4½ P.M.
2	Wed.	
3	Thurs.	
4	Fri.	
5	Sat.	
6		
7	Mon.	
8	Tues.	
9	Wed.	
10	Thurs	
11	Fri.	
12	Sat.	
13		
14	Mon.	**Examination for F.A. begins.**
15	Tues.	
16	Wed.	
17	Thurs.	
18	Fri.	
19	Sat	
20		
21	Mon.	First Term in Arts & Civil Engineering ends.
22	Tues.	
23	Wed.	
24	Thurs.	
25	Fri.	
26	Sat.	
27		
28	Mon.	
29	Tues.	
30	Wed.	First Term in Medicine ends.

MAY, 1879

1	Thurs.	F. A. Results declared.
2	Fri.	
3	Sat.	
4	Sun	
5	Mon.	
6	Tues.	
7	Wed.	
8	Thurs.	
9	Fri.	
10	Sat.	
11	Sun.	
12	Mon.	
13	Tues.	
14	Wed.	
15	Thurs.	
16	Fri.	
17	Sat.	
18	Sun.	
19	Mon.	
20	Tues.	
21	Wed.	
22	Thurs.	
23	Fri.	
24	Sat.	Queen Victoria born, 1819.
25	Sun.	
26	Mon.	
27	Tues.	
28	Wed.	
29	Thurs.	
30	Fri.	
31	Sat.	

JUNE, 1879

1	Sun.	
2	Mon	
3	Tues.	
4	Wed.	
5	Thurs.	
6	Fri.	
7	Sat.	
8	Sun.	
9	Mon.	Second Term in Arts and Civil Engineering [begins
10	Tues.	
11	Wed.	
12	Thurs	
13	Fri.	[Cursetjee Prize.
14	Sat.	*Last day of sending in* Poems for the Homejee
15	Sun.	Second Term in Medicine begins.
16	Mon.	
17	Tues.	
18	Wed	
19	Thurs.	
20	Fri.	Queen Victoria's Accession, 1837.
21	Sat	
22	Sun.	
23	Mon.	
24	Tues	
25	Wed.	
26	Thurs	
27	Fri	Monthly Meeting of the Syndicate at 5½ P M.
28	Sat.	
29	Sun.	
30	Mon.	

JULY, A.D.		
1	Tues.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts** at 1½ P.M.
2	Wed	
3	Thurs	
4	Fri	
5	Sat.	
6	Sun.	
7	Mon	
8	Tues	
9	Wed.	
10	Thurs.	
11	Fri.	
12	Sat.	
13	Sun.	
14	Mon	
15	Tues	*Last day for application for* F.M. Examination.
16	Wed	
17	Thurs	
18	Fri	UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY INCORPORATED, 1857.
19	Sat	
20	Sun.	
21	Mon	
22	Tues.	
23	Wed.	
24	Thurs	
25	Fri.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5¼ P.M.
26	Sat	
27	Sun.	
28	Mon	*Last day of sending in* Essays for the Karsandas Mulji Prize and the Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama Prize, and for notifying new subjects.
29	Tues.	
30	Wed.	
31	Thurs	

AUGUST, 1879.

1	Fri.	
2	Sat.	
3	Sun	
4	Mon	
5	Tues.	
6	Wed.	
7	Thurs.	
8	Fri.	
9	Sat.	
10	Sun	
11	Mon.	
12	Tues	
13	Wed.	
14	Thurs.	
15	Fri.	
16	Sat	
17	Sun	
18	Mon	*Last day of Application* for M.A. Examination.
19	Tues	
20	Wed	
21	Thurs	
22	Fri.	
23	Sat.	
24	Sun.	
25	Mon.	
26	Tues	
27	Wed	
28	Thurs	
29	Fri.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5¼ P.M.
30	Sat	
31	Sun	

SEPTEMBER, 1872.

1	Mon.	[*from Examiners.*
2	Tues.	Question Papers for F. M. Examination due
3	Wed.	
4	Thurs.	
5	Fri.	UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS INCORPORATED, 1857.
6	Sat.	
7	Sun.	
8	Mon.	
9	Tues.	
10	Wed.	
11	Thurs.	
12	Fri.	
13	Sat.	
14	Sun.	
15	Mon.	Second Term in Arts, Civil Engineering and
16	Tues.	Medicine ends. **Examination for F.M. begins.**
17	Wed.	*Last day of Application* for Matriculation,
18	Thurs.	LL.B., and LL.B. Honours Examinations, and
19	Fri.	for the Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarships.
20	Sat.	
21	Sun.	
22	Mon.	*Last day of sending in* Essays for the Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal, and for notifying new subject Karsandas Mulji Prize and Dossabhoy Hormusji Cama Prize awarded.
23	Tues.	
24	Wed.	*Last day of Application* for B.A., F.C.E., L.C.E.,
25	Thurs.	and M.C.E. Examinations.
26	Fri.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5½ P.M.
27	Sat.	
28	Sun.	
29	Mon.	F. M. Results declared.
30	Tues.	*Last day of awarding* the Homejee Cursetjee Prize.

OCTOBER, 1879.

1	Wed.	*Last day of Application for Optional* F.A., L.M. & S., and M.D. Examinations.
2	Thurs.	
3	Fri.	
4	Sat.	
5	Sun.	
6	Mon.	
7	Tues.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts** at 4½ P. M.
8	Wed.	
9	Thurs.	
10	Fri.	
11	Sat.	
12	Sun.	
13	Mon.	
14	Tues.	
15	Wed.	
16	Thurs.	
17	Fri.	
18	Sat.	
19	Sun.	
20	Mon.	
21	Tues.	
22	Wed.	
23	Thurs.	
24	Fri.	
25	Sat.	
26	Sun.	
27	Mon.	
28	Tues.	
29	Wed.	
30	Thurs.	
31	Fri.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5½ P.M.

NOVEMBER, 1879

1	Sat.	First Term in Medicine begins.
2	Sun	
3	Mon.	Question Papers for M.A., LL.B., LL B. Honours, and Matriculation Examinations due *from Examiners.*
4	Tues	
5	Wed	
6	Thurs.	
7	Fri.	
8	Sat.	
9	Sun.	
10	Mon.	Question Papers for B.A., F.C.E., L.C.E., and M C E. Examinations due *from Examiners.*
11	Tues.	
12	Wed.	
13	Thurs.	
14	Fri.	
15	Sat	
16	Sun.	
17	Mon.	First Term in Arts and Civil Engineering begins, **Examinations for M A., LL B, LL.B Honours, and Matriculation begin**
18	Tues.	
19	Wed.	
20	Thurs.	Question Papers for Optional F.A. due *from Examiners*
21	Fri.	Question Papers for L.M. & S and M.D. Examinations due *from Examiners.*
22	Sat.	
23	Sun	
24	Mon	**Exan** [illegible] **.E, L C E, and M C E. begin;** Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal awarded
25	Tues.	
26	Wed.	
27	Thurs.	
28	Fri.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5¼ P.M.—LL B. Honours Results declared
29	Sat.	M A. Results declared.
30	Sun.	

DECEMBER, 1879

III	1	Mon.	Examinations for optional F A , L M. and S and M D begin ; LL.B. Results declared. *Last day of announcing* the Jam Shri Vibhaji and Hebbert and LaTouche Scholarships, when vacant
	2	Tues.	
	3	Wed.	
	4	Thurs.	
	5	Fri.	
	6	Sat.	
IV.	7	Sun.	
	8	Mon.	M.C.E. Results declared.
	9	Tues.	
	10	Wed.	
	11	Thurs.	B.A., F.C.E., and L C E Results declared.
	12	Fri.	
	13	Sat.	
V.	14	Sun.	
	15	Mon.	Matriculation, L M & S. and M. D. Results declared.
	16	Tues.	
	17	Wed.	
	18	Thurs	*Optional* F.A. Result declared.
	19	Fri.	
	20	Sat.	Annual Meeting of the Senate.
	21	Sun.	
	22	Mon.	
	23	Tues.	
	24	Wed.	
	25	Thurs.	Christmas Day.
	26	Fri.	Monthly Meeting of the Syndicate at 5½ P M.
	27	Sat.	
	28	Sun.	
	29	Mon.	
	30	Tues.	
	31	Wed.	*Last day of application* for the Jam Shri Vibhaji and Hebbert and LaTouche Scholarships

JANUARY 1880.

1	Thurs.	
2	Fri.	
3	Sat	
4	Sun.	
5	Mon.	
6	Tues.	Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Accounts at 4½ P.M.
7	Wed.	
8	Thurs.	
9	Fri.	*Last day of application* for Degrees.
10	Sat.	
11	Sun.	
12	Mon.	
13	Tues.	
14	Wed.	
15	Thurs.	
16	Fri.	
17	Sat.	
18	Sun.	
19	Mon.	
20	Tues.	Admission to Degrees.
21	Wed.	
22	Thurs.	
23	Fri.	UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA INCORPORATED, 1857.
24	Sat.	
25	Sun	
26	Mon.	
27	Tues.	
28	Wed.	
29	Thurs.	
30	Fri.	Monthly Meeting of the Syndicate at 5½ P.M. Jam Shri Vibhaji and Hebbert and LaTouche Scholarships adjudged
31	Sat.	*Last day for notifying* Subject for the Homejee Cursetjee Prize.

FEBRUARY, 1880

1	Sun.	
2	Mon.	
3	Tues.	
4	Wed.	
5	Thurs.	
6	Fri	
7	Sat.	
8	Sun.	
9	Mon	
10	Tues	
11	Wed	
12	Thurs	*Last day of applications* for F.A. Examination.
13	Fri.	
14	Sat.	
15	Sun.	
16	Mon.	
17	Tues.	
18	Wed.	
19	Thurs.	
20	Fri.	
21	Sat.	
22	Sun	
23	Mon	
24	Tues.	
25	Wed	
26	Thurs.	
27	Fri.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5½ P.M.
28	Sat.	
29	Sun.	

MARCH, 1887.

1	Mon.	
2	Tues.	
3	Wed.	
4	Thurs.	
5	Fri.	
6	Sat.	
7	Sun.	
8	Mon.	
9	Tues.	
10	Wed.	
11	Thurs	
12	Fri	
13	Sat.	
14	Sun.	
15	Mon.	
16	Tues.	
17	Wed.	
18	Thurs.	
19	Fri.	
20	Sat.	
21	Sun.	
22	Mon	
23	Tues.	
24	Wed.	
25	Thurs.	
26	Fri.	Monthly Meeting of the Syndicate at 5¼ P.M
27	Sat.	
28	Sun	
29	Mon.	Question Papers for F.A. Examination due *from Examiners.*
30	Tues.	
31	Wed.	

Schedule of Examinations for 1879-80.

Examinations.	Candidates' Applications due	Examiners' Question Papers due.	EXAMINATIONS BEGIN ON	List of Marks due.	Results published on
F M.	15th July	1st Sept...	15th Sept	26th Sept .	29th Sept.
M.A	18th Aug.	3rd Nov .	17th Nov...	27th Nov.	29th Nov.
LL B Honours.	17th Sept. .	3rd ,, ..	17th ,,	27th Nov..	28th ,,
LL B.	17th ,, ...	3rd ,, ...	17th ,,	29th ,,	1st Dec.
Matriculation	17th ,,	3rd ,,	17th ,,	11th Dec...	15th ,,
B.A.	24th ,,	10th ,, ..	24th ,, ...	8th ,, ..	11th ,,
F C E.	24th ,, ...	10th ,, ..	24th ,, ...	8th ,, ..	11th ,,
L C.E.	24th ,, ..	10th ,, ...	24th ,,	8th ,, ...	11th ,,
M.C.E.	24th ,,	10th ,, ..	24th ,, ..	5th ,, .	8th ,,
F A.	1st Oct	20th ,, .	1st Dec...	15th ,, ...	18th ,,
L M & S	1st ,, ...	21st ,, .	1st ,, ..	11th ,, .	15th ,,
M.D	1st ,, ..	21st ,, .	1st ,, .	11th ,, ...	15th ,,

III.

Notifications.

LIST OF BOOKS FOR 1879 AND 1880

I.—ENGLISH.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1879.

1. Johnson—Lives of Milton and Addison.
2. Austen—Emma.
3. Milton—Paradise Lost: Books VII. and VIII.
4. Cowper—Table Talk: Conversation and Retirement.

1880.

1. Johnson—Lives of Swift and Pope.
2. Austen—Pride and Prejudice.
3. Milton—Paradise Lost. Books IX and X.
4. Thomson—Seasons: Autumn and Winter.

FOR THE B.A. EXAMINATION.

1879.

1. Bacon—The Advancement of Learning.
2. Burke—Letters on a Regicide Peace.
3. Shakespeare—Macbeth.
4. Byron—Childe Harold.

Group A. (Language and Literature.)

A selection from the writings of Jonathan Swift; namely, The Tale of a Tub, Gulliver's Travels, Journal to Stella, The Drapier's Letters, and The Examiner.
Pope's Poetical Works, Globe Edition.

1880

1 MACAULAY—Introductory Chapter of the History of England
2 ADDISON—Papers in the "Spectator," 221—291.
3 SHAKESPEARE—Hamlet
4 WORDSWORTH—The Prelude.

GROUP A (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE)

1 Clarendon's (Edw, Earl of) History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in England
2 Pope's Poetical Works, Globe Edition.

FOR THE M A EXAMINATION

1879.

1 MILTON—Areopagitica
2 COLERIDGE—The Friend
3 CHAUCER—Selections from the Canterbury Tales —The Prologue The Knighte's Tale Prologues and Tales of The Man of Lawe, The Clerke, The Squyer, The Frankeleyn, The Second Nonne, The Chanones Yemanne, The Doctoure, The Pardonere, The Prioresse, Sire Thopas, Melibeus The Monk, The Nonnes Preeste, and The Persoune
4. SHAKESPEARE—The Winter's Tale, Twelfth Night, As You Like It, Midsummer Night's Dream.

1880.

1 BURKE—Speeches.
2 LOCKE—On Toleration.
3 CHAUCER—Selections from the Canterbury Tales (same as for 1879)
4 SHAKESPEARE—The Merchant of Venice, The Taming of the Shrew, Measure for Measure, Much Ado about Nothing

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II.—SANSKRIT.

N B—The Sanskrit renderings of the Prakrit passages may be set, but not the Prakrit itself except where it is so specified.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1879.

1. Kâlidâsa—Mâlavikâgnimitra.
2. Kâlidâsa—Kumâra-sambhava, Cantos I—VI.
3. Vishnu S'arman—Panchatantra II and III
4. Annambhatta—Tarkasangraha.

1880.

1. S'rî Harsha—Ratnâvalî.
2. Kâlidâsa—Raghuvans'a, Cantos XI—XV.
3. Vâlmîkî—Râmâyana, Bâlakânda, Chapters I—XXXV. (Schlegel's Edition, reprinted by Dr. Haug.)
4. Annambhatta—Tarkasangraha.

FOR THE B.A. EXAMINATION.

1879.

1. Bhavabhûti—Mâlatî-Mâdhava.
2. Mâgha—S is'upâlavadha, Cantos V—VIII.
3. Bânabhatta—Kâdambarî. (From Chandrapîda's return to his father's palace to his setting out for Hemakûta along with Mahâs'veta.)
4. Mammata—Kâvyaprakâs'a, Ullâsas I, VIII, and X.

GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.)

1. Kâvya Prakâsa
2. Râjas'ekhara's Bâla Râmâyana, Viddhas'âlabhanjikâ and Karpûramanjarî. The Candidates will be examined in the Prakrits of these plays.

1880.

1. Bhavabhûti—Uttararâmacharita.
2. Mâgha—S'is'upâlavadha, Cantos IX—XII.
3. Bânabhatta and his Son—Kâdambarî. (From Chandrâpîda's journey to Hemakûta, to his return to the camp after seeing his father at Ujjayinî.)
   Dandin—Kâvyâdars'a, Parichchheda I and II (the text only of the Edition in the Bibl. Ind.)

GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.)

1. Kâvya Prakâs'a.
2. Mrichchhkatikâ and Mâlatî Mâdhava. The Candidates will be examined in the Prakrits of these plays.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1. *(a.)*—Rigveda.
   Mandala I.—Hymns 1, 6, 19, 32, 37, 38, 39, 50, 64, 85, 86, 87, 88, 112, 113, 115, 165, 166.
   II. „ 12.
   III. „ 30, 33.
   IV. „ 26, 27.
   VI. „ 51.
   VII. „ 33, 75, 76, 86, 89.
   VIII. „ 3, 25, 29, 42.
   X. 10, 14, 15, 16, 39, 81, 85, 90, 121, 129, 146.
   (b.) Yâska's Nirukta—I—VII.

II.—One of the following four :—

1. Nyaya-s'âstra.
   viz : (*a.*)—Tarkasangraha with Dîpikâ.
   (*b.*)—Muktâvalî.
   (*c.*)—Gautamasutra with Vâtsyâyana's Bhâshya.
2. Dharma-s'âstra.
   viz : (*a.*)—Mitâksharâ
   (*b.*)—Vyavahâra-Mayûkha.
   (*c.*)—Vîramitrodaya : Vyavahârakânda.
3. Vyâkarana-sâstra.
   viz : (*a.*)—Siddhânta Kaumudî and Pâtanjalîs Angâdhikâra of the Mahâbhâshya.
   (*b.*)—Pâribhâshenusekhara.
4. Vedânta-s'âstra.
   viz : (*a.*)—Vedântasâra.
   (*b.*)—Vedântaparibhâshâ.
   (*c.*)—S'ankarâchârya's S'ârirabhâshya.

III.—GREEK.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. XENOPHON—Anabasis, I.
2. XENOPHON—Memorabilia, I.
3. HOMER—Iliad, I.
4. EURIPIDES—Hecuba.

FOR THE B.A. EXAMINATION.

1. HERODOTUS—I, II.
2. DEMOSTHENES—De Corona.
3. ARISTOPHANES—Ranæ.
4. SOPHOCLES—Œdipus Tyrannus

GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.)

1879 and 1880.

1. Herodotus, I—IV.
2. Homer's Iliad, I—XII.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1. THUCYDIDES—I—IV.
2. PLATO—De Republica.
3. PINDAR—Olympic Odes.
4. ÆSCHYLUS—Agamemnon.

IV.—LATIN.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1879.

1. CÆSAR—De Bello Gallico, IV.
2. CICERO—Orationes in Catilinam.
3. VIRGIL—Æneid, III.
4. OVID—Fasti, IV.

1880.

1. CÆSAR—De Bello Gallico, V.
2. CICERO—Pro Lege Manilia, with Pro Archia.
3. VIRGIL—Æneid, IV.
4. OVID—Fasti V.

FOR THE B.A. EXAMINATION.

1879.

1. LIVY—XXIV.
2. CICERO—De Officiis.
3. HORACE—Odes, IV, Carmen Seculare, Epodes, Ars Poetica.
4. VIRGIL—Georgics, I, II.

GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.)

1. Cicero, Select Letters. Watson's Edition in the Clarendon Press Series
2. Vergils Æneid

1880

1. LIVY—XXV.
2. CICERO—De Natura Deorum.
3. HORACE—Odes, I; Satires, I
4. VIRGIL—Georgics, III, IV

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION

1879.

1. TACITUS—Annales, I—VI.
2. CICERO—Epistolæ ad Atticum, X—XII.
3. TERENCE—Andria.
4. LUCRETIUS—IV—VI.

1880.

1. TACITUS—Annales, XI—XVI.
2. CICERO—Epistolæ ad Atticum, XIII—XVI.
3. PLAUTUS—Trinummus
4. JUVENAL—Satires, I, III, IV, V, VII.

V.—HEBREW.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1879.

1. GENESIS—XXXI—XL.
2. EXODUS—XXI—XXX.
3. PSALMS—LXXIII—XC.
4. JOB—XXXI—XLII.

1880

1. GENESIS—XL—L.
2. JOSHUA—I—X
3. PROVERBS—I—XII
4. PSALMS—XCI—CXX.

FOR THE B.A. EXAMINATION.

1879.

1. Deuteronomy—XVIII—XXXIV.
2. Joshua.
3. Lamentations of Jeremiah.
4. Ezekiel—I—XV.

Group A. (Language and Literature.)

1. Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus.
   Psalms, 1—72.

1880.

1. I. Samuel.
2. Nehemiah.
3. Ezekiel—XVI—XXIV.
4. Zechariah.

Group A. (Language and Literature.)

1. Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus.
2. Psalms, 1—72.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1879.

1. Ecclesiastes.
2. I. Kings.
3. Nahum and Habakkuk.
4. Ezekiel—XXV—XLVIII.

1880.

1. Job.
2. I. Chronicles.
3. 4 Minor Prophets (from Hosea to Malachi, inclusive).

VI.—ARABIC.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1879.

1. Kalilah-wa-Demnah—Chap. I., The Lion and the Bull.
2. Alf Lailah-wa-Lailat—Nights XI—XX.
3. Nafhat-ul-Yamin—Bab II.
4. Moallakat—Tarafa.

1880.

1 KALILAH-WA-DEMNAH—Chapter II. The Ring Dove
2. ALF LAILAH-WA-LAILAT—Nights XXI—XXX
3. NAFHAT-UL-YAMIN—Bab III.
4 MOALLAKAT—Zohair

FOR THE B.A. EXAMINATION.

1879

1. MAKAMAT HARIRI—Sessions XI—XX.
2 ALF LAILAH-WA-LAILAT—Nights LI—LXX
3. SHAHRASTANI—Pages 51—100.
4 MOALLAKAT—Antara.

GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.)

1 Fotoohat-ush-sham, by Wakedi.
2 Divancl-Motenebi

1880.

1 MAKAMAT HARIRI—Sessions XXI—XXX
2. ALF LAILAH-WA-LAILAT—Nights LXXI—LXXX.
3. SHAHRASTANI—Pages 101—151.
4 MOALLAKAT—Amru.

GROUP A (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.)

1 Fotoohat-ush-sham, by Wakedi
2 Divan-el-Motenebi

FOR THE M.A EXAMINATION.

1879.

1 KORAN—Surah VI—XII
2 ALF LAILAH-WA-LAILAT—Nights CCI—CCC.
3 HAMASAH—Pages 150—301 (Freytag's Edition).
4 MOALLAKAT—Zohair and Lobaid

1880

1 KORAN—Surah XIII—XX
2 ALF LAILAH-WA-LAILAT—Nights CCCI—CCCC.
3. HAMASAH—Pages 301—450 (Freytag's Edition)
4. MOALLAKAT—Antara and Amru.

VII.—PERSIAN.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1879.

1 SHAHNAMAH—From the birth of Rustum till the letter of Kávus to the Shah of Mazanderan
2 SADI'S GULISTAN—Book IV
3 DIWAN-I-HAFIZ—Odes XXXI—LX
4 ANWAR-I-SUHAILI—III and IV

1880.

1 SHAHNAMAH—From the letter of Kávus to the Shah of Mazanderan, till the fight of Rustum with Sohrab
2 SADI'S GULISTAN—Book V
3 DIWAN-I-HAFIZ—Odes LXI—XC
4 ANWAR-I-SUHAILI—V and VI.

FOR THE B.A. EXAMINATION.

1879

1 FIRDAUSI—Shahnamah, from Sikandar's death till the arrival of the Painter Mani at the Court of Shapur
2 ANWAR-I-SUHAILI—IX and X
3 DIWAN-I-HAFIZ—Odes CXXI—CL.
4 FERISHTAH—Humayun.

GROUP A (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.)

1 Ranset Essafa of Merkhond, Chapters V and VI
2 Atashkhadah of Wâkfallah, or Anthology of Persian Poetry the section containing the ancient Poets. pp 23-346 in the Bombay Edition

1880.

1 FIRDAUSI—Shahnamah, from the arrival of the Painter Mani at the Court of Shapur till the visit of Behram to Shankal, the Badshah of Hind
2 ANWAR-I-SUHAILI—XI and XII
3. DIWAN-I-HAFIZ—Odes CLI—CLXXX
4. FERISHTAH—Akbar.

GROUP A (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE)

1 Rauzat Ussafa of Mirkhond, Vols V. and VI
2 Atashkhadah of Lutfaly, or Anthology of Persian Poetry the section containing the ancient Poets pp: 23-346 in the Bombay Edition.

FOR THE M A EXAMINATION.

1879.

1 FIRDAUSI Shahnamah, from the birth of Nushzad, son of Nushirvan, till the sending of Berzuyah, the Physician, to India
2 MIRZA BERKHORDAR TURKMAN—Shamshah-wa-Quh-quhah, Bab II.
3 RAUZAT USSAFA Chengiz Khan (beginning of 5th vol)
4 MESNAVI OF JELLAL-UDDIN RUMI Daftar II

1880.

1 FIRDAUSI—Shahnamah, from the sending of the Physician Berzuyah to India till the beginning of the reign of Khosru Parviz
2. MIRZA MERKHORDAR TURKMAN—Shamshah-wa-Quh-quhah, Bab III
3 RAUZAT USSAFA—Amir Taymur (from the 6th vol).
4 MESNAVI OF JELLAL-UDDIN RUMI.—Daftar III.

PERIODS OF HISTORY FOR 1879 AND 1880

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS

1879

1 GREECE—Peloponnesian War.
2 ENGLAND—From Richard II. to the accession of Henry VII.

1880.

1 ROME—From the close of the Punic Wars to the death of Antony
2 EUROPE—1789—1815

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1879.

WESTERN EUROPE—From the accession of Charles V of Germany to the Peace of Westphalia.

1880.

WESTERN EUROPE—From the Peace of Westphalia to the Meeting of the States General at Versailles, 1789.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED IN LAW.

I.—FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS.

1. The Institutes of Justinian, with Introduction and Notes, by Sandars, omitting Bk III tit I—XII.
2. Broom's Commentaries on the Common Law, Bk I, Chaps 1—3; and Bks II—III.
3. Joshua Williams on Personal Property.
4. Smith's Lectures on Contracts
5. Smith's Manual of Equity Jurisprudence.
6. The Indian Penal Code
7. The Code of Civil Procedure.
8. The Code of Criminal Procedure.
9. Sir T. Strange's Hindu Law
10. Macnaghten's Mahomadan Law.
11. William on Real Property Law.
12. Addison on Contracts.
13. Addison on Torts.
14. Smith on Mercantile Law.
15. Best on Evidence.

II.—ADDITIONAL FOR HONOURS.

1. Austin's Lectures in Jurisprudence, Vol. I Outline of Course of Lectures.
2. Bowyer's Commentaries on the Modern Civil Law
3. Maine's Ancient Laws.
4. Story's Conflict of Laws.
5. Wheaton's International Law.
6. Story's Equity Jurisprudence.
7. Lindley's Introduction to the study of Jurisprudence being a Translation of the General Part of Thibaut's System des Pandekten Rechts
8. Von Savigny's Treatise on possession, translated by Perry, *Latest Edition.*
9. Domat's Civil Law, translated by Strahan, edited by Cushing, *Latest Edition.*

ACADEMIC COSTUME.

1. Academic Costume will be worn at Convocations for conferring Degrees.

2. Such of the Fellows of the University of Bombay as are Graduates of other Universities, or as are entitled to wear official* costume or uniform, may appear in the academic dress of their own Universities, or in such costume or uniform, wearing in addition the Fellow's Scarf of the University of Bombay.

3. Other Fellows will wear the Fellow's Gown and Scarf of the University of Bombay. The head-dress of the European Fellows is a College Cap.

Academic Costume to be worn by the Senate and Graduates of the University of Bombay.

CHANCELLOR.

GOWN.—Black Damask silk with gold lace and tufts.
CAP.—Black velvet Academic Cap with gold tassel.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

GOWN.—The same, but with silver lace and tufts.
CAP —The same, but with silver tassel.

REGISTRAR.

GOWN —The same, but with black silk lace and tufts
CAP.—Black cloth Academic Cap with black silk tassel.

*ex gr. Judges, Bishops, Barristers, Military and Naval Officers, &c

FELLOWS.

GOWN.—Bishop's purple silk with full sleeves.
SCARF.—Of the same colour with gold fringed ends.

GRADUATES.

B.A.

GOWN.—Black silk or stuff, shape as Oxford B.A.
HOOD.—Black stuff, bound with garter blue silk, one inch wide.

M.A.

GOWN.—Black silk or stuff, as Oxford M.A.
HOOD.—Garter blue silk, lined the same.

LL.B.

GOWN.—Black silk or stuff, as M.A.
HOOD.—Black silk with scarlet cloth band inside, two inches wide, shape as Cambridge M.A.

L.M & S.

GOWN.—Black silk or stuff, as B.A.
HOOD.—Black stuff, bound with crimson silk, one inch wide.

M.D.

GOWN.—*Undress*, Black silk or stuff, as M.A.
Full dress, crimson silk, garter blue facings, shape as M.A.
HOOD.—Crimson silk, lined garter blue.

L.C.E.

GOWN.—Black silk or stuff, shape as B.A.
HOOD.—Black stuff, bound with brown silk, one inch wide.

M C.E.

GOWN —Black silk or stuff, as M A.
HOOD.—Brown silk, lined garter blue.

CAP—For all European Fellows or Graduates—
Black cloth Academic Cap with black silk tassel.

IV.

Acts.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

ACT No. XXII OF 1857

PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA

(Received the Assent of the Governor General on the 18th July 1857.)

AN ACT *to establish and incorporate a University at Bombay.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS, for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Bombay and other parts of India in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish a University at Bombay for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art; and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honour proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purposes aforesaid, it is expedient that such University

should be incorporated: It is enacted as follows: (that is to say)—

Incorporation.

1. The following persons, namely, The Right Honourable JOHN, LORD ELPHINSTONE, Governor of Bombay.

The Honourable Sir WILLIAM YARDLEY, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay,

The Right Reverend JOHN HARDING, Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Bombay, *Ex officio*.

The Honourable Sir HENRY SOMERSET, Lieutenant-General, Knight Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Bombay, *Ex officio*.

The Honourable JAMES GRANT LUMSDEN, Member of the Council of Bombay, *Ex officio*.

The Honourable ARTHUR MALET, Member of the Council of Bombay, *Ex officio*.

EDWARD IRVINE HOWARD, Esquire, Director of Public Instruction, Presidency Division, *Ex officio*.

ROBERT HAINES, Esquire, M.B., Acting Educational Inspector, Presidency Division, *Ex officio*.

C. MOREHEAD, Esquire, M.D., Principal of the Grant Medical College, *Ex officio*.

JOHN HARKNESS, Esquire, LL.D., Principal of the Elphinstone College, *Ex officio*.

The Reverend JAMES MCDOUGALL, Acting Principal of the Poona College, *Ex officio*.

PHILIP WILLIAM LEGEYT, Esquire, Member of the Legislative Council of India.

The Honourable Sir MATTHEW RICHARD SAUSSE, Knight, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Sir JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Knight.

METCALF LARKEN, Esquire, Judge of the Sudder Court in Bombay, and President of the late Board of Education,

JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT, Esquire, Member of the late Board of Education,

BOMANJEE HORMUSJEE, Esquire, Member of the late Board of Education,

BHAO DAJEE, Esquire, Graduate of the Grant Medical College, Member of the late Board of Education,

MATTHEW STOVELL, Esquire, Surgeon in the Bombay Army, Secretary to the late Board of Education,

CLAUDIUS JAMES ERSKINE, Esquire, Civil Service, late Director of Public Instruction,

WILLIAM EDWARD FREER, Esquire, Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, and President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Judge of the Sudder Court in Bombay,

Major-General CHARLES WADDINGTON, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Chief Engineer of Public Works,

The Reverend JOHN WILSON, Doctor of Divinity, Fellow of the Royal Society, Honorary President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society,

The Reverend PHILIP ANDERSON, Master of Arts, Chaplain on the Bombay Establishment,

HENRY BARTLE EDWARD FRERE, Esquire, Commissioner in Sind,

Lieutenant EDWARD FREDERICK TIERNEY FERGUSSON, Indian Navy,

MAHOMED YUSOOF MOORGAY, Cazee of Bombay,

JAMES JOHN BERKLEY, Esquire, Fellow of the Geographical Society, M.I.C.E., President of the Bombay Mechanics' Institute, and Chief Resident Engineer of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,

HENRY LACON ANDERSON, Esquire, Secretary to Government,

Being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who

may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows as hereinafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Bombay; and such Body Politic shall, by such name, have perpetual succession and shall have a common Seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

Power to hold and dispose of property.

II. The said Body Corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property, moveable or immoveable, which may become vested in it for the purposes of the said University, by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise; and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of all or any of the property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

Constitution of Body Corporate.

III. The said Body Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of *ex-officio* and other Fellows as the Governor of Bombay in Council hath already appointed, or shall from time to time, by any order published in the *Bombay Gazette*, hereafter appoint: and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall constitute the Senate of the said University. Provided, that if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow of the said University, shall leave India without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

Senate.

Office vacated by leaving India.

Chancellor.

IV. The Governor of Bombay for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Right Honourable JOHN, LORD ELPHINSTONE.

Vice-Chancellor.

V. The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir WILLIAM YARDLEY, Knight. The office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the 1st day of January 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governor of Bombay in Council shall, by notification in the *Bombay Gazette*, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy. Provided that, on any vacancy in the said office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the Governor of Bombay in Council shall have power to re-appoint the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated, or any future Vice-Chancellor to such office.

Fellows.

VI. The Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, the Bishop of Bombay, the Members of the Council of Bombay, the Director or Acting Director of Public Instruction, the Educational Inspector or Acting Educational Inspector of the Presidency Division, the Principals and Acting Principals of Government Colleges, all for the time being, shall, while filling such Offices, be *ex-officio* Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than twenty-six; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise, be reduced below twenty-six, the Governor of Bombay

in Council shall *forthwith*, by notification in the *Bombay Gazette*, nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said University, as with the then Fellows of the said University shall make the number of such Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, twenty-six. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor of Bombay in Council from nominating more than twenty-six persons to be Fellows of the said University, if he shall see fit.

The appointment of a Fellow may be cancelled.

VII. The Governor of Bombay in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed or hereafter to be appointed a Fellow of the University; and as soon as such order is notified in the *Gazette*, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, to superintend the affairs of the University.

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the said University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any bye-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law, or to the general objects and provisions of this Act) touching the examination for degrees and the granting of the same; and touching the examination for honours, and the granting of marks of honour for a higher proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art; and touching the qualifications of the candidates for degrees, and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by

Bye-laws.

them; and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and in general touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such bye-laws and regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common Seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such bye-laws and regulations shall have been first submitted to and shall have received the approval of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

Meetings of the Senate.

IX. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall be decided at a meeting of the Senate by the majority of the members present; and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No question shall be decided at any meeting, unless the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor and five Fellows, or, in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless six Fellows at the least shall be present at the time of the decision. At every meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; and, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them.

Appointment and removal of Examiners and Officers

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows for the time being shall have full power from time to time to appoint, and, as they shall see occasion, to remove all Examiners, Officers, and servants of the said University.

Power to confer degrees.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power, after examination, to confer the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts,

Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several degrees marks of honour for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, according to rules to be determined by the bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act

Qualification for admission of candidates for degrees.

XII Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows a certificate from one of the Institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governor of Bombay in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf given by this Act.

Examination for degrees.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination the candidates shall be examined either by Examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows or by other Examiners so to be appointed; and on every such examination the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary degree or for a degree with honours, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

Grant of degrees.

XIV. At the conclusion of any examination of the candidates, the Examiners shall declare the name of every candidate

whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honours which he may have gained in respect of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the said University of Bombay, and signed by the said Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

Fees.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said University, and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Governor of Bombay in Council, shall from time to time see fit to impose. Such fees shall be carried to one General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Governor of Bombay in Council, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall, once in every year, be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governor of Bombay in Council may direct.

Annual Accounts.

ACT FOR CONFERRING ADDITIONAL DEGREES

ACT No. XLVII. OF 1860.

AN ACT *for giving to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the power of conferring Degrees in addition to those mentioned in Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of* 1857.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to give to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, established under Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of 1857, the power of conferring Degrees other than the Degrees in that Act expressly provided for; it is enacted as follows:—

Power of Universities to confer Degrees.

I. It shall be competent to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, respectively, to confer such Degrees, and to grant such Diploma or Licences in respect of Degrees, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of any such University shall have appointed or shall appoint by any Bye-laws or Regulations made and passed, or to be made or passed by them in the manner provided in the said Acts, and submitted to and approved by the Governor General in Council as far as regards the University of Calcutta, or by the Governor in Council of Madras or Bombay as regards the Universities of Madras and Bombay respectively

Construction.

II. All the provisions contained in the said Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of 1857, with respect to the Degrees therein mentioned, and to the examinations for those Degrees, shall apply to any Degrees which may be conferred under this Act and to the examinations for such Degrees

V

Bye-laws.

THE SENATE.

1 The Senate shall meet ordinarily once a year, on the Fifth Saturday in the First Term in Arts, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence from the Presidency, by the Syndicate.

2. A meeting of the Senate shall be convened on the requisition of any six of the Members

3. Fourteen days before the day fixed for a meeting of the Senate, the Registrar shall forward to each member of the Senate a statement of the motions to be brought forward Notice of proposed amendments must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar four clear days before the day of meeting. The Registrar shall three clear days before the day of meeting forward to each member of the Senate a statement of all the motions and amendments; and no motion or amendment other than a motion for adjournment or for directing the Syndicate to review their decision, or an amendment which shall be accepted by the Chairman as merely formal, of which such notice has not been given, shall be put to the Meeting.

N B.—Six Members of the Senate constitute a quorum, and all questions are decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present, the Chairman, when the numbers are equal, having a second or casting vote. (Act XXII of 1857, Section IX).

THE FACULTIES.

4 There shall be four Faculties, namely, Arts, Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering Every Member of the Senate shall be a Member of one Faculty at least, and any Member of the Senate may be a Member of more than one Faculty.

5. The Faculties shall be appointed by the Senate at its Annual Meeting

6. Each Faculty shall elect its own Dean Every Meeting of a Faculty shall be convened by its Dean, or, in his

absence, by the Senior* Fellow belonging to that Faculty. A meeting of any Faculty shall also be convened by the Dean on the requisition of any three of its Members.

7. Whenever the office of Dean in any one of the Faculties may have remained vacant for one calendar month, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint a Dean from the Members of such Faculty.

8. Three Members of any Faculty shall constitute a quorum of that Faculty.

THE SYNDICATE.

9. The Executive Government of the University shall be vested in a Syndicate, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and eight of the Fellows, who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties in the following proportions:—

Three	by the	Faculty	of Arts.
Two	,,	,,	Law.
Two	,,	,,	Medicine.
One	,,	,,	Civil Engineering.

10. It will be the duty of the Syndicate to appoint, and, if necessary, to remove the Examiners and all other Officers of the University, except the Registrar; to order Examinations in conformity with the Regulations and declare the results as they bear on Degrees, Honours, and Rewards; to keep the accounts of the University, and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and all other authorities and persons; and the Syndicate will, from time to time, frame such Bye-laws and Regulations as may be necessary, subject to the approval of the Senate.

11. The elections of Syndics shall take place within one month before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, and the names of the persons so elected shall be declared at that Meeting.

12. The Syndicate shall meet ordinarily once a month, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

13. On the temporary absence of a Syndic, the Faculty which he represents may elect one of its Members to officiate during such absence.

* The *ex-officio* Fellows of the University are always the Senior Fellows in order of official precedence. The seniority of the other Fellows, mentioned in the Act of Incorporation, is according to the order in which their names appear there. The seniority of all other Fellows is according to the date and order of their appointment.

14. By a temporary absence shall be understood an absence of not more than three months from the Town of Bombay. Any Syndic who is absent from Bombay for a period of more than three months, or who leaves the Presidency of Bombay without giving notice to the Registrar of his intention to return within three months, shall be held to have permanently vacated his office.

15. On a permanent vacancy in the Syndicate, the Faculty represented by the late Syndic shall proceed to elect another for the remainder of the current year.

16 In the event of any Faculty omitting to elect a Syndic under the preceding Bye-law within one calendar month from the date of the vacancy, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint one from among the Members of that Faculty.

17. Four Syndics shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority.

18. The Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Senior Fellow present, shall preside at all Meetings of the Syndicate, and if the votes, including that of the President, are equally divided, the President shall have a casting vote.

19. During the year between the Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate may appoint any Member of the Senate to any one or more of the Faculties.

20. Each Faculty shall report on any subject that may be referred to it by the Syndicate.

21. Any Faculty, or any Member of the Senate, may make any recommendation to the Syndicate, and may propose any bye-law or regulation for the consideration of the Syndicate.

22. The decision of the Syndicate on any such recommendation may be brought before the Senate by any Member of the Senate at one of its Meetings, and the Senate may approve, revise, or modify any such decision, or may direct the Syndicate to review it.

23. No question shall be decided by the Senate that has not, in the first instance, been considered and decided by the Syndicate.

THE REGISTRAR.

24. The Registrar shall be appointed by the election of the Senate. The election shall be by means of ballot, and shall take place at the Annual Meeting of the Senate. The

Registrar's term of office shall commence on the First day of January next following after such Annual Meeting of the Senate, and shall continue for two years only, but the Registrar may be re-elected. If a vacancy should occur in the office of Registrar between two Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate shall appoint a person to officiate as Registrar until the next First day of January.

25. The Registrar shall be the Custodian of the Records, Library, Common Seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge.

26. All Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate and the Faculties shall be convened through the Registrar, who shall keep a record of the proceedings of such Meetings.

27. Leave of absence may be granted to the Registrar by the Syndicate for a period not exceeding three months During the absence of the Registrar on leave, an Acting Registrar may be appointed by the Syndicate, but if the Registrar shall be absent for a period of more than three months, his appointment shall become vacant.

BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

28. A Board of Accounts, consisting of three Fellows of the University not being members of the Syndicate, shall be appointed by the Senate at its Annual Meeting. The Vice-Chancellor and Registrar shall be *ex-officio* Chairman and Secretary of the Board.

29. The Board shall meet ordinarily once every three months, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

30 The Board shall examine and audit the University Accounts; prepare the University Budget, and the account of Endowment and Trust Funds; consider ways and means, and make recommendations where necessary to the Syndicate

31 Members of the Board shall hold office for one year from the 1st of January next after the Annual Meeting at which they were appointed. They shall be eligible for re-appointment at the expiration of their office. All vacancies in the Board occurring between two Annual Meetings of the Senate shall be temporarily filled up by persons appointed by the Syndicate.

UNIVERSITY TERMS

32 The University year for the Faculties of Arts, Civil Engineering, and Medicine shall be divided into two terms In the Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering, the First Term shall commence on the Third Monday in November, and shall end on the Third Monday in April In the Faculty of Medicine the First Term shall commence on the First of November and shall end on the Thirtieth of April In the Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering, the Second Term shall commence on the Second Monday in June and shall end on the Third Monday in September In the Faculty of Medicine, the Second Term shall commence on the Fifteenth of June and end on the Fifteenth of September

33 Terms can only be kept by matriculated students who shall attend for a prescribed number of days at one or more of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University.

34 The following shall be the number of days' attendance necessary for keeping terms —For the First Term eighty days, and for the Second Term in the Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering sixty days, and for the Second Term in that of Medicine seventy days But if an Undergraduate shall, after his matriculation, attend sixty days during that same term in which he has matriculated, he shall be held to have kept that term

35 The Principals and Heads of Colleges and Institutions will be requested to register the daily attendance of matriculated students, with a view to being able to certify their having kept term

36 Days during which Undergraduates or Graduates are engaged in University Examinations may count towards the keeping of their terms

37 To keep term at a College or Recognized Institution it is implied that an Undergraduate shall go through the full course of study at that College or Institution, and shall not at the same time be holding any appointment which, in the judgment of the Syndicate, interferes with his position as a *bonâ fide* student By this is not meant that a student may not also be employed for a short time in teaching in a Recognized Institution.

ENDOWMENTS.

38. An account of all endowments and Trust Funds held by the University shall be published annually in the University Calendar

VI.

Regulations.

I. ARTS.

MATRICULATION.

1. The Examination will be held once a year at Bombay and at such other places as shall, from time to time, be appointed by the Syndicate,* commencing on the First Monday in the First Term in Arts.

2. Candidates for Matriculation must have completed their sixteenth year.

3. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form A.)

4. Two months before the commencement of the Examination, each Candidate must pay or cause to be paid to the Registrar at Bombay, or to such person as he may appoint in the mofussil, a fee of Rs. 10, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form B.)

5. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for again presenting himself at any subsequent Matriculation Examination on a new application being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

6. Candidates will be examined in Languages, Mathematics, and General Knowledge.

I.—LANGUAGES.—Three papers.

1. English.
2. One of the following:—

Sanskrit.	French.	Hindustani.
Greek.	Portuguese.	Persian.
Latin.	Marathi.	Sindhi.
Hebrew.	Gujarathi.	
Arabic.	Canarese.	

(Any other language may at any time be added to this list by the Syndicate.)

In English there will be one paper containing one or more passages for paraphrase, and questions in grammar, idiom, etymology and prosody.

* The following places have been appointed by the Syndicate for the year 1879.—

Poona, Belgaum, Ahmedabad, and *Karachi.*

In the second Language there will be one paper containing prose passages for translation from English, and into English; and one paper of questions in grammar, idiom, and etymology.

Oral examination in the English language.

The Candidate will be called upon to read and to explain *extempore* a prose passage from a standard author to be selected by the Examiners.

N.B.—It is essential that the Candidate should not know beforehand from what books he will have to read.

II.—MATHEMATICS.—Three papers.

1*st.*—Arithmetic. The examples to be worked from first principles, and not merely by rules.

2*nd.*—Algebra to Simple Equations inclusive. Problems will be set involving Simple Equations.

3*rd.*—First four books of Euclid, with deductions.

III.—GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.—Two papers.

1*st.*—Elementary History of England and India, and Elementary Geography.

2*nd.*—Elementary knowledge of

(*a*)—The mechanical powers.

(*b.*)—The laws of chemical combination, the chemistry of air and water, and the phenomena of combustion.

(c.)—The solar system.

N.B.—Candidates must satisfy the Examiners in each branch of the Examination.

7. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions to be answered in English, except when otherwise specified. The Candidates will also be examined *viva voce* in English.

8. On the Fourth Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of successful Candidates in the order of merit, with the total number of marks obtained by each Candidate, and the name of his school.

9. Each passed Candidate will receive a Certificate signed by the Registrar. (*Vide* Form C.)

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

10. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts must have passed the Matriculation Examination, and will be required to pass two subsequent examinations, the one to be called the First Examination in Arts, and the other the Examination for the Degree of B.A.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

11. The First Examination in Arts will be held once a year in Bombay, commencing on the Second Monday in April.

12. No Undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination unless he shall have kept three terms at a College or Institution recognized in Arts; and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form D.

N.B.—If a Graduate in Medicine or Civil Engineering is desirous of appearing at the First Examination in Arts, he may be admitted to the Examination after keeping two terms only in a College or Institution recognized in Arts by the University of Bombay

Any Undergraduate of a University recognized by the University of Bombay may be admitted to this Examination, provided his testimonials of good conduct and length of study from his own University be satisfactory.

13. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form D).

14. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 20, for which a receipt will be given.* (*Vide* Form E).

15. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

I. Languages.
II. Mathematics.
III. Logic.
IV. History.
V. Natural Science.

I.—LANGUAGES—Four papers.

1. English.
2 One of the following :—

Sanskrit.	Latin.	Arabic.
Greek.	Hebrew.	Persian.

Candidates will be examined in two books of Prose and two of Poetry in each language. These books will be notified by the Syndicate two years before the Examination

In each language there will be two papers and a *viva voce* examination. Each paper in English will contain a passage to be paraphrased. The papers on the second language will contain passages for translation both out of that language into English and *vice versâ*. The papers on each language will contain questions in grammar, idiom, and etymology,

as well as in the matter of the books taken up by the Candidates.

II.—MATHEMATICS—Two papers.

1. Algebra to Quadratic Equations inclusive with Proportion and Variation, Permutations, and Combinations, the Progressions, the Binomial Theorem, and the nature and use of Logarithms.
2. Euclid, Books I to VI, with deductions; Trigonometry, Solutions of Plane Triangles, with expressions for the Area.

III.—LOGIC—One paper.

Logic (Whately and Fowler). The Examination will comprise easy questions in Logical Analysis.

IV.—HISTORY—One paper.

1. Ancient History.
2. Modern History.

A definite period of each will be notified by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

V.—NATURAL SCIENCE.—One paper.

1. Elementary Physics (except Light and Electricity), viz., Laws of Motion—Forces of Nature considered generally—Energy considered generally—Visible Energy—Heat.

Or

2. Vegetable Anatomy and Physiology and Systematic Botany :—

Flowering Plants—Their parts—The Leaf—Stem—Buds and branches—The various forms and the duration of Plants—The root and underground stem—Inflorescence—The Flower—Calyx—Corolla—Stamens and Pistil—The Fruit and seed—Plant description—Cells and their contents—Chemical constituents of Plants—The structure and vital processes of the Stem, Root and Leaf—Surface coverings and appendages of Plants—Recognition and description of Microscopic preparations—Food of Plants—Principles of Classification. A general knowledge of the characters, distribution, properties and uses of the following natural orders—*Cruciferæ, Malvaceæ, Ampelidæ, Leguminosæ, Um-*

belliferæ Compositæ, Apocynæ, Convolvulaceæ, Labiatæ, Urticaceæ, Amaryllideæ Aroideæ, and *Graminæ*—Description and recognition of species—The collection and drying of Botanical Specimens.

Text book recommended in Elementary Physics, *Balfour Stewart* Lessons in Elementary Physics.

16 The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions to be answered in English, except when otherwise specified The Candidates will also be examined *viva voce* in languages.

17 On the Third Thursday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A

18 The Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Second Monday in the First Term in Arts.

19 No Undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination unless he shall have kept six terms in the University of Bombay, and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form F.

N.B—If a Graduate in Medicine or Civil Engineering is desirous of appearing at the B A. Examination, he may be admitted to the Examination after keeping four terms only in a College or Institution recognized in Arts by the University of Bombay

20 Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form F.)

21. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 30, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form G)

22 Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent Examination for Bachelor of Arts, on a new application being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

28. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

I. Languages.

II. Mathematics.

III. One of the following groups to be selected by the Candidate :—

A. Language and Literature
B. History and Political Economy.
C. Logic and Moral Philosophy.
D. Mathematics
E. Natural Science

I.—LANGUAGES—Four papers.

1. English.
2. One of the following :—

Sanskrit.	Latin	Arabic
Greek.	Hebrew.	Persian.

Candidates will be examined in four books (two Prose and two Poetry) in each language, notified by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

In each language there will be two papers and a *viva voce* examination. The papers on English will contain passages to be paraphrased. The papers on the second language will contain passages for translation both out of that language into English and *vice versâ* The papers on each language will contain questions in grammar, idiom, and etymology, as well as in the matter of the books taken up by the Candidates.

II.—MATHEMATICS—Two papers.

1. Euclid, Book XI to Proposition XXI, with deductions Geometrical Conic Sections.

2. Statics—Composition and Resolution of Forces, Centre of Gravity, and the Mechanical Powers.

III. One of the following groups : the books named are recommended :—

A.—LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE—Four papers.

(a.) *English*—Two papers (one on a book of Prose, and the other on a book of Poetry, to be prescribed from time to time by the Syndicate).

(*b*) *Second Language*—Two papers (one on a book of Prose, and the other on a book of Poetry, to be prescribed from time to time by the Syndicate)

B.—History and Political Economy—Four papers

(*a*) *Political Economy*—One paper · *Smith* Wealth of Nations, *Fawcett* · Manual of Political Economy.

(*b*) *History of India* in the 16th, 17th, and 18th Centuries, down to the overthrow of the Peshwa —One paper *Elphinstone*: History of India; *Mill*: History of British India.

Or,

(*c*) *History of the Jews*, from the first king to the taking of Jerusalem by Titus —*Milman*.

III.—One of the following —

(*d*) *History of Rome*, from the earliest times to the close of the Republic—Two papers one on the Political History, and one on the History of Institutions, Literature, and Religion

(*e*) *History of Greece*, from the Persian invasion to the taking of Corinth —Two papers, as above.

(*f*) *History of England*, from the Restoration to the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832 —Two papers one on the Political History, and one on the History of Institutions, Literature, and Science

C.—Logic and Moral Philosophy—Four papers.

(*a*) *Logic*—Two papers. *Fowler*. Deductive and Inductive Logic, *Mill* Books I, II, and III

(*b*) *Moral Philosophy*.—Two papers *Sidgwick* Methods of Ethics, *Butler* First part of the Analogy, and Sermons.

D.—Mathematics—Four papers.

I—Pure Mathematics

(*a*)—*Analytical Geometry of Two Dimensions* —One paper Analytical Geometry of the Straight Line, Circle, Parabola, Ellipse and Hyperbola, by Rectangular, Oblique and Polar Co-ordinates, not including abridged notation

(*b*)—*Differential Calculus*—One paper. Differentiation of Functions of one variable—Successive Differentiation—Taylor's Theorem—Evaluation of Indeterminate Functions—Maxima and Minima of Functions of one variable.

Integral Calculus—Integration of Functions of one variable.

II.—Applied Mathematics.

[The student may select either (*a*) and (*b*) or (c) and (*d*.)]

(*a*.)—*Dynamics*—One paper: Laws of motion—Uniform and uniformly accelerated motion—Falling Bodies—Projectiles—Collision—The Pendulum.

(*b*.)—*Hydrostatics*—One paper: Pressure of non-elastic and elastic Fluids—Specific gravity—Floating Bodies—Rotating Liquid—Tension of vessels containing Fluids—Construction and use of the more simple Instruments and Machines.

(*c*.)—*Optics*—One paper: Reflection and Refraction of rays at Plane and Spherical Surfaces, not including Aberrations—Refraction through Prisms, Plates and Lenses—The Eye—Telescopes.

(*d*.)—*Astronomy*—One paper: The more elementary parts, so far as they are necessary for the explanation of the more simple phenomena without calculation.

E—Natural Science—Four papers.

In the following (*a*) and (*b*) or (*c*) and (*d*) to be taken up by each Candidate selecting this Group:

(*a*.)—*Elementary Physics*—Two papers: Laws of motion—Forces of Nature considered generally—Energy considered generally—Visible energy—Heat, Light and Electricity—Oral examination on the use of apparatus.

(*b*)—*Inorganic Chemistry*—Two papers: The chemistry of the non-metallic elements and their more important compounds—The Chemistry of the principal metallic elements and their more important compounds—General principles of Chemical Philosophy—The practical recognition of simple salts.

(*c*.)—*Vegetable Anatomy and Physiology, and Systematic Botany*—Two papers: The whole of the subject laid down for F. A. together with—The Struc-

ture of the Ovule—Fertilization—Germination—a general knowledge of the structure and functions of the different parts of Cryptogamic Plants. The following additional natural orders—*Anonaceæ, Myrtaceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Rubiaceæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Scitamineæ Orchideæ, Palmeæ*, and a general knowledge of the two Cryptogamic orders, *Filices* and *Fungi*.

(*d.*)—*Comparative Anatomy and Physiology*—Two papers: Structure of a Mammalian animal, with the minute structure and chemical constituents of the more important tissues—Its elementary Physiology—The Blood—Vascular System and Circulation—Respiration—Digestion—The sources of loss and gain to the Blood—Motion and Locomotion—Voice and Speech—Nervous System—Innervation—Sensation—Organs of sight, sound, smell, taste and touch—Reproduction—Life and Death—Elementary Anatomy and Physiology of a Bird, Lizard, Frog, Fish, Oyster, Insect, Lobster, Earthworm, Starfish, Jellyfish, and Sponge. Principles of Zoological Classification—Distribution of Species—Animal—Embryology—Recognition and Description of Preparations.

24. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions to be answered in English, except when otherwise specified. The Candidates will also be examined *vivâ voce* in Languages.

25 On the Third Thursday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

26. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form H.)

MASTER OF ARTS.

27. The Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in the First Term in Arts.

28. Any person, being a Bachelor of Arts in the University of Bombay, may be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts; and should he pass the Examination in any one of the above branches, he will be admitted to the degree of M.A., on the expiration of five years from the date of his Matriculation.

29. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least three months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form J.)

30. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 50, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form K.)

31. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent M. A. Examination, on a new application being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

32. The Examination will comprise the following branches:—

I.—Languages.
II.—History and Philosophy.
III.—Mathematics.
IV.—Natural Sciences.

I.—Languages.—Six papers.

Candidates must take up English, with one or more of the following:—Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Arabic, and Persian.

The subjects in each Language will be announced by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

The following papers will be set:—

1*st* and 2*nd*. Questions on the English books taken up by the Candidates, including points of Scholarship, Comparative Philology, Criticism, and the History of Literature.

3*rd* and 4*th*. Similar questions on the Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Arabic, or Persian books taken up by the Candidates.

5*th*. Translation from English into the second language, and *vice versâ*.

6*th*. Original English Composition in Prose or Verse.

II.—History and Philosophy.—Six papers.

1*st* and 2*nd*. Questions on a period to be announced by the Syndicate two years before the examination, including

Constitutional Law, Manners, Literature, Political Geography, and Etymology.

3rd. Politics as a Science, including Political Economy

4th. Logic, including the Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences.

5th The History of Greek Philosophy.

6th The History of Modern Philosophy, from the time of Charlemagne to the end of the 18th century.

In lieu of the 5th and 6th papers, a Candidate may bring up—

(*a.*) Historical or external Evidences of Christianity.

(*b.*) Moral or internal Evidences of Christianity.

III.—MATHEMATICS.—Six papers.

1st. Euclid and Geometrical Conic Sections.

2nd. Algebra and Trigonometry.

3rd. Newton's Principia, Book I., §§ I.—III., and Astronomy.

4th. Analytical Geometry and Differential and Integral Calculus.

5th. Statics and Dynamics.

6th. Hydrostatics and Optics.

IV.—NATURAL SCIENCES. Six papers.

(*a.*) { Zoology, Comparative Anatomy, and Physiology.
Botany and Vegetable Physiology.
Geology.

(*b.*) { Chemical Physics.
Inorganic Chemistry.
Meteorology and Physical Geography.

The Candidate will be required to select for examination one of the sub-sections *a* and *b*, and to be acquainted with the history of the sciences therein enumerated.

33. In the week following the Examination, the Examiners in each branch will publish a list of successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

34. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form L.)

II. LAW.

BACHELOR OF LAWS

1 The Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in the First Term in Arts.

2. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he be a Bachelor of Arts of at least two years' standing in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it, and unless he produce certificates to the effect that he has attended, for periods amounting to at least three years, three-fourths of the Lectures proper to his class, in some School or Schools of Law recognized by the University.

3 Application must be made to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form M.)

4 Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs 30, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form N)

5 Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent Examination, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh feé paid.

6 Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws will be examined in the principles of Jurisprudence and in the several systems of Municipal Law administered by the High Court of Bombay

There will be four papers, namely :—

1 Jurisprudence and the Roman Civil Law
2 Personal Rights and Status and the Law of Succession
3 The Law of Property, Contracts, and Torts.
4 The Law of Evidence of Crimes, and of Procedure, Civil and Criminal.

7 The Examination will be conducted by means of printed papers.

8. On the morning of the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will arrange and publish in two Divisions, each in alphabetical order, the names of such of the Candidates as may have passed.

9. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form O.)

HONOURS.

10. The Examination for Honours in Law will commence on the First Monday in the First Term in Arts.

11. The Examination will be open to any Candidate who has passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws held in one of the three years next preceding such Honours Examination.

12. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form OA.)

13. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 50, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form OB.)

14. Each Candidate for Honours will be examined in each of the following subjects :—

(*a*.) Roman Civil Law.

(*b*.) General Jurisprudence, including International Law.

(*c*.) The several systems of Municipal Law which obtain in India.

Three papers will be set, one in each subject (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*) : each paper may be divided into two parts, three hours being allowed to each part.

15. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed papers.

16. The Examiners will publish, on the Friday in the ensuing week, lists of the successful Candidates in two Classes, the names in each Class being arranged in alphabetical order. No Candidate shall be placed in the First Class unless the Examiners are of opinion that he has exhibited considerable original ability as well as great industry.

III. MEDICINE.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

1. A Candidate for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery must have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay, or of some University recognized by it. He must have been engaged during four University years in professional study at a School of Medicine.

2. The Candidate will be required to pass two Examinations

FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

3. The First Examination in Medicine will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the First Monday after 12th September

4. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he have produced Certificates to the following effect.—

(*a.*) Of having completed his nineteenth year.

(*b.*) Of having been engaged in Medical studies for at least two University years.

(*c.*) Of having attended the following Courses:—

In Descriptive Anatomy.	2 Courses, each of at least 70 lectures.
In Physiology and General Anatomy.	2 Courses, each of at least 70 lectures.
In Chemistry	2 Courses, each of at least 70 lectures.
In Botany	2 Courses, each of at least 30 lectures.
In Materia Medica	2 Courses, each of at least 60 lectures.
In Practical Chemistry, including General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry and the Detection of the Adulteration of Drugs.	2 Courses of instruction, each of three months.

In Practical Pharmacy.	1	Course of instruction of at least four months; producing a certificate of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines.

(*d*). Of having been engaged in Dissection for two First Terms in Medicine, in the course of which he must have dissected the whole human body twice.

5. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form P.)

6. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 20, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form Q.)

7. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent First Examination in Medicine, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

8. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

1. Anatomy, Descriptive and Practical.
2. Physiology and Histology.
3. Chemistry, including Practical Chemistry, General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and Detection of the adulteration of Drugs.
4. Botany,* Materia Medica, and Pharmacy.

9. The Examination will be written and practical. Oral Examination of Candidates will be left to the discretion of Examiners.

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* In Systematic Botany the Candidate will be required to possess a competent acquaintance with the following Natural Orders (excepting those printed in italics, in which only a general knowledge will be expected):—

Anonaceæ, Menispermeæ, Nymphæaceæ, *Nelumbiaceæ*, Papaveraceæ, Cruciferæ, *Capparideæ*, Malvaceæ, *Sterculiaceæ*, Aurantiaceæ, Guttiferæ, Sapindaceæ, Meliaceæ, Vitaceæ, Anacardiaceæ, Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Myrtaceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Cinchonaceæ, Compositæ, Asclepiadiaceæ, Apocynaceæ, Bignoniaceæ, Convolvulaceæ, Scrophulariaceæ, Solanaceæ, *Atropaceæ*, Labiatæ, Verbenaceæ, Acanthaceæ, Lauraceæ, Euphorbiaceæ, *Urticaceæ*, Artocarpaceæ Coniferæ, Orchidaceæ, Zingiberaceæ, *Cannaceæ*, *Amaryllidaceæ*, Liliaceæ, *Melanthaceæ*, Palmaceæ, *Araceæ*, Gramineæ; and with the structure of the Cryptogamic orders.

10. On the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in two Divisions, in alphabetical order.

11. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form R.)

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.M. AND S.

12. The Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery will be held annually in Bombay commencing on the Third Monday in the First Term in Arts.

13. No Candidate will be admitted to this Examination within two years of the time of his passing the First Examination.

14. Each Candidate must, subsequently to passing the First Examination, have attended the following courses :—

In Medicine	2 Courses, each of at least 70 lectures.
In Surgery.....	2 Courses, each of at least 70 lectures.
On Diseases of the Eye...	2 Courses, each of at least 20 lectures.
On Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children...	2 Courses, each of at least 60 lectures.
In Medical Jurisprudence and Practical Toxicology.	2 Courses, of at least 60 lectures in the aggregate.
In Pathology	1 Course, of at least 30 lectures.
In Hygiene	1 Course, of at least 20 lectures.

and have dissected the surgical regions, and performed operations on the dead subject, during two terms in Medicine, and have attended a Lying-in Hospital for nine months, and have conducted Midwifery cases, and have attended Hospital practice during a period of at least two University years, in the following manner, *viz.*:—

(*a.*) Eighteen months at the Medical practice of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals (during at least nine of which he must have officiated as Clinical Cerk) with lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

(*b.*) Eighteen months at the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals (during at least nine of which he must have officiated as Surgical Dresser), with lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance ; and

(*c*) Six months at the Practice of an Eye Infirmary.

15. Each Candidate will be required to produce reports of six Medical and of six Surgical cases, drawn up and written by himself, during the periods of service as Clinical Clerk and Surgical Dresser, respectively, the said reports to be duly authenticated by the Professors of Clinical Medicine and Surgery ; and must produce a certificate of good moral conduct from the Head of the College in which he has studied.

16. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form S.)

17. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 30, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form T.)

18. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent Examination for the degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

19. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

1. Principles and Practice of Medicine, including Pathology.
2. Principles and Practice of Surgery, including Surgical Anatomy, and Ophthalmic Surgery.
3. Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children.
4. Medical Jurisprudence, including practical Toxicology and Hygiene.

20. The Examination will be written and practical. Oral Examination will be left to the discretion of the Examiners

21. The Clinical Examination in Medicine and Surgery will be conducted in the Wards of a Hospital, and will be of a nature faithfully and fully to test the Candidate's practical ability in taking, recording and treating cases of disease, investigating the pathology of disease, microscopically, chemically, and otherwise, and in surgical manipulations.

22. The Examination in Surgery will include the performance of surgical operations on the dead body.

23. On the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates in two Classes, the names in each Class being arranged in alphabetical order.

24. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form U.)

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

25. The Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Third Monday in the First Term in Arts.

26. Each Candidate must have obtained the Degree, at least, of Bachelor of Arts in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it, and must have regularly attended the Medical and Surgical practice of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals for a period of two years subsequent to his having taken a Degree in Medicine and Surgery at the University of Bombay or some University recognized by it; and must produce a certificate of his having attended a course of 30 Lectures in Comparative Anatomy.

27. Each Candidate must produce testimonials, signed by at least two Doctors of Medicine, that he is, in habits and character, a fit and proper person for the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

28. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form V.)

29. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 100, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form W.)

30. Candidates will be examined in Medicine, including—

1. Practice of Physic.
2. Surgery.
3. Midwifery.
4. Comparative Anatomy.

31. The Examination will be (*a*) written (one paper being set in each of the above subjects), (*b*) oral, (*c*) clinical, in the wards of a hospital, and (*d*) practical, in a dissecting-room.

32. On the second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

33. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form X.)

IV. CIVIL ENGINEERING.

LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. A Candidate for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering must have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay, or of some University recognized by it.

2. A Candidate will be required to pass two Examinations, the one to be called The First Examination in Civil Engineering, and the other The Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

3. The First Examination will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the Fourth Monday in November.

4. No Candidate will be admitted to this Examination unless he produce satisfactory testimonials of having kept four terms in a School or College of Civil Engineering recognized by the University of Bombay.

N.B.—If an Undergraduate has kept two or more terms in a College or Institution in Arts recognized by the University of Bombay, and has passed an Examination in the subjects of the first year of a School or College of Civil Engineering in a manner satisfactory to the Head of such School or College, this will be considered an equivalent for having kept two terms in a School or College of Civil Engineering.

5. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form Y.)

6. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 20, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form Z.)

7. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent First Examination, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

8 Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

I.—MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.
Four Papers.

1st. (a.) *Arithmetic*, with the nature and use of Logarithms.

(b.) *Algebra*—to Quadratic Equations, inclusive, with the Progressions and the Binomial Theorem.

2nd. (a.) *Euclid.*—The first four and the sixth Books with the Definitions of the fifth Book, and the eleventh Book to Proposition XXI.

(b.) *Trigonometry.*—Solution of Plane Triangles with expressions for the area.

3rd. *Statics*—Composition and Resolution of Forces. Centre of Gravity. The Mechanical Powers.

4th. (a.) *Dynamics.*—Laws of Motion. Falling Bodies. Circular Motion. Projectiles. Impact

(b.) *Hydrostatics.*—Fluid Pressures. Equilibrium of Gases under varying pressures and temperatures. Specific Gravity Hydrostatic Balance. Barometer. Pumps. Hydraulic Ram. Syphon Bramah's Press. Steam Engine.

II.—EXPERIMENTAL AND NATURAL SCIENCE.
Two papers.

1st. (a.) *Heat.*—Measurement of Temperature. Thermometers and Pyrometers. Effects of Heat. Dilatation Apparent and Real Expansion. Expansion of Gases. Boyle and Mariotte's Law Maximum Density of Water. Compensating Pendulum and Balance. Barometric Corrections. Change of State. Specific and Latent Heat Regelation Vaporization Ebullition. Elastic Force of Vapour. Formation of Dew. Hygrometers. Spheroidal Condition.

(b.) *Frictional Electricity.*

2nd. *Inorganic Chemistry*—Metric System of Weights and Measures. Physical Properties of Matter Simple and Compound Bodies. Conditions necessary

for Combination. Molecules. Molecular Attraction. Affinity. Mechanical and Chemical Solution. Laws of Combination. Atomic Theory. Equivalents. Law of Atomic Heat. Nomenclature. Symbolic Notation and Formulæ. Classification of Compound Bodies. Law of Gaseous Volumes. Vapour Densities. Methods adopted in the Determination of Atomic Weights. Calculation of Volume Weights. Diffusion of Gases. Quantivalence of Atoms. Phenomena of Crystallization. Isomorphism. Isomerism.

Occurrence, Preparation, and Properties of the Non-Metallic Elements and of their more important Compounds.

III.—Engineering.

Four Papers, Examination of Drawings, and Oral.

1*st*. *Engineering Field Work.*—Surveying with the Chain only. Surveying with the Compass and Chain The Theodolite and its adjustment. Levelling with the Dumpy and Y Level, and the adjustment of the same.

N.B.—A plotted Survey and Section, with the Survey and Level Books (certified as the work of the student by the Head of an Institution recognized in Civil Engineering), should be submitted to the Examiners by each Candidate.

2*nd*. *Materials used in Construction.*—Stone. Quarrying and Blasting. Manufacture and mode of testing the quality of Bricks and Tiles, Limes, Mortar, Cements, Concrete, Plaster. Timber. Methods of seasoning Timber. Preservation of Timber. Wrought and Cast Iron. Preservation of Iron. Steel. Bessemer Process. Paints and Varnishes.

3*rd* *Masonry.*—Stone Masonry. Brickwork. Precaution against Settlement. Plain Arching. Different Forms of Arches and modes of describing them. Foundations. Pile and Iron Tubular Foundations. Well Foundations.

4*th* (*a*). *Roads.*—Earth, Moorum, and Metalled Roads. Gradient and Cross Section. Traction. Survey.

Lining out and Construction. Laying out Curves without an angular instrument. Tracing and Survey of Hill Roads. Maintenance and Repair.

(*b*). *Earthwork.* Mensuration and setting out. Tools and Execution. Cuttings. Embanking and Puddling.

5*th*. *Engineering Drawing.*—Each Candidate will be required to exhibit *three* drawings, executed by him during his course of study at an affiliated Institution.

Each drawing to bear the following Certificate :—

Certified that this drawing was executed within the walls of_____ *by_____ and completed on the_____

(Signed) _____

Principal of the

_____

Date_____

* Enter the name of the School or College of Engineering.

N.B.—Each Candidate will also be required to execute in the presence of the Examiners a pen and ink sketch of a simple object to show proficiency in free hand sketching. For this sketch two hours will be allowed.

TEXT-BOOK IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Such portions of the Roorkee Treatise on Civil Engineering as treat of the subjects above specified.

9. The Examination will be written and oral.

10. On the Third Thursday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.C.E.

11. The Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the Fourth Monday in November.

12. No Undergraduate will be admitted to the Examination unless he shall have kept two terms in a School or College of Civil Engineering recognized by the University of Bombay subsequently to passing the First Examination.

13 Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination (*Vide* Form AA.)

14 Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs 30, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form A B.)

15 Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid

16 Candidates will be examined in the following subjects

I Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
II Experimental and Natural Science
III Civil Engineering
IV One of the following to be selected by the Candidate —

A Analytical Geometry and Differential and Integral Calculus
B Optics and Astronomy.
C Mining and Metallurgy.
D. Architecture
E. Mechanical Engineering
F. Chemical Analysis, Meteorology, and Terrestrial Magnetism.

I.—MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.
Four papers.

1*st* *Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids.*
2*nd* *(a.) Geometric Conic Sections.*
(b.) Analytical Geometry of Two Dimensions.—Analytical Geometry of the right line and circle by Rectangular, Oblique, and Polar Co-ordinates
3*rd* *Statics and Dynamics.*
4*th* *Hydrostatics*

II.—EXPERIMENTAL AND NATURAL SCIENCE
Three Papers—Oral and Practical

1*st* *Inorganic Chemistry.*—The Chemistry of the principal Metals and their Salts. Qualitative Analysis of simple Salts.

2*nd.* (*a*) *Heat*—Propagation of Heat by Conduction. Radiation, and Convection, Absorption, Reflec-

tion, and Refraction of Heat. Diathermacy. Theory of Exchanges. Mechanical Theories of Heat, Mechanical and Chemical Equivalents. Different forms of Energy. Sources of Heat.

(*b.*) *Voltaic Electricity and Magnetism.*

3rd. *Geology.*—Definition of Geological terms. The principal Rocks and their Component Minerals. Translation and Consolidation of Materials. Fossilization. Central Heat. Volcanoes. Earthquakes and other movements of the Earth's crust. Succession of Strata. Formation of Coal. Metamorphism of Rocks. Igneous Rocks. Geographical Distribution of the Stratified and Igneous Rocks in India. Mode of constructing Geological maps and Sections.

4th. *Practical.*—(1) Qualitative Analysis, and (2) Recognition of the more important Rocks and Minerals.

5th. *Oral.*

TEXT BOOKS IN GEOLOGY.

Page's Introductory Text Book of Geology.

Elementary Manual of Geology (published by the Educational Department.)

III.—CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Six Papers—Examination of Drawings, and Oral.

1st.—*Engineering Field and Office Work.*

(*a*). Triangulation and Traversing. Azimuth, Latitude and Longitude. Contouring. The adjustment and use of Surveying Instruments.

(*b*). *Geometrical Drawing.*

N.B.—A plotted Triangulation, Traverse and Contour together with the Field books of the same (certified by the Head of a recognized Institution as the actual work of the Student), should be submitted to the Examiners by each Candidate.

2nd. *Strength of Materials.*—Pressure. Tension. Torsion. Transverse strain. Factor of Safety. Deflection. Stability of Retaining-walls. Roofs.

3*rd*. *Bridges*—Masonry Bridges. Centering.
Wooden Bridges.—Trussed and Girder Bridges. Scarfs, Joints, and Straps. Built Beams.
Iron Bridges.—Girder and Suspension.

4*th*. (*a*). *Irrigation.*—Canals for Irrigation and Navigation. Sources of Supply. Quantity of Water required. Slope of bed and section of channel. Alignment of Canal. Falls, Rapids, and Locks. Drainage. Aqueducts. Inlets. Dams. Superpassages. Head Works. Regulators. Irrigational Tanks. Motion of Water through Pipes, in open Canals, and over Weirs.

(*b*). *Harbours.*—Groins. Breakwaters. Quays. Basins. Docks and Jetties.

5*th*. *Specification and Estimating.*—A Specification and Estimate of a simple structure to be drawn up from data.

N.B.—Multiplication of dimensions will not be required.

6*th*. *Railways.*—Location. Gauges Curves. Gradients. Formation. Tunnels. Level Crossings. Ballasting. Fencing. Permanent Way. Stations. Signals. Turn-tables and Triangles. Engine Sheds. Locomotive Engines. Traction.

7*th*. *Engineering Drawing.*—Each Candidate will be required to exhibit *three* Drawings, executed by him in an affiliated Institution subsequent to his passing the First Examination in Civil Engineering.

Each Drawing to bear the following certificate:—

Certified that this drawing was executed within the walls of _____ *by _____ and completed on the _____

(Signed) _____
Principal of the
Date_____ _____

* Enter the name of the School or College of Engineering.

N B.—Each Candidate will also be required to execute in the presence of the Examiners a pen and ink sketch of a simple object to show proficiency in free hand-sketching. For this sketch two hours will be allowed.

TEXT BOOKS.

The Roorkee Treatise of Civil Engineering.
The Roorkee Manual of Surveying.

Rankine's Civil Engineering (omitting Part II., Chap. I., and Section I. of Chap. II.)

IV. One of the following, to be selected by the Candidate:

A.—Analytical Geometry of Two Dimensions and Differential and Integral Calculus.

Two Papers.

1*st*. *Analytical Geometry.*—Equation to the Parabola. Polar Equation to the Parabola. Properties of the Parabola.

Equation to the Ellipse. Eccentric angle. Connection between Ellipse and Parabola. Polar Equation to the Ellipse. Properties of the Ellipse.

Equation to the Hyperbola. Asymptotes. Polar Equation to the Hyperbola. Properties of the Hyperbola.

2*nd*. (*a*). *Differential and Integral Calculus*—Differentiation of functions of one variable. Successive differentiation. Evaluation of indeterminate functions. Taylor's Theorem. Maxima and Minima.

(*b*). *Integral Calculus.*—Elementary Examples in Integration.

B.—Optics and Astronomy.

Two Papers.

1*st*. Reflection and Refraction at Plane and Spherical Surfaces. Dispersion of Light. The Rainbow. The Sextant, Lenses, the Telescope, the Eye.

2*nd*. Apparent motions of the Heavenly Bodies. Instruments. Phenomena depending on change of place. Atmospheric Refraction. Comparison of Diameters of Earth, Sun, Moon, and Planets. Ptolemaic and Copernican Systems. Eclipses. Sidereal, Solar, Mean, and Apparent Time. Latitude, Longitude, and Variation of the Compass.

C.—Mining and Metallurgy.

Two Papers.

1*st*. Physical Characters of Metals. Alloys. Crystalline Systems. Cleavage. Goniometers. Mineral Veins. Lodes and Beds. Mining Excavations.

Ventilation of Mines. Lighting of Workings Driving of Levels, Drifts, and Windroads. Means of Security to be adopted in Shafts. Pillar and Stall and Long wall systems of extracting Coal. Varieties of Coal. Comparative value of Fuels.

2*nd*. Mode of dressing Ores. Furnace Materials. Flays. Crucibles. The more important ores of the following metals, viz:—Iron, Copper, Lead, Tin, Zinc, and Mercury. Iron smelting. Manufacture of Steel. Copper smelting. Refining and toughening crude Copper. Zinc smelting. Treatment of Mercurial ores. English and German methods of extracting Lead from its ores. Extraction of Silver from Lead ores Pattinson's process.

TEXT BOOK.

Bloxam's Metals; their Properties and Treatment.

D,—ARCHITECTURE.

Two Papers.

1*st* The Classic Orders. Gothic Architecture.

2*nd*. Characteristics of the Saracenic and Hindu Architecture.

TEXT BOOKS.

Parker's Introduction to the study of Gothic Architecture.
Fergusson's History of Architecture, Part III., Books I. to V. inclusive.

E.—MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

One Paper and Practical.

1*st*. *Machinery*. The Steam Engine, including Land, Marine, and Locomotive Engines. Workshop machinery.

2*nd*. *Practical*. Candidates will be examined *practically* in one of the following, to be selected by the Candidate:—

1 Fitting.
2 Smith's Work.
3 Carpentry.

TEXT BOOKS

Bourne's Catechism of the Steam Engine
Campin's Principles and Practice of Machinery

F.—CHEMICAL ANALYSIS, METEOROLOGY AND TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM

Two Papers.

1 *Chemical Analysis*.—Methods usually employed in the Quantitative determination of the more commonly occurring Elements. Analysis of Limestones Analysis of Felspars Assay of the Ores of Iron, Lead, Copper, Zinc, Tin, and Silver Analysis of the common Alloys General principles of Volumetric Analysis. Water Analysis

2nd. *Meteorology and Terrestrial Magnetism*.—Atmospheric variation Instruments used in determining the Thermometric, Barometric, Hygrometric and Electrical condition of the Atmosphere Clouds, their appearance and classification Anemometers Ozone. Ozonometer Methods employed for the determination of the Magnetic Elements Instruments used in Magnetic Observatories

17 The Examination will be written, oral, and practical

18. The practical Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering will be conducted in a place appointed by the Examiners, and be of a nature to test fully the Candidate's practical ability in Subject II, and in E of Subject IV of Regulation 17

19 On the Third Thursday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order

20 A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form AC)

MASTER OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

21 The Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Second Monday in the First Term in Arts and Civil Engineering.

22 Each Candidate must have obtained the Degree at least of Bachelor of Arts in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it, and must have practised as a Civil Engineer for at least three years after receiving the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it

23 Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination (*Vide* Form AD)

24 Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs 50, for which a receipt will be given (*Vide* Form AE)

25 In the Examination, each Candidate will be required to submit, with due authentication, the working-drawings and specifications of such engineering works as may have been designed and executed by himself during the two previous years

26 On the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in alphabetical order

27 A certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination (*Vide* Form AF)

GENERAL

No question shall be put, at any University Examination, calling for a declaration of religious belief on the part of the Candidate, and no answer or translation given by any Candidate shall be objected to on the ground of its expressing any peculiarity of religious belief.

ADMISSION TO DEGREES.

1. Degrees will be conferred on the Third Tuesday in January, and on such other Graduation days as may be appointed by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor.

2. Persons entitled to Degrees, and desirous of being admitted, must apply in writing ten days previously to the Registrar, who will communicate their names, together with the necessary certificates, to the respective Deans of Faculty, for submission to the Senate on the next Graduation day.

3. The Senate will, on the motion of the Deans of Faculty, respectively, pass the necessary graces in that behalf, and the Dean of Faculty will then present the persons so approved of to the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor successively in the following order:—Licentiate of Civil Engineering, Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery, Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Master of Civil Engineering, Master of Arts, and Doctor of Medicine.

4. As he presents each Candidate, the Dean of Faculty will address the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor in the following words:—

Mr. Chancellor (or Mr. Vice-Chancellor, or my Lord, if he be a nobleman), I present to you (name and College), who has been examined and found qualified for the Degree of_____ to which I pray he may be admitted:

and the Chancellor will answer:—

By the authority given me as Chancellor of this University, I admit you (name) to the Degree of_____ and I charge you that ever in your life and conversation you show yourself worthy of the same.

The Chancellor will at the same time present each Graduate, successively, with the Certificate of the Degree conferred on him.

5. Nothing in the foregoing Bye-laws is to be held to prevent the Chancellor admitting to the Degree of M.D. or M.A. any person who may be presented to him by the Senate with a certificate that he has been examined and judged worthy of such special distinction.

VII.

Forms.

I. ARTS.

MATRICULATION.

FORM A.

To

THE REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay.

I wish to be examined in the English and the _____ languages.

I wish to be examined in the English Paper at* _____

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

(Name, with surname, in the English and Vernacular characters) _____

Birth-place .. .. { Village. Taluka. Zillah.

Birth-day . { According to Christian or Native Chronology.

Father's { Name. Occupation.

(Race and Religion).. _____

(Where educated) _____

(Date) _____

* Please insert one of the following centres of Examination :—

1	Bombay.	3	Ahmedabad.	5.	Karachi.
2	Poona	4	Belgaum.		

I certify that _____ has been (in my School) or (under my tuition) from _____ to _____ and that I assent to the above application.

Signature of Applicant's last Schoolmaster or Teacher. _____

Date (*Enter post-office address.*) _____

(*Enter day and year.*)

N.B.—If the period of School attendance or tuition named in the certificate be less than eight months, the applicant must also forward another certificate or other certificates, signed by his last previous Instructor or Instructors, so as to cover altogether a period of not less than eight months.

When a student has been attending both a Public School and a Private Teacher at the same time, the certificate of the Master of the former will be required.

(1). *Certificate of Moral Character*, to be signed by a person of known respectability.

I certify that I have known _____ for _____ years, and believe him to be a person of good moral character.

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____

(2.) *Certificate of Age*, to be signed by a person of known respectability.

I certify that I have known the family of the above _____ for _____ years, and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, he has completed his sixteenth year, or will have completed his sixteenth year before the commencement of the ensuing Matriculation Examination.

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____

FORM B.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 10, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Matriculation Examination.

(Signature) _____

Registrar.

(Date) _____

FORM C.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ duly passed the Matriculation Examination held in the month of _____ 18

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signature)_____

Registrar.

(Date)_____

— — — —

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

FORM D

To

THE REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Arts I wish to be examined in the English and_____ languages.

I am, &c.,

(Name) ... . _____
(Race and Religion) ... _____
(College) . ... _____
(Date of Matriculation) . ... . _____
(Date)_____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the College or Institution at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that _____ has attended since his Matriculation the number of days under specified, at the _____ of which I am_____

No. of days.	Remarks
First Term 187 -7 ._____ Second Term	
First Term 187 -7 ._____ Second Term	
First Term 187 -7 ._____ Second Term	

I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said_____is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing First Examination in Arts at the University of Bombay.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

FORM E.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____Rs. 20, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination in Arts.

(Signature)_____

(Date)_____ Registrar

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A

FORM F.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

In addition to the necessary subjects, I offer to be examined in the_____ language, and in*

I am, &c.,

(Name) . . . ._____
(Race and Religion) ... . _____
(College) .... _____
(Date of First Examination in Arts)_____
(Date)_____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the College or Institution at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that_____ has attended since his passing the First Examination in Arts the number of days under specified, at the_____ of which I am_____

No. of days.	Remarks.
First Term 187 -7 .____ Second Term	
First Term 187 -7 . ____ Second Term	
First Term 187 -7 .____ Second Term	

I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said_____ is a person of

Insert one of the following Groups:—

A Language and Literature – B History and Political Economy.—C. Logic and Moral Philosophy —D Mathematics. –E. Natural Science.

good conduct; and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts at the University of Bombay.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

FORM G.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____ Rs. 30, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

(Signature)_____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

FORM H.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ _____ satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, held in the month of_____, and was placed in the _____ Class.

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Signature)_____

(Date) _____ Registrar.

MASTER OF ARTS.

FORM J.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself for Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts in the University of Bombay,

I offer to be examined in

I am, &c.,

(Name and Degree) _____
(Race and Religion) _____
(College) _____
(Date of Graduation) _____
(Date) _____

FORM K.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 50, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts

(Signature) _____
(Date) _____ Registrar.

FORM L.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners in† _____ at the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts held in the month of _____

(Signature of the holder) _____
(Signature) _____
(Date) _____ Registrar.

Insert one or more of the following —
1 The English and _____ languages
2 History and Philosophy
3. Mathematics
4 Natural Sciences
Specify the branch or branches of Examination

II. LAW.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B.

FORM M.

To

The Registrar of the University of Bombay.

Sir,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws

I am, &c.,

(Name) .. .. _____
(Race and Religion) .... _____
(College) . . . . . .
(Date of Graduation in Arts) . . . _____
(Date)

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the School of Law in which the Candidate may have studied.

I certify that _____ has studied in the _____ of which I am _____ as under specified:—

Period of Study.		Remarks.
From	To	

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____

N.B.—If the Candidate has not studied for the requisite period in one School of Law, he must furnish supplementary Certificates in the above tabular form.

N.B.—If the applicant is not a graduate of the University of Bombay, he must append a certificate of graduation, and testimonials of moral character, satisfactory to the Syndicate.

FORM N.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 30, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

(Signature)_____
Registrar.

(Date)_____

FORM O.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws held in the month of_____, and was placed in the_____ Division.

(Signature of the holder)_____
(Signature)_____
Registrar.

(Date) _____

EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS IN LAW.

FORM OA.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for Honours in Law.

I am, &c.,
(Name, with surname)_____
(Date of graduation in Law)_____
(Enter Post Office address)
(Enter day and year)_____

FORM OB.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____ Rs. 50, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for Honours in Law.

(Signature)_____
Registrar.

(Date) _____

III. MEDICINE.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE

FORM P.

To

The Registrar of the University of Bombay

Sir,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Medicine in the University of Bombay

I am, &c.,

(Name) _____

(Race and Religion) _____

(College) _____

(Date of Graduation, or Matriculation, as the case may be) _____

(Date)_____

Certificates.

(1) I certify that_____, to the best of my knowledge and belief, has completed his nineteenth year

(Signature of some person of known respectability) _____

(Date)_____

---

(2) I certify that _____, to the best of my knowledge and belief, is a person of good moral conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing First Examination in Medicine

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine) _____

(Date)_____

---

(3) I certify that _____ has been engaged in Medical Study in the School of Medicine_____ for Two University years.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine) _____

(Date)_____

(4) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Descriptive Anatomy, each of _____ Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

---

(5) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Physiology and General Anatomy, each of _____ Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

---

(6) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Chemistry, each of _____ Lectures

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

---

(7) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Botany, each of _____ Lectures

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

---

(8) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Materia Medica, each of _____ Lectures,

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

---

(9) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses in Practical Chemistry, including General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and the Detection of the Adulteration of Drugs, of each of _____

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

(10) I certify that_____ has attended one Course of Practical Pharmacy of_____ months; and that he has acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines.

(Date) _____ (Signature)_____

(11) I certify that_____ has been engaged in Dissection for two First Terms in Medicine, in the course of which he has dissected the whole human body twice.

FORM Q.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 20, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination in Medicine.

(Date) _____ (Signature)_____
Registrar.

FORM R.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____ satisfied the Examiners at the First Examination in Medicine, held

in the month of _____, and was placed in the _____ Division.

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.M. AND S.

FORM S.

To

The Registrar of the University of Bombay.

Sir,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery.

I am, &c.,

(Name with Surname) ..... _____
(Race and Religion) ..... _____
(College) ..... _____
(Date of passing the First Examination) ..... _____

(Date)_____

Certificates.

(1) I certify that _____, to the best of my knowledge and belief, is a person of good moral conduct; and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine)___

(Date)_____

---

(2) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Medicine, each of _____ Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

(3) I certify that_____has attended two Courses of Lectures in Surgery, each of_____ Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

---

(4) I certify that_____has attended two Courses of Lectures on Diseases of the Eye, each of _____Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signature) _____

---

(5) I certify that_____has attended two Courses of Lectures on Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, each of_____Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

---

(6) I certify that_____has attended two Courses of Lectures in Medical Jurisprudence and Practical Toxicology, of_____ Lectures in the aggregate.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

---

(7) I certify that_____has attended one Course in Pathology, of_____Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

---

(8) I certify that_____has attended one Course in Hygiene, of_____Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

(9) I certify that _____ has dissected the surgical regions, and performed operations on the dead subject during two Terms in Medicine.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

---

(10) I certify that _____ has attended a Lying-in Hospital for nine months, and has conducted _____ Midwifery cases.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

---

(11) I certify that _____ has attended at the Medical Practice of _____ Hospital for eighteen months, during nine of which he has officiated as Clinical Clerk, and that during that time he has attended _____ Lectures on Clinical Medicine.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

---

(12) I certify that _____ has attended at the Surgical Practice of _____ Hospital for eighteen months, during nine of which he has officiated as Surgical Dresser, and that during that time he had attended _____ Lectures on Clinical Surgery.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

---

(13) I certify that _____ has attended the Practice at _____ Ophthalmic Hospital for six months.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

FORM T.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 30, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery.

(Signature)_____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

FORM U.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____ satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery held in the month of_____ and was placed in the_____ Class.

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signature)_____
Registrar.

(Date)_____

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

FORM V.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

I enclose testimonials signed by Doctors_____ and_____ and_____ of my having obtained the Degree of_____ in the University of_____, and the Degree of _____in Medicine in the University of_____

I am, &c.,

(Name) .....

(Race and Religion) .....

(Date) _____

I certify that_____ has attended the Medical and Surgical Practice of_____ Hospital during the years_____ and_____

(Signature)_____

(Date)_____

FORM W.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____ Rs. 100, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

(Signature)_____
Registrar.

(Date)_____

FORM X.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine held in the month of _____

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Signature)_____
Registrar.

(Date)_____

IV. CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FORM Y.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Civil Engineering.

I am, &c.,

(Name) ..... _____

(Race and Religion) ..... _____

(College) ..... _____

(Date of Matriculation) ..... _____

Date { (Enter place) _____
(Enter time) _____

(Signature) _____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the College or Institution in Arts at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that _____ has attended since his Matriculation the number of days under specified, at the _____, of which I am _____

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____

Number of Days.		Remarks.
187 -7	First Term Second Term	
187 -7	First Term Second Term	
187 -7	First Term Second Term	

Certificates to be signed by the Head of School or College of Civil Engineering at which the Candidate may have studied.

(1) I certify that _____ has attended since his Matriculation the number of days under specified, at the _____, of which I am _____

Number of Days.		Remarks.
187 -7	First Term Second Term	
187 -7	First Term Second Term	
187 -7	First Term Second Term	

(2) I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said _____

is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing First Examination in Civil Engineering.

(Date)_____ (Signature) _____

FORM Z.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from ___ ___ _____ Rupees 20, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination in Civil Engineering.

(Signature) _____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FORM AA.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

I am, &c,

(Name) ....

(Race and Religion) ....

(College) ....

(Date of passing the First Examination in Civil Engineering) . . _____

(Signature)_____

(Date)_____

Certificates to be signed by the Head of School or College of Civil Engineering.

I certify that _____ has attended, subsequently to his passing the First Examination in Civil Engineering, the number of days under specified, at the _____, of which I am_____

(Date)_____ (Signature) _____

Number of Days	Remarks
187 -7 First Term . _____ Second Term	
187 -7 First Term . _____ Second Term	
187 -7 First Term . _____ Second Term	

(2) I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said _____ is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering at the University of Bombay.

(Signature) _____

FORM AB.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rupees 30 being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering

(Signature) _____
Registrar

(Date) _____

FORM AC

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Licen-

tiate of Civil Engineering held in the month of _____ and was placed in the _____ Class.

(Signature) _____
Registrar.

(Date) _____

MASTER OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FORM AD.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering.

I am, &c.,

(Name) _____
(Race and Religion) _____
(College) _____
(Date of Graduation in Arts) _____
(Ditto ditto in Civil Engineering) ... _____
(Date) _____

CERTIFICATES.

1. I certify that _____ has passed a period extending from _____ to _____ in actual practice on works under me.

(Signature of Engineer in charge of) _____
(Date) _____

2. I certify that _____ has passed a period extending from _____ to _____ in actual practice as a Civil Engineer, during which period he has been engaged on the following works.

(Signature of Engineer) _____
(Date) _____

FORM AE.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 50, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering.

(Signature) _____

Registrar.

(Date) _____

FORM AF.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering held in the month of _____

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Signature) _____

Registrar.

(Date) _____

THE MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

FORM AG.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to present myself as a Candidate for the Mungul-dass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellowship.

If I am elected, I pledge myself to accept the Fellowship and to comply with its conditions.

I enclose herewith testimonials of my fitness for election.

I am, &c.,

(Name and Degree) _____

(Race) _____

(College) _____

(Date of Graduation) _____

(Date) _____

THE BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM AH.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship Examination.

I am, &c,

(Name with Surname) ... . _____

Date { (Enter place) .... _____
(Enter time) .... _____

THE JAM SHRI VIBHAJI SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM AI.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY

SIR,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for the Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship.

I enclose a copy of my Matriculation Certificate (Form C), and also a Certificate that I was born in the village of _____ in the Province of Kattywar, signed by (here enter the name of some person holding an official appointment in Kattywar).

I am, &c,

(Signature) _____

THE HEBBERT AND LATOUCHE SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM AJ.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for the Hebbert and LaTouche Scholarship.

I enclose a copy of my Matriculation Certificate (Form C), and also a Certificate that I was born in *Soreth*, in Kattywar, signed by (here enter the name of some person holding an official appointment in Kattywar.)

I am, &c.,

(Signature)_____

THE RAO SIR PRAGMALJI SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM AK.

To

THE REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for one of the Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarships.

I enclose a Certificate signed by_____ that I (or my father, as the case may be,) was born in Cutch.

I am, &c.,

(Signature)_____

THE KAHANDASS MANCHARAM SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM AL.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for the Kahandass Mancharam Scholarship.

I am, &c.,

(Signature)_____

Date_____

VIII.

Endowments.

I.

THE MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter to Government, dated the 19th August 1862, offered the sum of Rs. 20,000 in 4 per cent Government Securities, for the purpose of endowing a Travelling Fellowship for Hindu Graduates of the University of Bombay. This offer was accepted by a Convocation of the Senate on the 26th March 1863, and the following Regulations were passed for the awarding and tenure of the Fellowship:—

1. "THE MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP" shall be open to all Graduates of the University of Bombay being Hindus who shall not be of more than five years' standing from the date of their graduation. By the term Graduates is to be understood Masters and Bachelors of Arts, Bachelors of Law, Doctors and Licentiates of Medicine, and Masters and Licentiates of Civil Engineering; and by the term date of graduation is to be understood the dates of the Candidates receiving the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or Licentiate of Medicine or Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

2. Candidates for the Fellowship must forward an application to the Registrar under Form AG. one week before the day of election.

3. The election shall take place without Examination by the votes of the Syndicate, the Vice-Chancellor or Senior Fellow present having a casting vote.

4. Whenever there is a vacancy in the Fellowship, a convenient day for holding an election shall be appointed by the Syndicate, who shall give due notice of the same in the *Government Gazette*.

5. The Munguldass Nathoobhoy Fellowship shall be tenable by any one Fellow for a space of three years The conditions of tenure are that the Fellow must leave Bombay and proceed to Europe within two months after his election, that he shall spend the whole of the three years subsequent to the date of his leaving India for Europe, out of India, and six months at least out of each year in Great Britain or Ireland, and that he shall report twice a year to the University Registrar as to the mode in which his time has been spent

6. Any violation of the above conditions shall *ipso facto* cause the Fellowship to be vacated, and the Syndicate shall be empowered, for any just cause, to recall and deprive of his Fellowship any one who may have been elected

7. The Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellow shall receive through the University Registrar, in half-yearly instalments, payable in advance, from the day of his leaving India, the interest due upon the endowment, together with any accumulations that may have taken place during previous vacancies

YEAR	FELLOW	COLLEGE
1867 March	Jayakar, Atmárám Sadáshiv, L M	Grant.
1868 Sept	Thákur, Shripád Bábáji, B A	Elphinstone
1871 Nov	Daphtaré, Girdharlál Ratanlál, L M, M D	Grant.
1874 April	Váslekar, Nánáji Naráyan, L C E	Poona Civil Engineering
1877 April.	Dhairyaván, Vásudev Krishnaráo, B A., LL.B.	Elph & Govt. Law School.

II.

THE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE GOLD MEDAL.

Limjee Manockjee and Cowasjee Manockjee, Esquires, in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor of the University, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart, dated the 27th May 1863, offered the sum of Rs 5,000 in 4 per cent Government Securities for the purpose of founding an annual Gold Medal, to bear the name of their father, the late Manockjee Limjee, Esquire, and to be awarded each year to the best Essay by a University student, on certain prescribed subjects This offer was accepted by a Convocation of the Senate on the 3rd September 1863, and the following Regulations were passed for the awarding of the Medal.—

1. "THE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE GOLD MEDAL" shall be awarded annually for the best Essay by a University Student, in accordance with the subjoined conditions.

2. Competitors shall be Graduates in the University of Bombay who shall not be of more than five years' standing from the date of their graduation, on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Essays. By the term Graduates is to be understood Masters and Bachelors of Arts, Bachelors of Laws, Doctors and Licentiates of Medicine, and Masters and Licentiates of Civil Engineering; and by the term date of graduation is to be understood the date of the Candidates' receiving the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, or Licentiate of Medicine, or Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

3 Competitive Essays shall be written in the English Language on the subject appointed for the current year, and shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the fourth Monday in September. Each Essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover, containing the name of the competitor, and a declaration that the Essay sent in by him is *bonâ fide* his own composition.

4. The subject of the Essay shall be in alternate years: *(a)* some question of Indian History or Antiquities; *(b)* some question connected with the introduction into India of European Science and Art.

5. The subject for the competition is to be selected by the Syndicate, and notified not less than twelve months before the day for sending in the Essays.

6. The Judges shall be two in number, and shall be nominated annually by the Syndicate. Their decision shall be announced on the fourth Monday in November.

7. The Medal shall be presented to the successful Candidate at the Convocation for conferring Degrees next ensuing after the Judges' decision. The Medallist shall on the same occasion read aloud selected portions of his Essay.

8. The successful Essay shall be printed at the expense of the University.

9. The Medal shall not be awarded to any Essay which, in the opinion of the Judges, would not, when printed, be creditable to the University. But if only one Essay be sent in, nothing shall hinder the Judges from awarding to it the Medal if it appears to them to come up to the proper standard.

10. Whenever a year passes without the Medal being awarded, the interest of the Endowment shall go towards the printing of Essays and other expenses connected with the Prize.

11. On all occasions of Academical costume, Medallists shall be entitled to wear their Medals.

YEAR	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN	COLLEGE
1865	*The Rise and Spread of Buddhism in India.*	No Essay received.	..
1866 .	*The Advantages and Means of Diffusing a Scientific Practice of Medicine in India.*	Medal not awarded.	
1867	*The Unprinted Literature of the Maráthás.*	Ditto.	...
1868...	*The Comparison of different Styles of Architecture in respect of their suitability for Public and Domestic Buildings in India.*	Rastamji Mervánji Patel, M.A.	Elphinstone.
1869 ..	*The Connection between the Physical Geography of India and the History of the Country.*	Balvant Bhikáji Vakhárkar, B.A.	Deccan.
1870	*The Social and Economic Effects of the Introduction of Railways into India.*	Sorábji Edalji Gimi, B.A.	Elphinstone.
1871	*The Revenue Survey and Settlement of the Bombay Presidency as contrasted with the Land Systems of Lord Cornwallis and of the North-Western Provinces.*	Mánikji Nasarvánji Nánávati, B.A.	Elphinstone.
1872 .	*The Economic Results and Probable Development of Botanical and Geological Researches in India.*	No Essay received.	
1873...	*The Demonology of Western India*	Medal not awarded.	...
1874 .	*The Electric Telegraph as it affects India in its Social, Commercial, and Political Aspects.*	No Essay received.	...
1875	*Gleanings of the History of Indian Medicine from its Ancient Literature.*	Medal not awarded.	
1876 .	*The Application of Modern Discoveries in Chemistry to Indian Farming.*	Ditto.	...

YEAR.	SUBJECT	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1877...	*A short Abstract of the Political History of Gujarath and Maharashtra from the first Century of the Christian Era to the Inroads of the Mahomedans as arrived at from an examination of Coins and Inscriptions.*	Dhondu Hari Agáse, B.A.	Elphinstone.
1878...	*The Advantages and Means of Diffusing a Knowledge of Natural Science in India.*	Medal not awarded.	
1879...	*The Unprinted Literature of the Maráthas.*		

III.

THE BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the address of the Registrar of the University, Dr. R. S. Sinclair, under date the 10th August 1863, offered the sum of Rs. 10,000 for the encouragement of the study of Sanskrit in the University of Bombay. This offer was accepted by a Convocation of the Senate on the 24th September 1863, and the following Regulations for the awarding of the proceeds of the endowment were passed :—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees four hundred, tenable for one year, and payable half-yearly, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the M. A. Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in Sanskrit, provided that the Scholarship shall not be awarded except to a Candidate whom the Examiners consider deserving of reward for his special knowledge and ability as a Sanskrit Scholar.

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Scholarship may be awarded, shall be published with the list of the successful Candidates.

3. Whenever the Scholarship is not awarded, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

Year.	Scholar.	College.
1866 Mar.	Bhágvat, Govind Rámchandra ...	Poona (now Deccan).
1867 ,,	Maráthe, Káshináth Bálkrishna ...	Do.
1868 ,,	Káthavaté, Abáji Vishnu	Do.
1869 ,,	Telang, Káshináth Trimbak ...	Elphinstone.
1870 ,,	Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev ...	Do.
1870 Dec.	Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev ...	Do.
1871 ,,	Tulu, Ráoji Vásudev	Do.
1872 ,,	Pendse, Káshináth Balvant ...	Deccan.
1873 ,,	Bhidé, Shivrám Parshurám ...	Do.
1874 ,,	Gokhale, Rámchandra Vishnu ...	Elphinstone.
1875 ,,	Bhat, Harirám Uttamrám... ...	Do.
1876 ,,	Agáse, Ganesh Janárdan	Deccan.
1877 ,,	Agáse, Dhondu Hari	Elphinstone.

IV.

THE HOMEJEE CURSETJEE PRIZE.

Homejee Cursetjee Dady Sett, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., dated 10th September 1863, wrote as follows :—

"It has been suggested to me that the establishment of an Annual Prize or Medal for the best English Poem by a University Student would afford a useful stimulus to the cultivation of literature and to the development of good taste and refinement in this Presidency. Concurring in this view, I hereby beg to offer to the University of Bombay the sum of Rs. 5,000 in Government 4 per cent. Securities, and hope that the University may be pleased to accept this sum, and apply it to the carrying out of the above object, under such Regulations as they may think best."

This offer was accepted by a Convocation of the Senate on the 21st December 1863, and the following Regulations were passed for the awarding of the prize :—

1 "The Homejee Cursetjee Prize," consisting of books to the value of Rs. 200, shall be awarded annually for the best English poem by a University Student in accordance with the subjoined conditions.

2. Competitors shall be Matriculated Students of the University of Bombay, who shall not be of more than four years' standing from the date of their Matriculation on the day prescribed for the sending in of the poems.

3. Competitive poems shall be written in the Heroic metre or in the Spenserian stanza, and shall not exceed 150 lines in length. Each poem shall be designated by a motto

instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor, his University standing, and his Post Office address, and a declaration that the poem sent in by him is *bonâ fide* his own composition.

4. The subject for the competition shall be annually announced by the Syndicate during the month of January. The competitive poems shall be sent in to the Registrar on or before the 2nd Saturday in June. The prize shall be decided by the votes of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate at a meeting to be held for the purpose on or before the 30th September. The Chairman of the meeting to have a casting vote.

5. The successful poem shall be published in the local newspapers.

6. The prize shall be awarded to the successful Candidate at the Convocation for conferring degrees next after the decision of the Syndicate.

7. The prize shall not be awarded to any poem which, in the opinion of the Syndicate, would not, when printed, be creditable to the University.

8. On the occasions when the prize is not awarded, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such a way as they shall think most expedient to the furtherance of the purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.
1864	*The Himalaya Mountains* ..	Vikáji, Framji Rastamji
1865	*The Indian Seasons* . . .	*Prize not awarded.*
1866	*Alexandria*	*Ditto.*
1867	*The Solar System* .	Modi, Barzorji Edalji.
1868	*India three thousand years ago*	*Prize not awarded.*
1869...	*The Indus* ...	Kohiyar, Jehángirshâh Erachshâh.
1870	*Vasco de Gama*	Kohiyár, Jehángirshâh Erachshâh [ton.
1871	*Suttee*	Aitken, Edward Hamil
1872	*The Suez Canal*	*Prize not awarded.*
1873...	*Akbar*	*Ditto.*
1874	*Shivaji*	*Ditto.*
1875	*Athens*	*Ditto.*
1876	*The Visit of H. R.H. the Prince of Wales to India*	*Ditto.*
1877	*The Malabar Coast*	*Ditto.*
1878	*An Indian Pilgrimage* .. .	*Ditto.*
1879	*The Ganges Valley*	*Ditto.*

V.

THE JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS.

Venayekrow Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq., Justice of the Peace, "wishing to perpetuate in the University the memory of the interest taken by his revered father during the last 42 years in the cause of education in the Presidency, and of his attachment to the sacred language of India," offered, in letters of the 16th September and 4th December 1865, to the address of the Registrar, Dr. R.S. Sinclair, for the acceptance of the Senate, six Sanskrit Scholarships, three of Rs. 25* each and three of Rs.* 20 each per mensem; one of each kind to be awarded annually at the Matriculation Examination, and to be tenable for three years in a College or Institution in Arts recognized by the University. At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 18th December 1865, it was unanimously resolved—"That the liberal benefaction of Venayekrow Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq., be accepted with the expression of the grateful remembrance by the University of the many and important services rendered by his honoured father to the cause of both elementary and advanced education in Western India, during his long and useful career as a citizen of Bombay." The Scholarships will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. Two Scholarships, to be called "THE JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS," one of Rs. 20 and one of Rs. 15 per mensem, shall be awarded every year to the two Candidates who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in the Sanskrit Language. The Scholarships will be tenable for three years at any of the Colleges or Institutions in Arts recognized by the University of Bombay, provided that the Scholar produce a certificate from the Head of the College or Institution that he is prosecuting his studies in Sanskrit.

* In consequence of the transfer of the securities from 5½ to 4½ per cent Government Stock, the value of these scholarships is reduced to Rs. 20 and 15 respectively.

2. The names of the successful Candidates will be published along with the list of the Candidates who may have passed the Matriculation Examination

3 The Candidates elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution

4. In case of the Scholarships lapsing, through forfeiture or otherwise, during the course of the three years for which they are tenable, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such a way as they shall think most expedient to the furtherance of the purposes of the endowment.

YEAR	SCHOLAR	SCHOOL
1866	Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev	Ratnágiri High School,
	Shikharé, Govind Shripat ...	Dhulia High School.
1867	Pendse, Káshináth Balvant	Poona High School, *formerly* Elphinstone High School.
	Godbole, Náráyan Bálkrishna.	ElphinstoneHighSchool
1868	Chintámanipetkar, Pándurang Venkatesh.	Poona High School.
	Agáse, Náráyan Bhikáji	Ratnágiri High School
1869..	Agáse, Ganesh Janárdan .	Poona High School.
	Rájavade, Gopál Vishnu	Ratnágiri High School
1870	Limaye, Hari Váman	Ditto
	Oka, Váman Dáji	Ditto
1871	Bhat, Hariram Uttamrám	Surat High School.
	Oka, Krishnáji Govind .	Poona High School.
1872	Agáse, Dhondu Hari	Ratnágiri High School
	Joshi, Lakshuman Janárdan	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay
1873...	Apte, Váman Shivram	Rájáram High School, Kolhápur
	Gokhale, Krishnáji Vishnu	Ratnágiri High School.
1874...	Natu, Trimbak Gangádhar	Surat High School.
	Gokhale, Gopál Rámchandra..	Rájáram High School, Kolhapur
1875...	Bhándárkar, S'ridhar Rámkrishna	ElphinstoneHighSchool
	Kulkarni, Báláji Hari ..	Rájárám High School, Kolhápur
1876	Phadke, Rámchandra Dinkar.	Ratnágiri High School,
	Bhágvat, Báláji Abáji	Poona High School.
1877	Godbole, Sadáshiv Mahadev .	Ratnágiri High School,
	Pitke, Gopál Rámchandra ...	Rájárám High School, Kolhápur.
1878	Dámle, Trimbak Keshav .	Ratnágiri High School.
	Dátár, Báláji Sadáshiv	Poona High School.

VI.

THE JAM SHRI VIBHAJI SCHOLARSHIP.

His Highness the Jam Shri Vibhaji of Nowánagar, being desirous of encouraging English education in Kattiawar, offered in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., dated 25th February 1866, the sum of Rs. 4,500 for the founding of a Scholarship tenable by a Native of Káttiáwár for two years in an institution recognized by the University. At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 5th April 1866, it was resolved:—"That the handsome benefaction of His Highness the Jam Shri Vibhaji of Nowánagar be accepted with the best thanks of the University." The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Scholarship, to be entitled "THE JAM SHRI VIBHAJI SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 15 per mensem, tenable for two years, shall be biennially, or whenever vacant, announced for competition.

2. The object of the Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship is to assist in maintaining Natives of Káttiáwár while studying in the University of Bombay.

3. Persons to be eligible for competition must be *boná fide* Natives of Kattiawar who have passed the Matriculation Examination.

4. Should there be more Candidates than one, the Scholarship shall be awarded to that Candidate who shall appear from the University records to have obtained the highest marks for proficiency in English at the Matriculation Examination. Provided always that no Candidate who has once held the Scholarship is to be considered eligible for re-election.

5. The Scholarship shall be announced for competition in the first week of December. Applications of Candidates, under Form AI, must be sent in to the Registrar on or before the 31st December.

6. The Syndicate will thereupon proceed to adjudge the Scholarship on some day during the month of January.

7. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

8. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable monthly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution; which bill shall certify, under the

signature of the head, that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and his progress in University studies is satisfactory

9 Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported of by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited

10 Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship, during any year or part of a year, shall be added to next year's Scholarship, so as to increase the monthly stipend payable

YEAR	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1867	Vohorá, Kalliánrái Lakshumi shankar	Surat High School
1868	Desái, Savállal Govindrám ...	Elphinstone High School
1871	Ved, Dulabji Dharamshi ...	Ditto
1873	Sett, Motichand Udhavji	Káttiáwár High School, Rájkot
1875 .	Ghogáválá, Adarji Rastamji .	Chandanvádi High School, Bombay
1877 .	Joshipara, Pránlál Káhándás	Bahádurkhánji High School, Junagad
1879	Mehtá, Anantrái Náthji	Bhavnagar High School

VII

THE COWASJEE JEHANGHIER LATIN SCHOLARSHIP

Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esq, Justice of the Peace, being desirous of marking his interest in the Bombay University, offered, on the occasion of the Convocation for conferring Degrees which was held on the 14th of January 1868, in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant,

Bart., of the same date, the sum of Rs. 5,000 in 4 per cent. Government Paper, for the founding of a Latin Scholarship, to be awarded each year to the best Candidate in Latin at the Matriculation Examination. The offer was accepted by the Senate on the 31st of March 1868, with their best thanks, and the following Regulations were passed for the awarding of the Scholarship:—

1. A Scholarship, to be entitled "THE COWASJEE JEHANGHIER LATIN SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 200 per annum, shall be awarded every year to that Candidate who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination, and who shall have obtained the highest marks for proficiency in Latin at such Examination, provided that the Scholar produce a certificate from the Head of his College or Institution that he is prosecuting his studies in Latin.

2. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable half-yearly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution; which bill shall certify, under the signature of the Head, that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and that his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

3. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported of by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

4. The Scholarship shall be awarded at the final meeting of the Matriculation Examiners, and the name of the Cowasjee Jehanghier Scholar for the ensuing year shall be published by the Examiners together with their list of Matriculated Students.

5. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

6. In case of the Student who is elected declining to proceed to College, the stipend of the Scholarship for the ensuing year may be conferred on the Candidate who shall have obtained the second place in the Examination in Latin.

7. In case of the Scholarship lapsing through forfeiture or otherwise, during the course of the year, any savings which may result may be added to next year's Scholarship, so as to increase the half-yearly stipends payable; or may be used, at the discretion of the Syndicate, to create a second Scholarship for the ensuing year.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1868..	McDermott, Michael	St. Mary's Institution.
1869 .	DeMoute, Thomas Antonio	Ditto.
1870 ..	Bryan, James	Ditto.
1871	DeSa, Luis	Ditto.
	Bhándárkar, Vásudev Gopál	Ditto.
1872 ..	Hogan, Daniel	Ditto.
1873...	Pereira, Conrad	Ditto.
1874...	DeSouza, Lázarus Diogo	Ditto.
1875...	O'Shanahan, Henry Frank	Ditto.
1876 ..	Mulligan, William George Tobias	Bishop'sHighSchool, Poona
1877..	Vakil, Rastamji Bamanshah	Elphinstone High School
1878 ..	Toole, John Harris	Bishop'sHighSchool, Poona.

VIII.

THE KINLOCH FORBES GOLD MEDAL.

The Trustees to the Kinloch Forbes Memorial Fund, in a letter to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, dated the 19th December 1868, offered to the University, in behalf of themselves and other subscribers to the Fund, a sum of Rs. 5,000 in Government 5* per cent. Paper, for the purpose of awarding a yearly Gold Medal for proficiency in General Jurisprudence and the Roman Civil Law, to be called "THE KINLOCH FORBES GOLD MEDAL," and for Law Books to accompany the Medal, should the fund allow. At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the same date, the following Resolution was unanimously agreed to:—

"That the Senate accept with thanks this endowment, in honour of its late accomplished Vice-Chancellor, the Honourable Mr. Justice Kinloch Forbes."

The Medal will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Gold Medal, to be called "THE KINLOCH FORBES GOLD MEDAL," of the value of Rupees two hundred, with a Prize of Law Books of the value of Rupees fifty, will be awarded annually to the Candidate who obtains the highest number of marks in the subjects of Roman Civil Law and General Jurisprudence, including International Law, at the Examination for Honours in Law, provided always that in no case shall the Medal be awarded to a Candidate who is not placed by the Examiners in the first class of successful Candidates at such Examination.

* Now transferred to 4½ per cent. Government stock.

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Medal and Prize of Books are awarded shall be published with the list of successful Candidates at the Examination for Honours in Law.

3. Whenever the Medal and Books are not awarded, the money which would have been expended in purchasing them shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

IX.

THE DAVID SASSOON HEBREW SCHOLARSHIP.

The Honourable A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I., being desirous of encouraging the study of the Hebrew Language, offered, in a letter, dated the 11th January 1869, to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, the sum of Rs. 5,000 in Government 5* per cent. Paper for the foundation of a Scholarship (to be dedicated to the memory of his late father, David Sassoon, Esq.,) of Rs. 250 per annum, tenable for two years, in any Institution recognized by the University for Degrees in Arts.

The offer was accepted by the Senate at a meeting held on the 20th January 1869; and the Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Scholarship of Rs. 250 per annum, to be denominated "The DAVID SASSOON HEBREW SCHOLARSHIP," to be held for two years, shall, on the first occasion of its being bestowed, be awarded to the Candidate who shall pass the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in the Hebrew Language, or, failing such a Candi-

* Now transferred to 4½ per cent. Government stock.

date, to the Under-graduate who shall pass the First Examination in Arts with the highest marks in the same language, provided that the Scholar produce a certificate from the Head of his College or Institution that he is prosecuting his studies in Hebrew.

2. The Scholarship shall be afterwards awarded every alternate year to the Candidate who shall, since the time of the last awarding of the Scholarship, have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in the Hebrew Language, or, failing such a Candidate, to the Under-graduate who shall, since the time of the last awarding of the Scholarship, have passed the First Examination in Arts with the highest marks for proficiency in the same language.

3. The Scholarship shall be payable half-yearly, in equal proportions, to its allottee, on his producing a bill, countersigned by the Head of someCollege or Institution, recognized in Arts, accompanied by a certificate, from the same source, of regular attendance at that College or Institution, of good conduct, and of satisfactory progress in University studies.

4. Failing the production of such a certificate as that now indicated, the Syndicate may declare the Scholarship forfeited.

5. The Scholarship shall be awarded at the final meeting of the Matriculation (or First Arts) Examiners, and the name of the DAVID SASSOON SCHOLAR for the ensuing two years shall be published along with the list of the successful Candidates for Matriculation (or First Examination in Arts).

6. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

7. In case of the Matriculating Student who is elected, declining to proceed to College, the Scholarship for the ensuing two years may be conferred on the Under-graduate who shall have obtained the second place in Hebrew in the Matriculation Examination, or, failing such a Candidate, to the passed Candidate who has obtained the highest marks in Hebrew in the First Examination in Arts, and is willing to continue at College.

8. In case of the Scholarship not being adjudged, or lapsing before it has been held two years, the Scholarship

may be awarded under the same rules at the next University Examinations; and any savings resulting from non-adjudication or lapse may be added to the next Scholarship's allotment, or used, at the discretion of the Syndicate, towards creating a second Scholarship.

YEAR	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1872..	David, Abraham Jacob.....	Scottish High School, Fort.
1873..	Gavánkar, Rájárám Rághobá.....	Fort High School

X.

THE JAMES BERKLEY GOLD MEDAL.

Mr. R. M. Brereton, Chief Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, N.E.D., in a letter to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, dated 18th June 1869, offered in behalf of himself and the other admirers and friends of the late Mr. James J. Berkley, Chief Resident Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, the sum of Rs. 8,000 in Government 5* per cent. Promissory Notes, for the purpose of founding a "JAMES BERKLEY GOLD MEDAL" for Civil Engineering, of the value of Rs. 250, to be given annually, and a Prize of Books of a scientific nature to accompany the Medal. At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 13th August, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That this handsome endowment, in honour of Mr. James John Berkley, one of the original Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

The medal and books will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Gold Medal, to be entitled "THE JAMES BERKLEY GOLD MEDAL," of the value of Rupees two hundred and fifty, with a Prize of Books on Civil and Mechanical Engineering of the value of Rupees one hundred and fifty, will be awarded annually to the Candidate who obtains the highest number of marks in the Examination for the Degree of L.C.E., provided that in no case shall the Medal be

* Now transferred to 4½ per cent. Government stock.

awarded if such Candidate be not specially recommended by the Examiners in Engineering and Engineering Drawing

2. The name of the successful Candidate shall be published with the list of Candidates who have passed the Examination for the Degree of L.C.E.

3. Whenever the Medal and Books are not awarded, the money which would have been expended in purchasing them shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

YEAR	MEDALLIST.	COLLEGE
1872 .	Godbole, Káshináth Rámchandra, B A	Poona Civil Engineering
1873..	Bomanji Sorábji	Ditto.
1874..	Chandnáni, Pritamdás Parsumal.....	Ditto
1875..	Tárápurwálá, Fardunji Kuwarji	Ditto
1876.	Apte, Ganesh Krishna, B A.	Ditto

XI.

THE ELLIS PRIZE.

The Honourable B. H Ellis, Member of the Council of H E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, offered, on the 26th August 1869, Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 1,500, bearing interest at 4 per cent., for an annual prize of books of the value of Rs. 60, to be given to the Scholar who on Matriculation passes the best examination in any Oriental Language.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 13th October 1869, it was unanimously resolved —

"That this endowment be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate as a token from the Honourable B. H. Ellis of his appreciation of the University, and regard for the people of Bombay."

The prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1 A Prize, to be entitled "THE ELLIS PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees sixty, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who shall have passed the

Matriculation Examination the highest marks for proficiency in an Oriental Language.

2. The prize shall be awarded in connection with such one or other of the following languages as the Syndicate from time to time may determine:—

1. Maráthi.	5 Sindhi.
2. Gujaráthi.	6 Arabic.
3. Canarese.	7 Persian.
4. Hindustani.	

3. The language for which the prize will be given each year shall be notified by the Syndicate not less than twelve months before each Matriculation Examination.

4. The books shall be presented to the successful Candidate by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor at the Convocation for Conferring Degrees.

YEAR	LANGUAGE.	PRIZEMAN.	SCHOOL.
1869	Maráthi	Kunte, Vishnu Keshav..	His Highness the Maharaja of Indore Madressa.
1870	Gujaráthi	Kángá, Dinsháh Pestanji	Bombay Proprietary School.
1871..	Canarese	Bevur, Rámchandra Hanumantráo	Belgáum Sirdars' High School
1872..	Sindhi	Mirzá, Kalichkhán Fraidunbeg.	Haidarábád High School.
1873..	Persian.....	Contractor, Behrámji Rastamji	Poona High School.
1874..	Hindustani	DeGama, Samuel	Karáchi High School.
1875..	Arabic or Maráthi	Kánitkár, Bálkrishna Hari (*Maráthi*)	Private Tuition.
1876..	Gujaráthi	Káji, Chhaganlál Gulábdás	Surat High School.
1877.	Canarese	Kuknur, Rághavendra Javáchárya	Dhárwád High School.
1878..	Sindhi	Jugtiáni, Kundanmal Mánikrái.	Haidarábád Mission School.
1879..	Arabic		

XII.

THE HEBBERT AND LATOUCHE SCHOLARSHIP,

The Chiefs of Junágarh and Nowánagar, in the Province of Káttiáwár, offered, through the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, on the 22nd October 1869, Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 5,000, for the foundation of a Scholarship of Rs. 20* per

* In consequence of the transfer of the Securities from 5 to 4½ per cent. Government stock, the value is reduced to Rs. 18 a month.

mensem in the University of Bombay, as a Memorial to Captains Hebbert and LaTouche, the Officers who fell at the Tobar Hill in 1867 in fight with a band of outlawed Waghirs. At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 18th December 1869, it was unanimously resolved:—

"That the offer of Rs. 5,000 in Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes, from the Chiefs of Junágarh and Nowánagar, in Káttiáwár, for the foundation of a Scholarship in memory of Captains Hebbert and LaTouche, who fell nobly in the discharge of public duty at Tobar Hill in 1867, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Scholarship, to be entitled "THE HEBBERT AND LATOUCHE SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees eighteen per mensem, tenable for two years, shall be awarded biennially, or whenever vacant.

2. The object of the Scholarship is to assist Natives of Soreth, in Káttiáwár, desirous of prosecuting their studies in any one of the recognized Colleges or Institutions of the University of Bombay.

3. Persons to be eligible for competition must be *bona fide* Natives of Soreth who have passed the Matriculation Examination.

4. In the event of there being more than one Candidate for the Scholarship on the occasion of a vacancy, who shall fulfil the foregoing conditions, the Scholarship shall be awarded by the Syndicate to theCandidate who shall appear from the University records to have obtained the highest number of marks at the Matriculation Examination, provided always that no Candidate who has once held the Scholarship be eligible for re-election.

5. The Scholarship shall be announced for competition in the first week of December. Applications of Candidates under Form AJ must be sent in to the Registrar on or before the 31st December.

6. The Syndicate shall thereupon proceed to adjudge the Scholarship on some day during the month of January,

7. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar. within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

8. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable monthly, on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution, who shall certify under his signature on such bill, that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and that his progress in University studies satisfactory.

9. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of the College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

10. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship during any year, or part of a year, shall be added to next year's Scholarship so as to increase the monthly stipends payable.

YEAR	SCHOLAR	SCHOOL.
1871 .	Shâh, Tribhuvandâs Motichand	Râjkot High School.
1873	Achârya, Devishankar Ravishankar ...	Kattiawâr High School.
1875	Râná, Rudarji Sundarji	Ditto.
1877	Buch, Bhupatrâi Dayâlji.....	Ditto
1879	Joshipará, Pránlál Káhándás	Báhádurkhánji High School, Junágad.

XIII.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.

The Honorary Secretary to the Committee of Management for the Subscribers to the Wilson Testimonial Fund offered, in a letter dated March 2nd, 1870, to the address of the Registrar, James Taylor, Esq., the sum of (Rs. 23,500) twenty-three thousand and five hundred Rupees in Government five* per cent. Promissory Notes, for the endowment of a Philological Lectureship in honour of the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F R S., Vice-Chancellor of the University, with the following conditions :—

1. That the Lectureship be called "THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP," in connection with which, in consecutive years, a short series of Lectures should be delivered by a competent European or Native Scholar, annually selected for the purpose, on either of the following classes

* Now transferred to 4½ per cent Government stock

of languages and the literature in which they are embodied.—

I. Sanskrit and Prakrit languages derived from it.
II. Hebrew and the other Semitic languages.
III. Latin and Greek.
IV. English viewed in connection with Anglo-Saxon and its other sources.

2. That the interest of the Fund for this endowment be at the entire disposal of Dr. Wilson during his lifetime, and that the University undertake the duty of receiving the interest, and paying the same to Dr. Wilson, or to his order, at stated half-yearly periods, as the interest becomes due

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 2nd April 1870, "the endowment in honour of the late Vice-Chancellor of the University, the Rev John Wilson, D D., F R S., was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

Dr Wilson died on the 1st December 1875, and on the 12th February 1876 the Senate passed the following Regulations for the Lectureship :—

1. Each Series of Lectures shall consist of not fewer than six Lectures.

2. The Lectures shall be delivered in Bombay in the First or cold-weather Term in each year.

3 In the month of January in each year the Syndicate shall publish a Notification in which the subject of the ensuing Series of Lectures shall be announced, and shall take such steps in each year as they may think best for obtaining a Lecturer.

Year	Subject	Lecturer
1877	Sanskrit and Prakrit Languages derived from it	Rámkrishna Gopál Bhándárkar, M A
1878	Latin and Greek	Peter Peterson, M A.
1879..	Hebrew and the other Semitic Languages	E Rehatsek, M C E.
1880..	English viewed in connection with Anglo vernacular and its other Sources	

XIV.

THE ELLIS SCHOLARSHIP.

The President and Secretary to the Ellis Testimonial Committee, in a letter dated 19th April 1870, to the address of the Registrar, James Taylor, Esq., offered the sum of Rs. 7,206 for investment in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes for awarding annually, from the interest thereof, a monthly Scholarship of the value of Rs. 25, bearing the name of the Honourable B. H. Ellis, to the most successful Scholar in the English Language and Literature at the B A. Examination.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 16th June 1870, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That this endowment, in honour of the Honourable B. H. Ellis, Member of the Council of H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Scholarship, to be entitled "THE ELLIS SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees twenty-five a month, shall be awarded annually at the Examination for the Degree of B.A. to the Candidate who passes the Examination with the highest marks in English.

2. The name of the successful Candidate shall be published with the list of Candidates who have passed the Examination for the Degree of B.A.

3. In case of the Scholarship lapsing during the course of the year for which it is tenable, any balance that may remain shall be added to the next year's Scholarship.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR	COLLEGE.
1870..	Sayáni, Ibráhim Muhámmad	Elphinstone.
1871..	Kirloskar, Ganesh Rámchandra.....	Deccan
1872	Duncan, Thomas.....	St. Xavier's.
1873	Kángá, Dinsháh Pestonji	Elphinstone.
1874..	Modi, Jehángier Edalji	Ditto.
1875.	Chiplunkar, Lakshuman Krishna.....	Deccan, *formerly* Free General Assembly's
1876	Kángá, Fardunji Mánekji.....	St Xavier's.
1877	Shahání, Dayárám Gidumal	Elphinstone.
1878.	Shanahan, Henry Frank	St Xavier's.

XV

THE CHANCELLOR'S MEDAL

At a Convocation for Conferring Degrees held on the 12th January 1869, His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Seymour FitzGerald, G C S I, D C L, Governor of Bombay, Chancellor of the University, founded a Gold Medal, to be called the "CHANCELLOR'S MEDAL," with a view to encourage the Graduates of the University of Bombay to aspire after the highest honours the University can bestow At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 23rd March 1871, the following Regulations for awarding the Medal were passed —

1 A Gold Medal, to be called "THE CHANCELLOR'S MEDAL," will be awarded annually in connection with the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts

2. The Syndicate will determine and notify each year, in December, the rotation in which the Medal shall be assigned in connection with each branch of study prescribed for the M A. Examination.

3. The Medal shall be awarded to the Candidate who passes the Examination in the First Class, and obtains the highest number of marks in the branch of study notified for that year

4 Provided that if no Candidate qualifies for the Medal in the specified subject of the year, the Syndicate shall be authorized to award it to the Candidate who, on a review of the Examination in the various subjects, passes in the First Class with the highest number of marks

5. The name of the Candidate to whom the Medal is awarded, will be published with the list of successful Candidates.

6. The Medal will be presented at the Convocation for Conferring Degrees

The Chancellor's Medal has been assigned in connection with the branches of study prescribed for the M.A Examination in the following rotation —

In 1876 to History and Philosophy
„ 1877 to Mathematics and Natural Philosophy
„ 1878 to Natural Sciences
„ 1879 to Languages

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	MEDALLIST.	COLLEGE.
1874	Languages ..	Duncan, Thomas, B.A.	St. Xavier's.
1876	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	Dastur, Fardunji Mancherji, B. A.	Elphinstone.
1877	Natural Sciences ..	Contractor, Kávasji Dádábhái, B.A.	Ditto.
1878..	Mathematics ..	Sanjáná, Kávasji Jamshedji, B.A.	Deccan College.

XVI.

THE ARNOULD SCHOLARSHIP.

The President and Secretary to the Arnould Testimonial Fund, in a letter dated 9th January 1871, to the address of the Registrar, James Taylor, Esq., offered to the University on behalf of the Native friends and admirers of Sir Joseph Arnould, Knight, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, a sum of Rupees 6,000 in Government 5 per cent Securities for awarding annually, from the interest thereof, a Scholarship of Rs. 25* a month to the Candidate who passes the Examination for the Degree of LL.B. with the highest number of marks in the paper comprising the Hindu and Muhammadan Law.

At a meeting, held on the 23rd March 1871, the endowment was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate, and the following Regulations were passed for awarding the Scholarship:—

I. A Scholarship, to be called "THE ARNOULD SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees twenty-two a month, shall be awarded annually at the Examination for the Degree of LL.B. to the Candidate who passes the Examination with the highest number of marks in the paper on "Personal Rights and Status and the Law of Succession."†

2. The name of the successful Candidate shall be published with the list of Candidates who have passed the Examination for the Degree of LL.B.

* In consequence of the transfer from 5 to 4½ per cent. Government stock, the value is reduced to Rs. 23 a month.

† Hindu and Muhammadan Law being included in this Division of the Examination

3 In case of the Scholarship lapsing during the course of the year for which it is tenable, any balance that may remain shall be added to the next year's Scholarship.

YEAR.	SCHOLARS	COLLEGE.
1872 .	Modi, Barzorji Edalji, M.A	Government Law School.
1873 .	Deshmukh, Rámchandra Gopálráo, B A	Ditto.
1874..	Kothári, Anandráo Krishnaráo, B.A.	Ditto.
1875..	Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev, M.A	Ditto.
1876..	Dhairyaván, Vásudev Krishnaráo, B.A.	Ditto.
1877..	Inámdár, Venkatráo Rukhamángad, B.A	Ditto.
1878..	Joshi, Bhaskar Shridhar, B.A.	Ditto

XVII

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH FELLOWSHIP.

The Chiefs and Sirdars of the Deccan and the Southern Mahrátta Country offered to the University, through Government, on the 24th July 1871, in commemoration of the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to the Presidency of Bombay, the sum of Rs 10,000 for the establishment of a Fellowship of the value of the interest of the sum when invested in Government Securities, tenable for two years, and to be awarded every alternate year to the Under-graduate who passes with the highest marks in Honours at the B.A. Examination, on condition that he continue his studies at one of the recognized Colleges, and present himself at the M A. Examination within such time as may be fixed by the University

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 29th September 1871, the offer of the Chiefs and Sirdars of the Deccan and the Southern Mahrátta Country was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Fellowship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1 . A Fellowship, to be called the "DUKE OF EDINBURGH FELLOWSHIP," of the value of Rupees four hundred per annum and tenable for two years, shall be awarded every alternate year, or whenever vacant, to the Candidate who passes with the highest number of marks in the First Class at the B.A. Examination, on condition that he continues

his studies at one of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay, and presents himself at the M. A. Examination within the time of his Fellowship.

2. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

3 The stipend of the Fellowship shall be paid half-yearly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution, who shall certify under his signature on such bill that the Fellow is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, and that his conduct is good.

4 Should the Fellow discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Fellowship to be forfeited.

5. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Fellowship during any year, or a part of a year, shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

YEAR	FELLOW.	COLLEGE.
1872..	Duncan, Thomas	St. Xavier's.
1874..	Dastur, Fardunji Mancherji.....	*Elphinstone.
1876..	Agáse, Dhondu Hari	Ditto.
1878..	Shanahan, Henry Frank	St. Xavier's.

XVIII.

THE BAI MANECKBAI BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY PRIZE.

The Honourable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, in a letter dated 10th August 1871, to the address of the Registrar, offered to the University "a 4 per cent. Government Promissory Note of Rs. 2,000, that the interest thereof may be devoted to the giving of a Prize or Prizes annually to the successful Student or Students in any branch of learning the Senate may think proper, in the name of Bai Maneckbai Byramjee Jeejeebhoy."

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 29th September 1871, this offer was accepted with the thanks of the Senate.

The prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Prize, to be entitled "THE BAI MANECKBAI BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees eighty, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in "General Knowledge."

2. The name of the successful Candidate will be published with the list of the Candidates who may pass the Matriculation Examination.

YEAR	PRIZEMAN.	SCHOOL
1872.	Mullá, Faisullábhái Lukmánji	Surat High School.
1873..	Pereira, Conrad	St Mary's Institution.
1874..	Ketkar, Venkatésh Bápuji	Belgaum Sirdars' High School.
1875..	Sheik, Yákub Ismáel	Haidarábád High School.
1876..	Merchant, Pestanji Dádábhái	Parsi Boarding School, Bandora.
1877..	Vaidya, Chintáman Vináyak	Elphinstone High School.
1878 .	Joshi, Moro Vishvanáth	Amráoti High School.

XIX.

THE RAO SIR PRAGMALJI SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Kutchi inhabitants of Bombay, desiring to commemorate the visit of His Highness the Maharaja Sir Pragmalji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Rao of Kutch, to the city of Bombay, when he came to meet His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh in 1870, raised a sum of Rs. 20,000, to which His Highness added a sum of Rs. 25,000, making an aggregate amount of Rs. 45,000. Of this sum, Rs. 30,000, in Government 4 per cent. paper, were offered to the University, through the Government of Bombay, on the 2nd January 1872, to found Scholarships, to be called "THE RAO SIR PRAGMALJI SCHOLARSHIPS," and to be awarded to Kutchi Students to enable them to prosecute University studies, or, failing such Students, to other Native Students who may be qualified for the same.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 9th March 1872, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarships will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. Two Scholarships, to be called "The Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarships," one of Rupees 20 and one of Rupees 15 per mensem, shall be awarded every year to the two Kutchi* Candidates who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks.

2. The Scholarships will be tenable for three years at any of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay

3. Kutchi Candidates must forward their applications to the Registrar (*vide* Form AK) with their applications for permission to attend the Matriculation Examination of the same year.

4. The Syndicate shall adjudge the Scholarships soon after the result of the Matriculation Examination shall be declared by the Examiners.

5. In the event of there being no Kutchi Candidates entitled to receive the Scholarships, the Syndicate shall award them to the two Native Candidates who get the highest number of marks at the Matriculation Examination, and who may not have received any other University Scholarship of equal or higher value.

6 The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

7 In case of the Scholarships lapsing through forfeiture or otherwise, during the course of the three years for which they are tenable, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

Year.	Scholar	School
1872	Khimjiáni, Fázal Manji ..	Elphinstone High School.
	Mullá, Faizallábhái Lukmánji	Surat High School
1873	Nánjiáni, Karimálli Rahim	Elphinstone High School
	Gorátelá, Visanji Hansráj	Ditto
1874	Davé, Vithalji Keshavji	Alfred High School, Kutch.
	Patel, Hásam Virji	General Assembly's Institution.
1875	Thakar, Hirji Bhagvánji	Alfred High School, Kutch
	Parulékar, Dattatraya Vishvanáth	Ratnágiri High School.
1876	Soman, Dinkar Bháskar.	Ratnágiri High School
	Ahmádi, Faiz Muhámmad Fathe Ali	Elphinstone High School.
1877	Rukhá, Visanji Kalliánji	Bombay Proprietary School.
	Budbhati, Keshavji Shámji .	Náráyan Jagonnáth High School, Karáchi
1878	Rukha, Ramdás Ladhá	Bombay Proprietary School
	Sapak, Lakshmidás Ravji . ..	Ditto.

* By Kutchi is intended youths born in Kutch, or youths whose fathers were born in Kutch

XX.

THE SIR JASVANTSINGJI SCHOLARSHIPS.

His Highness Sir Jasvantsingji, K.C.S.I., the late Thakur of Bhawnagar, having set apart a sum of money to commemorate the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to Bombay in 1870, a sum of Rs. 25,000 was invested in Government 4 per cent. paper, which the Joint Administrators of the Bhawnagar State offered to the University, in July 1873 to found six Scholarships, to be called the "SIR JASVANTSINGJI SCHOLARSHIPS," two to be awarded every year to the Candidates who pass the Matriculation Examination after having studied for two years continuously before Matriculation in the Bhawnagar Alfred High School.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 11th November 1873, this offer was accepted by the Senate with their best thanks.

The Scholarships will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. Two Scholarships, to be called "The Sir Jasvantsingji Scholarships," one of Rupees fifteen and one of Rupees twelve per mensem, shall be awarded every year to the two Candidates who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks after having studied for two years continuously before Matriculation in the Bhawnagar Alfred High School.

2. The Scholarships shall be tenable for three years at any College recognized by the University of Bombay.

3. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognised College or Institution.

4. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable monthly on a bill drawn by the Head of the College, who shall certify, under his signature on such bill, that the Scholar is in regular attendance (except in case of sickness) at the College, that his conduct is good, and that his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

5. In the event of a Scholar failing to pass the University Examinations in the course in which he is studying at the earliest opportunity in each case, his Scholarship shall be forfeited. Provided always that it shall be in the option of the Syndicate to continue his Scholarship to such Scholar if they think fit.

6. In the event of there being no Candidates entitled to receive the Scholarships, or in case of their lapsing during the course of the three years for which they are tenable, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1874	Desái, Sákarlál Chhotamlál	Bhávnagar High School.
	Oza, Dulérái Mahipatrái	Ditto.
1875	Mehtá, Balvantrái Harjivandás	Ditto.
	Mehtá, Partábrái Govindrái	Ditto.
1876	Oza, Kalliánrái Mahipatrái	Ditto.
	Mehtá, Sámaldás Chhaganlál	Ditth.
1877	Methá, Vámanrám Kapilrám	Ditto.
	Methá, Mahipatrám Govindram	Ditto.
1878	Oza Mánshankar Parmánand	Ditto.

XXI.

THE KARSANDAS MULJI PRIZE.

Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, Honorary Secretary to the Karsandas Mulji Memorial Fund, in a letter dated the 11th November 1873, to the address of the Registrar, offered to the University the sum of Rs. 3,000 in Governmnt 4 per cent. paper for the purpose of founding an annual prize, to be called the "KARSANDAS MULJI PRIZE," of Rs. 100, to be awarded to the best Essay in English on any moral or social subject selected by the Syndicate, by any Graduate or Under-graduate of the University.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 20th December 1873, this endowment was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. The Karsandas Mulji Prize, consisting of books of the value of Rupees one hundred, shall be awarded annually for the best English Essay on some moral or social subject in accordance with the subjoined conditions :—

2. Competitors shall be Graduates or Under-graduates of the University of Bombay of not more than six years' standing from the date of their Matriculation on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Essays.

3 The subject for the Essay shall be selected by the Syndicate, and notified not less than twelve months before the day for sending in the Essay

4. The Essays shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the fourth Monday in July. Each Essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor, his University standing, his post office address, and a declaration that the Essay sent in by him is *bonâ fide* his own composition

5 The Judges shall be three in number, and shall be nominated annually by the Syndicate Their decision shall be announced on the fourth Monday in September

6. The prize shall not be awarded to any Essay which, in the opinion of the Judges, would not, when printed, be creditable to the University.

7 On the occasions when the prize is not awarded the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment

YEAR	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN	COLLEGE.
1875	The Connection of Social Morality with National Prosperity	No Essay received	
1876	The Effect of Early Marriages on the Educational Progress of the Natives of this Country	Tripáthi, Govardhan Mádhavarám, B A	Elphinstone.
1877	The Influence of Asceticism on the Social Morality of the Hindus	Bhándárkar, Vásudev Gopál, B A	Ditto
1878	The Use and Abuse of Religious and Educational Endowments	Mudholkar Raghunáth Narsinh, B A	Ditto.
1879	The effects (Present and Future) of English Education on the Social condition of the Hindus.		

XXII.

THE DOSSABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA PRIZE.

Mr Kharshedji Rastamji Cama in a letter dated the 28th November 1874 to the address of the officiating Registrar, offered to the University, on behalf of the heirs of the late Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama, the sum of Rupees (5,000) five thousand in 4 per cent Government Promissory Notes for the purpose of founding an annual prize under certain conditions mentioned therein

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 19th December 1874, the endowment was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Prize, to be called the "Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama Prize," consisting of books of the value of Rupees (200) two hundred, shall be awarded annually for the best English Essay on a medical subject.

2. Competitors shall be Licentiates of Medicine of the University of Bombay, or Graduates of Grant Medical College.

3. The subject for the Essay shall be selected by the Syndicate, and notified not less than twelve months before the day for sending in the Essay.

4. The Essays shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the fourth Monday in July. Each Essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor, his University or College standing, his post office address, and a declaration that the Essay sent in by him is *bonâ fide* his own composition.

5. The Judges shall be three in number, and shall be nominated annually by the Syndicate. Their decision shall be announced on the fourth Monday in September.

6. The prize shall not be awarded to any Essay which, in the opinion of the Judges, would not, when printed, be creditable to the University.

7. On the occasions when the prize is not awarded the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1876	Causes of the more dangerous forms of Malarial Fevers in the Town and Island of Bombay, with suggestions for their prevention.	Prize not awarded.	
1877	The Telluric and Climatic Influences on the Production and Modification of Diseases as witnessed in Bombay.	No Essay received.	
1878	The Origin and Spread of Zymotic Diseases in India, and Suggestions for their eradication.	No Essay received.	
1879	The effects of "Famine" upon the Public Health; Remarks to be specially Applicable to India		

XXIII

THE HUGHLINGS PRIZE

In April 1875, the Honorary Secretary to the Hughlings Testimonial Fund offered to the University, by the direction of the Committee of that Fund, the sum of Rs. 2,500 in 4 per cent Government Promissory Notes for the purpose of founding an annual prize in memory of the late Professor Hughlings

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 18th September 1875, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate

The prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations —

1 A Prize, to be called "The HUGHLINGS PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees one hundred, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the First Examination in Arts with the highest marks for proficiency in English

2 The name of the successful Candidate will be published along with the list of the Candidates who may pass the First Examination in Arts.

YEAR.	PRIZEMEN	COLLEGE.
1876	Shâhâni, Dayârâm Gidumal	Elphinstone
1877	O'Shanahan, Henry Frank	St Xavier's.
1878	Gomes, Luis Paul C	Do

XXIV

THE JAMES TAYLOR PRIZE

In December 1875 the Honorary Secretaries to the Taylor Memorial Fund offered to the University, by direction of the Committee of that Fund, the sum of Rupees 2,500 in 4 per cent Government Promissory Notes, for the purpose of founding an annual prize in memory of the late Mr James Taylor, for six years Registrar of this University.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 18th December 1875, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate,

The prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A prize, to be called "The James Taylor Prize," consisting of books of the value of Rupees one hundred, shall be awarded annually in connection with the B.A. Examination, on the following conditions :—

2. The prize shall be awarded to the Candidate who passes the Examination in the First or Second Class with the highest marks in.

(1) Political Economy; and

(2) History *or* Logic and Moral Philosophy.

Provided that no Candidate obtains the prize who has not satisfied the Examiners of his due proficiency in these subjects.

3. The name of the Candidate to whom the prize may be awarded shall be published with the list of successful Candidates.

4. Whenever the Prize is not awarded, the money will be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1876	Chandávadkar, Náráyan Ganésh	Elphinstone.
1877	Sháhání, Dayáram Gidumal	Ditto.
1878	Modi, Jijibhái Edalji	Ditto.

XXV.

THE BHAU DAJI PRIZE.

In March 1876 the Honorary Secretaries to the Bhau Daji Memorial Fund offered to the University, by direction of the Committee of that Fund, the sum of Rupees 5,000 in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes, for the purpose of founding an annual prize in memory of the late Dr. Bhau Daji, G.G.M.C., Hon. M.R.A.S., one of the Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation, and for many years Syndic in the Faculty of Arts.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 31st March 1876, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A prize, to be called "The Bhau Daji Prize," consisting of books of the value of Rupees two hundred, shall be

awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the B.A. Examination with the highest marks, for proficiency in Sanskrit: provided that the prize shall not be awarded, except to a Candidate whom the Examiners consider deserving of reward for his special knowledge and ability as a Sanskrit Scholar.

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the prize may be awarded shall be published with the list of successful Candidates.

3. Whenever the Prize is not awarded, the money will be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1876	Pávgi, Rávji Bhavánráo	Elphinstone.
1877	Apté, Váman Shivrám	Deccan.
1878	Nátu, Káshináth Gangádhar, B A.	Ditto.

XXVI.

THE VENAYEKRAO JUGONNATHJI SUNKERSETT PRIZE.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Honorary Secretary to the Venayekrao Jugonnathji Sunkersett Memorial Fund, in a letter dated 1st April 1876, to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, offered to the University the sum of Rs. 4,500 in Government 4 per cent. paper for the purpose of founding an annual prize of books, of the value of Rs. 180, to be called "The Venayekrao Jugonnathji Sunkersett Prize."

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 6th October 1876, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Prize, to be called "The Venayekrao Jugonnathji Sunkersett Prize," consisting of books of the value of Rupees one hundred and eighty, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the First Examination in Arts with the highest marks for proficiency in Sanskrit.

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Prize may be awarded shall be published with the list of successful Candidates.

Year	Prizeman.	College.
1877	Nátu, Trimbak Gangádhar	Elphinstone.
1878	Divátiá, Narsingráo Bholánáth	Ditto

XXVII.

THE MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY SCHOLARSHIP.

Mr. Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit, President of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, in a letter dated the 14th August 1876 to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, offered to the University, on behalf of the Company, the sum of Rs. 6,000 in Government 4 per cent. paper for the purpose of founding an annual Scholarship, of the value of Rs. 20 a month, to be called "The Merwanjee Framjee Panday Scholarship," in memory of the late Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Panday, to be awarded at the Examination for the Degree of L.C.E. to the Candidate who passes with the highest number of marks in Mechanical Engineering.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 6th October 1876, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "The Merwanjee Framjee Panday Scholarship," of the value of Rupees twenty a month, shall be awarded annually at the Examination for the Degree of L. C. E to the Candidate who passes with the highest number of marks in "Mechanical Engineering."

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Scholarship may be awarded shall be published with the list of successful Candidates.

3. Whenever the Scholarship is not awarded, the money will be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1876	Bhedvár, Kaikhosru Pestanji	Poona Civil Engineering
1877	Ribeiro, C. Antonio	Ditto
1878	Mujumdár, Máneklál Narbheram . ..	Ditto

XXVIII.

THE KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM SCHOLARSHIP.

In August 1876 the widow of the late Mr. Kahandas Muncharam, Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, offered to the University the sum of Rs. 6,000 for investment in Government 4 per cent. paper, in accordance with the will made by him, for the purpose of founding an annual Scholarship of the value of Rs. 20 a month, to be awarded at the Matriculation Examination to the Gujarathi Hindu Candidate who passes with the highest number of marks, on condition that he prosecutes his studies, during the time that he holds the Scholarship, in an Engineering College, recognized by the University.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 6th October 1876, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "The Kahandas Muncharam Scholarship," of the value of Rupees twenty a month, shall be awarded annually at the Matriculation Examination to the Gujarathi Hindu Candidate who passes with the highest number of marks, on condition that he prosecutes his studies, during the time that he holds the Scholarship, in an Engineering College recognized by the University of Bombay.

2 Candidates must forward their applications to the Registrar (*vide* Form A L.) with their applications for per-

mission to attend the Matriculation Examination of the same year.

3. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

4. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable half-yearly on a bill drawn by the Head of the College, which bill shall certify, under his signature, that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College, that his conduct is good, and that his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

5. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of his College, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

6. In case of the Student who is elected declining to proceed to College, the stipend of the Scholarship for the ensuing year may be conferred on the Candidate who shall have obtained the second place in the examination.

7. In case of the Scholarship lapsing through forfeiture or otherwise, during the course of the year, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1876	Thákore, Jádavrái Hakumatrái	Surat High School.
1877	Desái, Náthábhái Avichaldás ..	Nariad High School.
1878	Divechá, Vanmáli Mulji	Bombay High School

XXIX.

THE DHIRAJLAL MATHURADAS SCHOLARSHIP.

In July last, Ati Lakshumibai, widow of the late Mr. Dhirajlal Mathuradas, Government Pleader, High Court, Bombay, offered to the University the sum of Rs. 6,000 in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for the foundation of an annual Scholarship, to be called the "Dhirajlal Mathuradas Scholarship," and to be awarded to a Gujaráthi Hindu who passes the B.A. Examination with the highest

number of marks, and who prosecutes his studies in a School of Law recognized by the University of Bombay.

At the last annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 19th December 1877, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1 A Scholarship, to be called "The Dhirajlal Mathuradas Scholarship," of the value of Rs. 240 per annum, tenable for two years, shall be awarded every alternate year to the Gujaráthi Hindu who passes the Examination for the Degree of B.A. with the highest number of marks, and elects to prosecute his studies in a School of Law recognized by the University of Bombay.

2 In case of the Student who is elected, declining to proceed to a School of Law, or failing to satisfy the University Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized School of Law, the Scholarship may be conferred on similar conditions on the Gujaráthi Hindu who shall have obtained the second place in the examination.

3 In case of vacancy occurring between the fixed dates of election, the interest of the endowment shall be applied by the Syndicate in such way as may appear to them best fitted for furthering the purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1878..	Desái, Máneklál Sákarlál	Elphinstone.

XXX.

THE SINCLAIR PRIZE.

The President of the "Sinclair Memorial Committee" offered to the University the sum of Rs. 1,500 in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for the foundation of an annual Prize in memory of the late Robert Sharpe Sinclair, LL.D., the first Director of Public Instruction, Berar, and for several years previously the Registrar of this University, to be awarded to the Candidate who at Matriculation passes the best examination in Sanskrit or Persian, from a High School in Berar

At the last annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 19th December 1877, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Prize, to be called "The Sinclair Prize," of the value of Rs. 60, shall be awarded annually at the Matriculation Examination to the Candidate from a High School in Berar who passes with the highest number of marks in Sanskrit or Persian.

2. The name of the successful Candidate will be published with the list of the Candidates who pass the Matriculation Examination.

3. Whenever the Prize is not awarded, the interest of the endowment shall be applied by the Syndicate in such way as may appear to them best fitted for furthering the purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	SCHOOL.
1878..	Joshi, Moro Vishvanáth.....	Amaroti High School.

XXXI.

THE GIBBS PRIZE.

Mr. Jehanghier Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, in a letter, dated the 17th November 1878, offered to the University the sum of Rs. 2,000 for the foundation of a Gibbs Prize as a memorial of the Honourable Mr. Gibbs's friendship for his father, the late Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier, to be awarded to the candidate who passes the First Examination in Arts with the highest number of marks in Natural Science.

At the last annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 21st December 1878, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Prize, to be called the "Gibbs Prize," consisting of books of the value of Rs. 80, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the First Examination in Arts with the highest number of marks in Natural Science.

2. The name of the successful Candidate will be published with the list of Candidates who pass the First Examination in Arts.

XXXII.

THE NARAYAN VASUDEV SCHOLARSHIP.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, in a letter dated the 2nd December 1878, to the address of the Honourable James Gibbs, C.S.I., Vice-Chancellor, offered to the University, on behalf of the subscribers to the "Narayan Vasudev Memorial" a sum of Rs. 5,000 in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note, for the foundation of an annual Scholarship to be called the "Narayan Vasudev scholarship," to be awarded under such rules and in such manner as the Senate may be pleased to decide.

At the last annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 21st December 1878, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1 A Scholarship to be called the "Narayan Vasudev Scholarship," of the value of Rs. 200 per annum, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the B A Examination with the highest number of marks in Natural Science and is recommended for the Scholarship by the Examiner, on condition that he continues his studies during his tenure of the Scholarship at one of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay.

2 The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

3. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be paid half-yearly on a bill drawn by the head of some recognized College or Institution, who shall certify under his signature on such bill that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College, or Institution, and that his conduct is good.

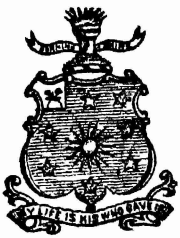
4. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies or be unfavourably reported on by the head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

5. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship during any year, or a part of a year, shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the objects and purposes of the endowment.

IX.

Benefactions.

I.



THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGHIER HALL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., dated the 27th April 1863, offered the sum of Rs. 1,00,000 for the erection of University Buildings, under the following conditions :—That Government contribute the remainder of the sum necessary for the buildings, and grant a site on the Esplanade, and that no subscription from any other private person be received for this object.

This offer was accepted by Government and referred to the University, and at a Convocation of the Senate, held on the 18th July 1863, the following Resolution was passed :—

"That the Senate accept the noble gift of Cowasjee Jehanghier, Esquire, with the liberal augmentation offered by Government, and with the recognition of the liabilities imposed

on this University by its holding the University Buildings, when completed, according to the Act of Incorporation; but on the understanding that Mr. Cowasjee concurs in the interpretation which Government puts upon his conditions in the third and fourth paragraphs of its letter, No. 260, dated 29th May 1863, to the address of Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., Vice-Chancellor."

Note—The interpretation of Government referred to was as follows :—

"His Excellency in Council understands the third condition specified in Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier's letter as implying that a building for the University is to be completed at the joint expense of that gentleman and of Government without accepting contributions from any other source, so that it may form in itself a separate and permanent monument of Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier's desire to provide the University with a local habitation.

"As, however, the duties and wants of the University increase, His Excellency the Governor in Council hopes that the example so worthily set by Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier will be followed by other University benefactors, and Government feel assured that that gentleman would be the last to exclude those who may wish to follow his noble example from adding to or adorning the edifice which he has been the first to raise."

This interpretation was formally accepted by Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier in a letter to Government, dated the 8th August 1873.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 4th March 1875, the following Resolution was unanimously passed :—

That, in recognition of Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney's noble gift of Rs. 1,00,000 for the erection of University Buildings, the Hall, now handed over by Government to the University, be named "The Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall of the University of Bombay."

II.

UNIVERSITY ARMS AND COMMON SEAL.

Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, in a letter to G. C. M. Birdwood, Esq., M.D., Fellow of the University, dated 24th September 1863, forwarded a donation of Rupees 1,200 to meet the expense of a Grant of Arms to the University, and the engraving of a University seal. This donation was accepted at a meeting of the Senate held on the same day, with a vote of thanks to the donor for his timely and liberal benefaction.

III.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

Premchund Roychund, Esquire, in a letter to Government dated the 27th August 1864, made the following request :—

"I have the honour to request that Government will have the goodness to communicate to the University of Bombay my desire to offer most respectfully to that learned body the sum of Rupees (2,00,000) two lacs towards the erection of a University Library, which may be an ornament to this city, and, by becoming a storehouse of the learned works, not only of the past but of many generations to come, may be a means of promoting the high ends of the University."

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 10th September 1864, it was resolved "that the Senate cordially and unanimously accept, with their best thanks, Mr. Premchund Roychund's noble gift."

IV.

THE RA'JA'BA'I TOWER.

Premchund Roychund, Esquire, in a letter to Government, dated 6th October 1864, made the following request:—

"I have the honour to request that Government will do me the favour to offer to the University of Bombay, in the name of my good mother, Rájábái, (2,00,000) two lacs of Rupees for the erection of a Tower to contain a large clock and a set of joy-bells.

"If there be no architectural objections, I should like the Tower to be in connection with the University Library."

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 10th December 1864, it was unanimously resolved "that the Senate do accept the noble gift of Mr. Premchund Roychund of two lacs of Rupees for the erection of a Tower to contain a large clock and a set of joy-bells; and that the grateful thanks of the Senate be conveyed to Mr. Premchund Roychund."

It was further unanimously resolved "that the Tower be named 'THE RAJABAI TOWER' in commemoration of Mr. Premchund Roychund's mother."

V.

UNIVERSITY MACE.

Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the Registrar, Dr. R S. Sinclair, dated the 18th November 1864, offered Rs. 1,200 for the purpose of providing the University with a Mace.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 10th December 1864, it was unanimously resolved "that Mr. Mungulda. Nathoobhoy's handsome offer of Rs. 1,200 for a Mace for the University be accepted with thanks."

X.

The University 1879-80

SENATE.

CHANCELLOR.

His Excellency the Honourable SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, Bart., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

The Honourable Raymond West, C.S., M.A., F.R.G.S.

FELLOWS.

Ex-officio.

		Faculty.			
1.	His Excellency Lieut.-General the Honourable Henry James Warre, C.B., *Commander-in-Chief.**	...	...	...	†E
2.	The Honourable Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, Knight, B.A., *Chief Justice*, 1860	A	L	...	...
3.	The Right Reverend Louis George Mylne, M.A., D.D., *Bishop of Bombay**	A	...	...	...
4.	The Honourable L. R. Ashburner, C.S, C.S.I., 1873. *Members of Council.*	A	...	...	..
5.	The Honourable E. W. Ravenscroft, C.S., C.S.I. 1868. *Members of Council.*	A	...	...	...
6	K. M. Chatfield, B.A., *Director of Public Instruction*, 1866.	A	L		..
7.	Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Waddington, *Educational Inspector, Central Division*, 1863.	A	.	...	...
8.	William Wordsworth, B.A., *Principal, Elphinstone College.**	A	L	...	...
9.	R G. Oxenham, M.A., *Principal, Deccan College*, 1864	A	..	...	..
10.	Henry Cook, M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.G.S., F G S., F.M.S, *Principal, Grant Medical College*, 1872.	A		M	..

* Not gazetted. †A stands for Arts, L for Laws, M for Medicine, and E for Civil Engineering

	Faculty.			
11. Theodore Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S., Mem. Inst. C.E.I., *Principal, Poona Civil Engineering College.**	A	L	...	E
1860.				
The Honourable Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, Knight, B.A.	A	L	...	...
12. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.	A	...	...	...
1862.				
13. The Honourable Lyttelton Holyoake Bayley.	A	L	...	...
14. William James Moore, M.D., L.R.C.P. Edin.	...	...	M	...
15. Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I.	A	L	...	E
1863.				
16. Henry Napier Bruce Erskine, C.S.	A	...	...	...
17. The Honourable Maxwell Melvill, C.S.	A	L	...	...
18. James Braithwaite Peile, C.S., M.A. *Dean in Arts.*	A	L	...	...
The Honourable Raymond West, C.S., M.A., F.R.G.S.	A	L	...	...
19. William Heurtley Newnham, C.S., B.A.	A	L	...	...
20. James Bellot Richey, C.S., C.S.I., B.A.	A	...	...	...
21. Herbert Mills Birdwood, C.S., M.A.	A	L	...	E
Lieut.-Col. Thomas Waddington.	A	...	...	...
22. Henry Vandyke Carter, M.D.	...	...	M	...
23. Johann Georg Buhler, Ph. D.	A	...	...	...
24. The Honourable John Philip Green, LL.B.	...	L	...	...
25. Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Knight, C.S.I.	A	...	...	E

* Not gazetted.

	Faculty.			
26. Manockjee Cursetjee.	...	L	...	...
1864.				
27. Bhungwandass Purshotamdass.	..	...	...	E
28. Dadabhoy Nowrojee.	A	..	...	...
29. The Reverend Dhanjibhoy Nauroji.	A	...	...	...
30. Charles Gonne, C.S.	A	L	...	...
31. Wilham Guyer Hunter, M.D., F.R.C.P. *Dean in Medicine.*	A	...	M	...
32. Herbert Edward Jacomb, C.S.	A	...	...	...
33. The Honourable Major-General Sir Michael Kavanagh Kennedy, R.E., K.C.S.I.	...	...	...	E
34. Joshua King, C.S., M.A.	A	...	...	E
35. George Morison Macpherson, C.S., M.A.	A	...	...	...
Robert George Oxenham, M.A.	A	...	...	...
36. Khan Bahadur Padamjee Pestonjee.	...	...	...	E
37. Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee.	A	...	...	...
38. The Reverend Richard Stothert, M.A.	A	...	...	...
39. Venayakrao Vasudevji.	A	L	...	...
40. William Wedderburn, C.S.	A	L	...	...
41. Major-General Henry St. Clair Wilkins, R.E.	...	...	...	E
42. Rao Bahadur Dadoba Pandurang.	A	L	...	..
1865.				
43. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patel.	A	...	...	...
44. The Honourable Theodore Cracraft Hope, C.S.	...	L	...	...
45. Karsandas Madhavdas.	A	...	...	...
46. Rao Bahadur Keropant Laxuman Chhatre.	A	...	...	E
47. Muncherjee Byramjee Cola, M.D.	...	...	M	...
48. The Honourable John Marriott, B.A. *Dean in Law.*	A	L	...	...
49. Rao Saheb Mahipatram Rupram	A	...	...	...

	Faculty.			
50. Mahadev Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B.	A	...	..	..
51. Premchund Roychund.	...	L	...	E
52. The Reverend J. V. S. Taylor, B.A.	A	...	...	...
1866 (February).				
53. William Allan Russell, M.A.	A	...	...	...
1866 (April).				
Kyrle Mitford Chatfield, B.A.	A	L	..	...
54. John Cruikshank, M.D.	...	...	M	...
55. William Dymock, B.A.	A	...	M	...
56. The Honourable Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I.	...	L	...	...
57. William Albert East, C.S., B.A.	A	...	...	...
58. Abraham Nickson Hojel, L.K., and Q.C.P.I.	...	...	M	...
59. Khan Bahadur Dastur Hoshang Jamasp.	A	...	...	...
60. Major George Adolphus Jacob.	A	...	...	...
61. Franz Kielhorn, Ph.D.	A	...	..	...
62. T. B. Kirkham.	A	...	..	...
63. The Reverend Charles Kirk, M.A.	A	...	...	...
64 Kharshedji Rustomji Cama	A	...	...	...
65. The Honourable Robert Hill Pinhey, C.S.	A	L	...	...
66. Edward Hope Percival, C.S.	A	...	...	...
67. Dastur Peshutan Byramji.	A	...	...	...
68. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A., Hon. M.R.A.S.	A	...	...	...
69. Vithal Narayan Pathak, M.A.	A	..	...	...
70. Vasudev Pandurang.	...	L	...	...
71. The Reverend Trenham King Weatherhead, LL.B.	A	L	...	...
72. The Reverend Charles Gilder.	A	...	...	...

	Faculty.			
1867				
73. The Honourable James Gibbs, C.S., C.S.I., F.R.G.S.	A	L	M	E
74. The Honourable Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, M.A.	A	L		
75. Arthur Travers Crawford, C.S.				E
76. Major Charles Thomas Haig, R.E.				E
77. Clarence Bovill Izon, C.S.	A			
78. Isadore Bernadotte Lyon, F.C.S.	A		M	E
79. Pherozshah Mervanji Mehta, M.A.	A			
80. John George Moore, C.S.	A			...
81. Shankar Pandurang Pandit, M.A.	A			..
82. Satyendra Nath Tagore, C.S.	A	L		...
83. Bal Mangesh Wagle, M.A., LL.B.	A	L		.
84. Major Edward William West	A			..
85. Framjee Nasserwanjee Patel		L		..
86. The Reverend Duncan Macpherson, M.A.	A	.	.	..
1868 (January).				
87. Lieut.-Colonel W. A. Baker, R.E.	...			E
88. Major W. M. Ducat, R.E.	.	...	...	E
89. C. E. Fox., M.A.	A	L	...	...
90. Colonel J. A. Fuller, R.E.	.	...	..	E
91. W. Gray, M.B.	A	.	M	E
92. Colonel H. F. Hancock, R.E.	...	...	..	E
93. F. G. Joynt, M.D.	A	...	M	...
94. Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, B.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	..
95. [illegible] Macpherson, B.A.	A	L	...	...
96. The Right Rev. Leo. Meurin, S.J., D.D.	A	...	...	
97. Ramchandra Rao Appa Saheb, Chief of Jamkhandi.	...	L	...	...

	Faculty.			
The Honourable E.W. Ravenscroft, C.S., C.S.I.	A	...	...	...
98. The Reverend G.C. Reynell, M.A.	A	...	...	...
99. Sir A. D. Sassoon, Knight, C.S.I.	...	L	...	...
100. Shantaram Narayan.	A	L	...	...
101. The Reverend J. A. Willy, S.J., D.D.	A	...	...	...
1868 (December).				
102. Atmaram Pandurang, G.G.M.C.	A	...	M	...
103. Bhikaji Amrit Chobhe, G.G.M.C.	...	...	M	...
104. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I.	...	L	...	...
105. James Burgess, M.R.A.S.	A	...	...	E
106. C. E. Chapman, Ben. C.S.	A	L	...	...
107. J. Harry Rivett-Carnac, Ben. C.S.	A	L	...	...
108. Rao Bahadur Daji Nilkant Nagarkar.	...	...	...	E
109. The Reverend S. B. Fairbank, M.A.	A	...	...	...
110. Govind Vithal Kurkaray, B.A.	A	L	...	E
111. H. P. Jacob.	A	...	...	...
12. Mahadev Moreshvar Kunte, B.A.	A	...	...	...
13. John Pinkerton, M.D.	A	...	M	...
14. G. B. Reid, C.S., B.A.	A	L	...	...
15. James Scorgie, F.C.S.	A	...	...	E
16. The Reverend D. A. F. de Rozario deSouza.	A	...	...	...
17. Nowroji Fardunji,	...	L	...	...
1869.				
18. The Reverend Thomas Carss, M.A	A	...	...	...
1870.				
19. Atmaram Sadashiv G. Jayakar, L.M., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	...	...	M	...
20. Colin Browning, M.A.	A	...	...	...

	Faculty.			
121. Cursetjee Nasserwanjee Cama.	A	...	...	...
122. The Reverend J. G. Cooper.	A	...	...	...
123. C. F. Farran, B.A.	A	L	...	...
124. T. P. H. Macartney Filgate	A	...	...	...
125. Gopal Raoji Tilak, L.C.E.	...	...	...	E
126. Harichand Sadashivji, Assoc. Inst. C.E.	A	...	...	E
127. The Reverend A. Hazen, M.A.	A	...	...	...
128. Risley V. Hearn	...	L	...	...
129. D. S. Kemp, F.C.S.	...	...	M	...
130. W. F. Knapp, M.R.C.S.	...	...	M	...
131. E. Tyrrell Leith, LL.M.	A	L	...	...
132. John Lumsdaine.	...	...	M	...
133. Nagindas Tulsidas Marphatia, B.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
134. Rao Bahadur Nana Moroji.	...	L	...	...
135. Thomas Ormiston, Mem. Inst. C.E. *Dean in Civil Engineering.*	A	...	...	E
136. Raghunath Narayan Khote.	A	...	...	...
137. Rahimtulah Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
138. Sorabji Shapurj Bengali.	A	...	...	...
139. Lieut.-Col J. H. White, R.E.	...	...	...	E

1871.

140. The Honourable Charles Gurdon Kemball, C.S.	A	L	...	...
141. G. M. Stewart.	A	...	...	...
142. G. Atkinson, B.A., Sergeant-at-Law.	...	L	...	...
143. Samuel Cooke, M.A., F.G.S., Assoc. Inst. C.E.	A	...	...	E
144. Homejee Cursetjee Dady.	A	...	...	...
145. Edaljee Nasserwanjee, G.G.M.C.	...	...	M	...
146. J. Flynn,	A	...	...	...

	Faculty.			
147. J. H.E. Hart, C.E.	...	...	...	E
148. T. G. Hewlett.	...	...	M	..
149. Chester Macnaghten, M.A.	A	...	...	...
150. Major G. L. C. Merewether, R.E.	...	...	...	E
151. John Nugent, C.S.	A	...	...	...
152. Sidney Smith, M.D.	...	...	M	...
153. Moreshvar Atmaram Tarkhad.	A	...	...	...
1872.				
154. K. T. Best, M.A.	A	...	...	
155. Charles Chambers, F.R.S.	A	...	...	E
H. Cook, M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S.	A	...	M	...
156. J. A. Forbes.	A	...	...	...
157. Rao Bahadur Ganpatrao Bhaskar.	A	L	...	...
158. W. G. Hall.	A	...	...	E
159. John Jardine, C.S.	A	L	...	...
160. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.	A	...	...	...
161. Jamsetji Palanji Kapadia.	A	...	...	...
162. W. Lee-Warner, C.S., M.A.	A	L	...	...
163. Vaman Abaji Modak, B.A.	A	...	...	...
164. Ardesir Framji Moos.	A	...	...	...
165. Captain H. Morland, late I. N., F.R.A.S., F.R.G.S.	A	...	.	E
166. Nanabhai Haridas, LL.B.	A	L	...	...
167. Nacoda Mahomed Ally Rogay.	A	...	...	...
168. Shantaram Vithal Sanzgire, L.M.	...	...	M	...
169. Jamsetji Dhanjibhai Wadia.	...	...	...	E
1873.				
The Honourable L. R. Ashburner, C.S., C.S.I.	A	...	...	...
170. Balaji Pandurang Bhalerao.	A	...	...	...
171. Ananta Chandroba, G.G.M.C.	...	...	M	...

	Faculty.			
1877.				
228. The Honourable Col. W. C. Anderson.	...	...	...	E
229. Anna Moreshvar Kunte, B.A., M.D.	A	...	M	...
230. Lieut. James Brebner, I.N., Assoc. Inst. C E.	...	...	...	E
231. A. M. C. Coutinho, G G M.C.		...	M	...
232. Dastur Jamaspji Minocherji Jamaspasana.	A	...	...	...
233. S. Newcome Fox, B.A.	A	L	...	...
234. Edward Giles, B.A.	A	...	...	...
235. The Reverend J. M. Hamilton, S.J.	A	...		...
236. H. I. B. Hargrave, B.A., C E.	A	...	...	E
237 Jamsetji Ardesir Dalal, M.A.	A	...	...	. .
238. Jehangier Barjorji Vacha.	A	...	..	...
239. Hormasji Jehangier Bhabha, M.A.	A	...	...	...
240 Kashinath Trimbak Telang, M.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
241. Kamrudin Tyabji.	...	L	...	...
242. J. C. Lisboa, G G M.C.	...	...	M	...
243. The Reverend D. Mackichan, M.A., B.D.	A	...	...	E
244. Manasukharam Suryaram Tripathi.	A	...	...	...
245. Captain E. C. Marryat, R.E.	.	...	...	E
246. Hamilton Maxwell.	A	...	...	...
247. Peter Peterson, M.A.	A	L	M	E
248. Varjivandas Madhavdas.	A	...	...	...
249. G. C. Whitworth, C.S.	A	...	...	.
250. A. Wingate, C.S.	A	...	...	...
251. Captain C. Wodehouse.	A	. .	...	...
1878.				
252. Cowasjee Hormasjee, G.G.M.C	...	...	M	...
253. Philip Clement De Souza, L.M..	...	...	M	...
254. Rao Bahadur Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh.	...	L	...	...
255. Jamshedji Navroji Unvala, M.A.	A	...	...	...

	Faculty.			
256. The Reverend C. F. H. Johnston, M.A.	A	...	...	E
257. The Very Reverend N. Pagani, S.J.	A	...	...	...
258. The Reverend R. Rive, S.J.	A	..	...	...
259. Yashvant Vasudev Athale, M.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
260. George Waters, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E	..	.	M	...
1879.				
261. Ambalal Sakarlal Desai, M.A., LL.B.	.	L	...	...
262. E. B. Carrol, Mem. Inst. C.E.		...	...	E
263. Cowasji Pestonji, G.G.M.C.	.	...	M	...
264. Joseph Ezekiel.	A	...	...	...
265. The Reverend F. X. Fibus, S.J., S.T.P.	A	...	...	...
266. Jehanghier Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney.	...	..	...	E
267. The Honourable Morarji Gokuldas, C.I.E.	..	...	...	E
268. F. G. Selby, B.A.	A	...	...	...
269. The Reverend H. C. Squires, M.A.	A	...	...	...
270. The Reverend E. de Vos, S.J., S.T.P.	A	...	...	...
271. H. F. Whyte, B.A.		...	...	E
272. H. J. Blanc, B.A., B.S., M.D., M.R.C.P. Lond., F.R.G.S. Lond. and Paris.	.	...	M	...
273. Wilson Bell, C.E.	A	...	...	E
274. F. Chambers.	A	..	...	E
275. L. G. Hynes.	A	...	...	...
276. Major C. Mant, R.E.	A	...	...	E
277. Colonel the Honourable C. J. Merriman, C.S.I.	A	.	...	E
278. R. G. Walton, C.E.	...	...	...	E
279. Grattan Geary.	A	...	...	...

Deans.

J. B. Peile, M.A., C.S. ... ...*In Arts.*
The Honourable John Marriott, B.A... ... ...*In Law.*
Surgeon-General W. G. Hunter, M.D., F.R.C.P....*In Medicine.*
Thomas Ormiston, Mem. Inst. C.E... *In Civil Engineering.*

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The Honourable Raymond West, M.A., C.S., F.R.G.S., Vice-Chancellor, *President.*
J. B. Peile, M.A., C. S. ... ...
Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A., Hon. M.R.A.S.
J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A. } *Syndics in Arts.*
Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I.
F. L. Latham, M.A. } *Syndics in Law.*
H. Cook, M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S.
I. B. Lyon, F.C.S. ... ... } *Syndics in Medicine.*
T. Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S. Mem. Inst. C.E.I. } *Syndic in Civil Engineering.*
Peter Peterson, M.A., Registrar ... *Secretary.*

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F. Mathew, C.E.
Peter Peterson, M.A., Registrar, *Secretary.*

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Peter Peterson, M.A.

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1867. The Right Honourable Sir William Robert Seymour Vesey FitzGerald, M.A., D.C.L., G.C.S.I.
1872. Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., C.I.E.
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1865. Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A., LL.D.
1867. Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A., LL.D.
1868. The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.
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1872. The Honourable James Gibbs, C.S., Judge of the High Court.
1874. The Honourable James Gibbs, C.S., F.R.G.S., Member of Council.
1876. The Honourable James Gibbs, C.S., F.R.G.S., Member of Council.
1878. The Honourable James Gibbs, C.S., C.S.I., F.R.G.S., Member of Council.
1879. The Honourable Raymond West, C.S., M.A., F.R.G.S., Judge of the High Court.

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1862 July, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A.
1863 Feb., The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.
1868 Oct., Herbert Mills Birdwood, C.S., M.A.
1869 Jan., Kyrle Mitford Chatfield, B.A.

1873 Jan., The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.
1876 Jan., The Honourable Raymond West, C.S., M.A., F.R.G.S.
1876 June, William Wordsworth, B.A.
1879 April, J. B. Peile, M.A., C.S.

II.—Deans in Law.

1860 July, Arthur James Lewis, Advocate General.
1861 Jan., William Loudon, Administrator General.
1862 Jan., James Fraser Hore, M.A.
1866 Jan., Richard Tuohill Reid, LL.D.
1868 Jan., The Honourable Henry Pendock St. George Tucker, C.S.
1871 Jan., The Honourable Andrew Richard Scoble.
1872 Jan., The Honourable James Sewell White.
1873 Jan., The Honourable J. P. Green, LL.B.
1874 Jan., The Honourable Andrew Richard Scoble.
1876 Mar., The Honourable John Marriott, B.A.

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1858 Mar., B. P. Rooke, M.D.
1860 Oct., John Peet, M.D.
1865 Jan., Herbert John Giraud, M.D.
1865 Oct., Robert Haines, M.B.
1866 June, William Guyer Hunter, F.R.C.S.E.
1867 April, Frank Savignac Stedman.
1868 Jan., Francis Shortt Arnott, M.D., C.B.
1869 Jan., T. W. Ward, F.R.C.S.
1870 Jan., Alexander Wright.
1871 Jan., William Guyer Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P.
1872 Jan., Alexander Wright.
1874 Jan., William Thom.
1877 Jan., William Guyer Hunter, M.D., F.R.C.P.

IV.—Deans in Civil Engineering.

1858 Feb., The Honourable Arthur Malet, C.S.
1860 Aug., Lieut.-General Walter Scott, Bombay Engineers.
1862 Jan., Colonel H. B. Turner, Bombay Engineers.
1862 Sept., Lieut.-General Walter Scott, Bombay Engineers.

1863 June, Colonel Harry Rivers, Bombay Engineers.
1865 April, Captain H. St. Clair Wilkins, R.E.
1865 Oct., Lieut.-Col. Alfred DeLisle, R.E.
1867 Jan., Major-General C. W. Tremenheere, R.E., C.B.
1868 Jan., Lieut.-Col. Alfred DeLisle, R.E.
1868 April, Lieut.-Col. J. S. Trevor, R.E.
1869 Jan., The Honourable Major-General Sir Michael Kavanagh Kennedy. R.E., K.C.S.I.
1879 Feb. THOMAS ORMISTON, Mem. Inst. C.E.

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1858 Jan., Robert Sharpe Sinclair, M.A., LL.D.
1862 Nov., Robert Haines, M. B., *Officiating.*
1863 Nov., Robert Sharpe Sinclair, M.A., LL.D.
1866 July, George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, M D.
1867 April, John Powell Hughlings, B.A., *Officiating.*
1868 Jan., George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, M.D.
1868 Sept, James Taylor.
1874 May, Peter Peterson, M.A., Edin. ; B.A. Ball. Coll., Oxon., *Officiating.*
1874 Sept., The Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A.
1877 Jan., PETER PETERSON, M.A., Edin.; B.A. Ball. Coll., Oxon.

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* The Right Honourable John Lord Elphinstone, G.C.B., G.C.H.
Sir William Yardley, Knight.
* The Right Reverend John Harding, D.D.
* Lieut.-General Sir Henry Somerset, K.C B.
* The Honourable James Grant Lumsden, C.S.
The Honourable Arthur Malet, C.S.
* Edward Irvine Howard, M.A.
* Robert Haines, M.B.
Charles Morehead, M.D.
John Harkness, M.A., LL D.

---

* Deceased.

* The Reverend James McDougall.
* The Honourable Philip William LeGeyt, C.S.
* Sir Matthew Richard Sausse, Knight
* Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
* Metcalfe Larken, C.S.
* The Honourable Jugonnath Sunkersett
* Bomanjee Hormasjee.
* Bhau Daji, G.G.M.C., Hon. M.R.A.S.
* Matthew Stovell, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., C S.I
The Honourable Claudius James Erskine, C.S.
The Honourable William Edward Frere, C.S., C.M.G
* Major-General Charles Waddington, C.B.
* The Reverend John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S
* The Reverend Philip Anderson, M.A
The Right Honourable Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, G.C.B., G C S I.,
Lieut. Edward Frederick Tierney Fergusson, I.N
* Mahomed Yusoof Moorgay, Cazee of Bombay
* James John Berkley, M I.C.E., F.G S
* Sir Henry Lacon Anderson, K.C.S.I

1857.

* The Honourable H. W. Reeves, C.S

1858

* The Honourable A. J. Lewis.
* J. J. Lowndes.
The Honourable Sir Barrow Helbert Ellis, C.S., K.C.S.I.
Colonel H. B. Turner, R.E.
Major-General William Frederick Marriott, C.S.I.
Major J. H. G. Crawford, R.E.
Major-General Harry Rivers, R.E.
The Reverend William Kew Fletcher, M.A.
The Reverend John Murray Mitchell, LL.D.
Rao Bahadur Bhaskar Damodar.

* Deceased.

B. P. Rooke, M.D.
Herbert John Giraud, M.D
Tho Honourable Sir Joseph Arnould, Knight, M A.

1860.

* Lieut.-General Sir William Mansfield, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
* John Peet, M.D
* A. H. Leith, M.D.
H. J. Carter, F.R.S.
Lieut.-General W. Scott.
W. R. Cassels.
William Loudon.
* Narayan Dinanathji.
James Fraser Hore, M.A. (July).
Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A., LL.D (December).

1862.

* The Honourable A. Kinloch Forbes, C.S.
Major General John Archibald Ballard, R.E., C.B.
Major-General Henry James Barr.
George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, M.D., C.S.I.
* Major Thomas Candy, C.S.I.
* Sir Cowasjee Jahanghier Readymoney, Knight, C.S.I.
Lieut.-Col. Alfred DeLisle, R.E.
The Reverend Francis Gell, B.A.
The Reverend J. Glasgow, D.D.
Major-General Sir Frederick John Goldsmid, C.B., K.C.S.I.
* Gokuldas Tejpal.
R W. Graham, M.I.C.E.
* D. Grierson, M.D.
W. Hart, C.S.
* Martin Haug, Ph.D.
* John Powell Hughlings, B.A.
* The Reverend C. M. Isenberg.

* Deceased.

* Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, (second) Bart., C.S.I.
† The Honourable Jonathan Duncan Inverarity, C.S.
The Honourable Samuel Mansfield, C.S., C.S.I.
The Reverend Ward Maule, LL.B.
* Rao Bahadur Maganbhai Karamchand.
The Honourable Henry Newton, C.S.
* Colonel J. Pottinger, C.B.
Richard Tuohill Reid, LL.D.
Michael John Maxwell Shaw-Stewart, C.S.

1863.

The Honourable Sir Richard Couch, Knight.
The Honourable Henry Pendock St. George Tucker, C.S.
John Raynor Arthur, C.S.
* C. R. Ovans, C.S.
* John William Shaw Wyllie, C.S., C.S.I.
Sir William Lockyer Merewether, K.C.S.I., C.B.
Captain Edward Burnes Thomas Holland, R.E.
The Reverend Charles Durell DuPort, M.A.
W. C. Coles, M.D.
* G. R. Ballingall, M.D.
Francis James Candy, M.A.
Captain W. C. Barker, I.N.
D. J. Kennelly, I.N., F.R.A.S.
Andrew Richard Scoble, Q.C.
John Pares Bickersteth, M.A.
Robert Hannay.
William George Pedder, C.S., B.A.

1864.

* The Reverend James Aitken.
* T. C. Anstey.
F. F. Arbuthnot, C.S.
* Colonel J. Barnes Dunsterville, C.S.I.
* Nicholas Fernandes.
Major-General J. G. Fife, R.E.

---

* Deceased. † *Ex-officio*; not gazetted.

* William Hanbury, B.A.
Thomas Child Hayllar.
T. B. Johnstone, M.D.
* Lieut.-Col. D. Nasmyth, R.E.
George Scott, C.S.
* Robert Sharpe Sinclair, M.A., LL.D
The Most Reverend Walter Steins, S.J., D.D.
Major-General Charles William Tremenheere, R.E., C.B.
Venayekrao Jugonnathji Sunkersett.
The Honourable James Sewell White.
Andrew Grant
George Inverarity, C.S.

1865.

* The Reverend William Beynon.
Henry Coke, M.A.
* Captain Sherard Osborn, C.B., R.N.
F. S. Stedman.

1866.

* Rastamjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.
George Foggo.
Alexander John Hunter.
F. Broughton, F.R.C.S.
H. S. Bellairs, M.A.
R. A. Dallas, LL.D.
W. J. Jefferson, M.A.
* Colonel William Kendall, R.E.
J. T. Denison-Mackenzie, M.B., F.R.C.S.
* J. R. Rushton, M.I.C.E.

1867.

* The Honourable A. B. Warden, C.S.
Colonel George Sligo A. Anderson.
The Reverend Dugald Cameron Boyd, M.A.

---

* Deceased.

Major Godfrey Clerk.
T. B. Curtis.
The Reverend A. Forbes, B.A.
R. Hamilton.
* C. F. Kelly, M.A.
The Venerable C. H. Leigh-Lye, M.A.
* Krishna Shastri Chiplunkar.
Alexander Faulkner.
* A. M. Rogers.
C. Watts Russell, B.A.
* James Taylor.
* A. V. Ward.
* The Reverend G. A. F. Watson, M.A.
* M. H. Scott.
Francis Shortt Arnott, M.D., C.B.
N. A. Dalzell, M.A.
* The Honourable Narayan Vasudevji.

1868 (January).

A. Brown.
The Reverend C. I. Cameron, M.A.
W. Collum, M.D.
Lieut.-Col. A. Davidson, R.E.
* Dhirajram Dalpatram, G.G.M.C.
* Dhirajlal Mathuradas.
William Draper, M.A.
J. Dunbar, M.A.
* Captain C. W. Finch, R.E.
A. Gordon, M.D., C.B.
G. S. Vesey FitzGerald.
* Narayan Daji, G.G.M.C.
* J. O'Leary, B.A., S.C.L.
J. H. Sylvester, F.G.S., A.K.C.
Colonel J. S. Trevor, R.E.

1868 (December).

* S. A. DeCarvalho, G.G.M.C.
* John Connon, M.A.

* Deceased.

W. S. Eccles.
The Reverend J. W. Gardner.
* Karsandas Mulji.
John Mills.
The Reverend Robert Montgomery.
Commander G T Robinson, I.N
T. W. Ward, F R C.S
The Reverend C. T. Wilson, M.A.
A. Wright.
The Honourable F. S. Chapman, C.S.
* A. F. Bellasis, C.S.

1869

*†The Right Reverend Henry Douglas, D.D.
A. Campbell.

1870.

Lieut.-Col. W. W. Anderson.
The Reverend L Bodoano.
R M. Brereton, Mem. Inst. C.E.
The Honourable Francis Lloyd.
H P LeMesurier, Mem. Inst. C.E., C.S.I., F.R G.S.
T E. P. Martin.
The Honourable Alexander Rogers, C.S
The Reverend J.S.S., Robertson, F.R.G.S., M.R.A S
* Venayekrao Appa Saheb Kurandwadkar.
* The Reverend James Wallace.
F. R. S. Wyllie, C S.
David Young, M.D.

1871.

* W. H. Havelock, C.S.

1872.

* Rastamji Kavasji Bahadurji, G G M.C., M R.C.S.
Major-General Jenkin Jones, R.E
* Kahandas Mancharam.

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* Deceased. † *Ex-officio*, not gazetted.

1873.

Lieut.-Col. Bonar Deane.
W. W. Hamilton.
The Reverend J. Paton.
E. Wilmot, M.A., LL.D.
C. Currey (July).
W. Thom (Nov.)

1874

* Rao Saheb Narayan Jagannath Vaidya

1875

* Ghulam Mohidin

1876

* Cowasji Manockji Limji.
* Bhairavnath Mangesh.
Baron deHochepied Larpent, C.S
* Rastamji Jamshedji Nadirshah, L M.
* Andrew Lyon, M A

---

* Deceased

GRADUATES.*

M.A

1865

	College.†	*Branch.*
Ránáde, Mahádev Govind	E.	History.‡
Wágle, Bál Mangesh	E.	History and Political Economy.

1866.

Bápat, Janárdan Vináyak ...	E.	History and Philosophy.
Bhágvat, Govind Rámchandra.	D.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Bhándárkar, Rámkrishna Gopál.	E. & D.	English and Sanskrit.
Dalvi, Dinánáth Atmárám.. .	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.§
Páthak, Vithal Náráyan.....	F.G.A.	History and Philosophy.

1867.

Gazdar, Jamshedji Jivanji	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. ‖

1868.

Páthak, Shápurji Hormasji ..	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. ‖

Second Class.

Mánkar, Ganpatráo Amritráo.	D.	History and Philosophy.
Pandit, Shankar Pándurang ...	E.	English and Latin.
Patel, Dádábhái Sorábji. . ..	E.	History and Philosophy.
Patel, Rastamji Mervánji . ..	E.	Ditto.
Sayáni, Rahimtuláh Muhámmad	E.	English and Latin.
Unválá, Jamshedji Navroji ..	E.	Ditto.

* The names are arranged alphabetically according to the surname, in order of time.
† For the names of Colleges and Schools, see List of Abbreviations
‡ With Honours and Gold Medal.
§ With Honours, Class III
‖ With Honours, Class II.

1869.

First Class.

	College.	*Branch.*
Bhat, Gangádhar Anant	...D.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Second Class.

Dádáchanji, Kershásji Rastamji	E.	History and Philosophy
Modi, Bamanji Edalji	E.	English and Latin.
Mehtá, Phirozsháh Mervánji	...E.	History and Philosophy.

1870.

First Class.

Dalál, Jamshedji Ardesir	.....E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Desái, Ambálál Sákarlál	..... E.	English and Sanskrit.

Second Class.

Mehtá, Tápidás Dayárám	.....E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Telang, Káshináth Trimbak	.. E.	English and Sanskrit

1871.

Second Class.

Bhabhá, Hormasji Jehángierji	E.	English and Latin.

1872.

Second Class.

Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev	... E.	English and Sanskrit
Modi, Barzorji Edalji	..... E	English and Latin
Tulja, Ráoji Vásudev	.....E.	English and Sanskrit

1873.

Second Class.

Pandse, Káshináth Balvant	.....E.	English and Sanskrit
Wádiá, Dosábhai Nasarvánji	...E.	English and Latin.

1874.

Second Class.

	College.	*Branch.*
Bhidé, Shivrám Parshurám	D.	English and Sanskrit.
Kirloskar, Ganesh Rámchandra	D.	Ditto.
Lád, Vithal Bháu	E.	Natural Sciences.
Mahájané, Vishnu Moreshvar	D.	English and Sanskrit.

1875.

First Class.

Duncan, Thomas	St. X.	English and Latin.

Second Class.

McDermott, Michael	St. X.	English and Latin.

1876.

Second Class.

Jinsivále, Shridhar Ganesh	D.	History and Philosophy.
Kángá, Dinsháh Pestanji	E.	English and Latin.
Kelkar, Dámodar Ganesh	D.	Ditto.
Tullu, Govind Vásudev	E.	Natural Sciences.

1877.

First Class.

Dastur, Fardunji Mancherji	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Gokhale, Vithal Vishnu	E.	Natural Sciences.

Second Class.

Ráo, Ganpat Sadáshiv	E.	English and Latin.

1878.

First Class.

Contractor, Kávasji Dádábhái	E.	Natural Sciences.

Second Class.

Dastur, Phiroze Hoshang	D	English and Persian.

1879.

First Class.

Sanjáná, Kávasji Jamshedji .. ..D. Mathematics.

Second Class.

Kápadiá, Kaikhosru Kuvarji ...E. Natural Sciences

Pass.

Agáse, Dhondo Hari... ....E. Mathematics.

B A.

Name.	Second Language	Selected Subjects			College.
		1	2	3	
1862					
Second Division					
Modak, Váman Abáji	Maráthi	Physical Geography with its influence on History			E
1863					
Second Division					
Bedarkar, Khanderáo Chimanráo	Ditto	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy		E.
Madgávkar, Rámchandra Vishnu	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		E
Márphátiá, Nagindás Tulsidás	Gujaráthi	Chemistry, Heat & Electricity	Ditto		E
1864.					
Second Division					
Kothári, Girdhariál Dayáldás	Ditto	Physical Geography, &c	Dynamics & Hydrostatics		E. & D.
Kunta. Mahádev Moreshvar	Maráthi	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy.		F. G A.

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Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
Second Division—continued.		1	2	3	
Modi, Kaikhosru Edalji	Gujaráthi	Physical Geography, &c.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	.....	E.
Munshi, Mansukhlál Mugatlál ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	.....	E.
* Shroff, Hormasji Ratanji ...	Ditto	Chemistry, Heat & Electricity.	Ditto ...	.....	E.
1865.					
First Division.					
Panjábi, Chuharmall Kundanmall ...	Persian ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Second Division.					
Bál, Keshav Bápuji	Maráthi ...	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	E.
Dátiyá, Motilál Rámprasád	Gujaráthi .	Physical Geography, &c.	Ditto ...	History ...	E.
Ghásválá, Ardesir Frámji	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Jatár, Shrirám Bhikáji	Maráthi ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Kohiyár, Ratanshah Erachshah ...	Gujaráthi .	Physical Geography.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Mehtá, Thákurdás Atmárám	Latin. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.

* Passed M.A. Examination in History and Philosophy in 1864.

1866.

Second Division.

Gádgil, Janárdan Sakhárám ...	... Maráthi	Chemistry, Heat & Electricity	Logic & Moral Philosophy	History	E
Garud, Dhondu Shámráo ...	... Sanskrit	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Káne, Mahádev Vishnu	... Ditto	Ditto . .	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto	E.
Naik, Balvant Sitárám	Marathi	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Ditto .	D.
Paránjapye, Shivrám Bápuji	Sanskrit	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Thákur, Báláji Bábáji ..	Ditto	Political Economy.	Ditto	History .	E.
Udás, Yashvant Anandráo	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.

1867.

First Division.

Párekh, Gokuldás Káhándás ..	Persian	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.

Second Division.

Askhedkar, Lakshuman Yádav	Sanskrit	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto	E.
Bennet, Hormasji Pestanji	Latin ...	Political Economy.	Ditto ...	History .	E.

Passed M.A. Examination in English and Latin, Class II, in 1867.

Name	Second Language	Selected Subjects.			College
		1	2	3	
Bhójvání, Álumal Trikamdás	Sindhi	Political Economy	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Analytical Geometry	E
Gimi, Dorábji Edalji .	Gujaráthi .	Ditto	Ditto	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E
Godbole, Káshináth Rámchandra	Maráthi	Ditto	Analytical Geometry	Ditto	D
Kunte, Anná Moreshvar	Sanskrit	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Ditto	E.
Maráthe, Káshináth Bálkrishna	Ditto	Analytical Geometry	Ditto	Ditto	D
Oka, Rámchandra Govind	Maráthi	Ditto	Optics & Astronomy	Ditto	D
Sáthe, Náráyan Vináyak	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Vakhárkar, Balvant Bhikáji	Ditto	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Ditto	D
1868					
First Class					
Apte, Mahádev Chimnáji	Maráthi	Analytical Geometry	Optics & Astronomy	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	D
Deshmukh, Krishnaráo Gopál	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	D
Patvardhan, Sitárám Vishvanáth	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	E

Second Class.

Bhátavadekar, Gajánan Krishna ...	Sanskrit ...	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History ...	E.
Bhedvár, Phirozsháh Dádábhái ...	Gujaráthi.	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	D.
Chemburkar, Krishnaráo Antobá ...	Maráthi....	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Davlatjádá, Chandulál Mathurádás ...	Latin ...	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History ...	E.
Dhurandhar, Sadáshiv Vishvanáth ...	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Chemistry, Heat & Electricity.	E.
Dubásh, Jamshedji Kharshedji... ...	Gujaráthi.	Analytical Geometry	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Káthavate, Abáji Vishnu	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy	D.
Kher, Krishnáji Náráyan	Ditto ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
Madgávkar, Dinánáth Vishnu	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	E.
Nádkarni, Ghanashám Nilkant... ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Nánávati, Mánekji Nasarvánji... ...	Latin ...	History ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	E.
Nánávati, Nágardás Narottamdás ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Pádhaye, Hari Gopál	Sanskrit ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Phadké, Narhar Gadádhar	Maráthi	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	D.
Soman, Vásudev Gopal	Sanskrit	Political Economy	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto	E.
Thákur, Shripád Bábáji	Greek	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto	E.
Vikáji, Framji Rastamji	Gujaráthi.	Physiology	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	E.
1869.					
Second Class					
Jatár, Dámodar Bhikáji ...	Marathi	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	D
Talyárkhán, Máneksháh Jehángirsháh.	Latin	Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Ditto	E.

1870.

Second Class.

Ajgávkar, Atchyut Náráyan	Sanskrit ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Analytical Geometry.	D.
Angal, Rámchandra Govind	Maráthi ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	D.
Barvé, Anandráo Sakhárám	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Political Economy. ...	History ...	F G. A.
Chitnis, Sábájiráo Chintáman	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
Deshmukh, Rámchandra Gopál... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry	D.
Jahágirdár, Dáyábhái Motirám ...	Latin ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Joshi, Ganesh Parashurám	Sanskrit ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Keskar, Hari Bhagvant	Maráthi ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	History ...	E.
Khandaláválá, Navroji Dorábji ...	Gujaráthi.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	D.
Kolá, Barzorji Jamshedji	Latin ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto	E.
Kotháre, Anandráo Krishnaráo... ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	Ditto ...	E.
Láiválá, Ghelábhái Mániklál	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ..	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	E.
Nánávati, Dáyábhái Harjivandás ...	Latin ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	E.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Patvardhan, Vináyak Rámchandra ..	Sanskrit ..	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Political Economy.	Analytical Geometry.	D
Patel, Behrámji Frámji	Latin ..	Ditto ..	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Political Economy.	E
Patel, Mancherji Frámji...	Gujaráthi.	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto .	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Sáne, Báláji Bápuji	Maráthi ..	Ditto ...	Ditto .	Ditto ...	E.
Talati, Edalji Dorábji	Latin ..	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ..	Political Economy.	E.
1871.					
Second Class.					
* Aitken, Edward Hamilton	Latin ...	Political Economy.	Chemistry, Heat and Electricity.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.
Bhat, Chintáman Náráyan	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Analytical Geometry.	D.

* Passed the M. A. Examination in English and Latin in 1872.

Bhat, Gopál Anant	Sanskrit ...	Political Economy.	Analytical Geometry.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.
Bhátavadékar, Vináyak Rámchandra ...	Maráthi ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Contractor, Bamanji Phirozsháh ...	Latin ...	Political Economy.	History ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	D.
Kabé, Gopál Venkáji	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	E.
Kolatkar, Lakshuman Shivrám... ...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Majámundár, Ishvarrái Lakshmanrái ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Modak, Janárdan Báláji...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Ránáde, Govind Krishna	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Sayáni, Ibráhim Muhámmad	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
Talvalkar, Raghunáth Bálkrishna ...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	D.

1872.

Second Class.

Bhánap, Gopál Vináyak	Sanskrit ...	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History ...	D.
Chiplunkar, Vishnu Krishna	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Dhairyaván, Vásudev Krishnaráo	Sanskrit	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.
Jamáspásá, Frámji Mancherji ...	Ditto	Ditto	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Kirtané, Keshav Váman	Ditto	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy	History	D
Kirtikar, Janárdan Sundarji	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ..	St X
Limayé, Ganpat Venkatésh	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	Analytical Geometry	D
Mirzá, Sádikáli Fraidun	Arabic	Ditto	Ditto	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E
O Shaughnessy, Simon	Latin	Ditto	Ditto	History	St X.
Thakár, Ganesh Pándurang	Sanskrit	Ditto ..	Differential & Integral Calculus	Analytical Geometry	D.
1873					
Second Class.					
Bhándárkar, Shivrám Vithal	Sanskrit	Political Economy	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry	E

Cámá, Mervánji Mancherji	Latin ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Dádi-Barjorná, Frámji Navroji... ...	Ditto ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	E.
DeMonte, Thomas Antonio	Ditto ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	St. X.
Ghárpuré, Dámodar Govind	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	Ditto ...	D.
Gokhale, Rámchandra Vishnu	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Inámdár, Venkatráo Rukmángad ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	F. G. A
Jambusariá, Bejanji Mánekji	Latin ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics	E.
Joshi, Ganesh Venkatésh	Sanskrit...	History ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	E.
Karmarkar, Vithal Bápuji	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Khambátá, Jehángier Kaikhosru ...	Latin ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Khárkar, Bápuji Mahipat	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Kirloskar, Sakhárám Rámchandra ...	Sanskrit...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Kunte, Vishnu Keshav	Ditto ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Pandit, Vináyak Mahádev	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Patvardhan, Keshav Vishvanáth ...	Sanskrit ...	Analytical Geometry.	Political Economy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Ránáde, Shankar Moro	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D.
Sáne, Govind Gangádhar	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.
Sáne, Káshináth Náráyan	Ditto ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	D.
Tárápurválá, Fardunji Kuvarji... ...	Latin ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D.
1874.					
First Class.					
Apte, Ganesh Krishna	Sanskrit ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	D.
Second Class.					
Alpaivála, Dádábhái Jamshedji ...	Latin ...	Political Economy.	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.

Dalál, Hirálál Narottamdás	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Deshmukh, Raghunáth Gopál	Sanskrit	Ditto	History	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D.
Gádgil, Pándurang Dhonddev	Ditto	Ditto	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto	E.
Godbole, Náráyan Bálkrishna	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Jog, Pralhád Náráyan	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto	Chemical Physics.	E.
Joshi, Balvant Náráyan	Ditto	Ditto	Political Economy.	History	D.
Joshi, Bháskar Shridhar	Ditto	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto	Ditto	E. & St. X.
Kángá, Jamshedji Behrámji	Latin	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
Kelkar, Káshináth Ganesh	Sanskrit	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Khándekar, Govind Rámchandra	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.
Mahisálkar, Vithal Rámchandra	Ditto	Ditto	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Ditto	D.
Nabar, Báji Náráyan	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	Chemical Physics.	E.
Pithak, Pestanji Hormasji	Latin	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto	Analytical Geometry.	E.

Name.	Second Language	Selected Subjects.			College
		1	2	3	
Phádke, Vishnu Vásudev ...	Sanskrit	History	Political Economy	Analytical Geometry.	D
Prabhakar, Anandráo Sitarám	Latin	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Ditto	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	St. X.
Sahasrabudhe, Balvant Rámchandra	Sanskrit	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto	History	D.
Wágle, Bhagvant Mangesh	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy	E.
1875					
First Class.					
Bhat, Hariám Uttamrám	Sanskrit	Political Economy	Analytical Geometry	Differential & Integral Calculus	E
De'Sa Luis	Latin	Ditto	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy	St. X.

Kshirságar, Govind Náráyan ...	Persian ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Political Economy.	Optics & Astronomy.	D.
Modi, Jehángier Edalji	Latin ...	History ...	Ditto.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	E.
Second Class.					
Agáse, Ganesh Janárdan...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Ajinkia, Sitánáth Gopináth	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Bhándupválá, Dorábji Hormasji ...	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	E.
Chhatre, Náráyan Vináyak	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Ditto ...	Optics & Astronomy.	D.
Desái, Navroji Pálanji	Ditto ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	E.
DeSouza, Luis	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	St. X.
Dhárap, Náráyan Krishna	Sanskrit ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Optics & Astronomy.	D.
Gunjikar, Ganesh Bhikáji	Hebrew ...	Political Economy.	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry	F. G. A.
Hasabnis, Govind Moréshvar	Sanskirt ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College
		1	2	3	
Huligolkar, Krishnaráo Mádhav .	Sanskrit ...	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	D.
Indápurkar, Váman Gopál	Persian ..	Ditto	History	Ditto.	D.
Karandikar, Ráoji Bálájı	Sanskrit	Ditto	Analytical Geometry.	Differential & Integral Calculus	D.
Kavthekar, Vithal Lakshuman ..	Latin ...	Ditto	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Ditto ...	D.
Kharégát, Mervánjı Pestanjı ...	Ditto	Analytical Geometry	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Kirtikar, Vithal Khanderáo	Sanskrit...	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Political Economy.	E
Limayé, Harı Váman ..	Ditto	Ditto ..	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto	E.
Mudle, Krishnájı Sadáshiv	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Chemical Physics.	Ditto	E.
Páudvál, Dvárkánáth Sakhárámjı	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	History ..	Ditto	E
Sáthe, Gopál Moréshvar...	Ditto .	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry	Ditto	E

Tipnis, Raghunáth Shivrám	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.
Vasváni, Tekchand Udhavdás	Persian ..	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
Wádiá, Mervánji Nasarvánji	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	History ...	E.

1876.

First Class.

Dalál, Tribhuvandás Lakshumidás ...	Sanskrit ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Analytical Geometry.	E.

Second Class.

Atre, Anáji Rámchandra	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	Ditto ...	History ...	D.
Bhat, Dámodar Dinánáth	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	E.
Chhatre, Nilkant Vináyak	Ditto ..	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	D.
Chiplunkar, Lakshuman Krishna ...	Latin ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ...	History ..	D. & F. G. A.
Dalál, Adarji Mancherji...	Persian ...	Political Economy.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Desái, Khandubhái Indraji	Sanskrit ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	E.
Gándhi, Jiváji Dinsháhji	Latin ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	History ...	E.
Hogan, Daniel Frederick	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Chemical Physics.	St. X.
Koparkar, Govind Bálkrishna	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	History ...	E.
*Maráthe, Krishnáji Sadáshiv	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	D.
Ovalèkar, Moréshvar Náráyan	Latin ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	E.
Romanini, Rinaldo	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	Analytical Geometry.	St. X.
Sováni, Ganesh Krishna...	Sanskrit ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Ditto ...	E.
Tripáthi, Govardhan Mádhavrám ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	History ...	E.
Udásani, Shridhar Bálkrishna	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.

1877.

First Class.

Bhándárkar, Vásudev Gopál	Latin ...	History ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	E.
Chandávadkar, Náráyan Ganesh ...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Desái, Mádhavlál Harilál...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Ditto ...	E.
Gokhale, Krishnáji Vishnu	Latin ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Analytical Geometry.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.
Jámbhekar, Gangádhar Bhimráo ...	Sanskrit ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy	History ...	Political Economy.	D.
Kángá, Fardunji Mánekji	Latin ..	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	St. X.
Káthavaté, Manohar Vishnu	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	History ..	Political Economy.	E.
Mullá, Faizullábhái Lukmánji	Arabic .	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Analytical Geometry.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.
Pávgi, Ráoji Bhaváuráo	Sanskrit ...	Political Economy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Ditto ...	E.

* Passed the M. A. Examination in History and Philosophy in 1877.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Tilak, Bál Gangádhar	Sanskrit ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Analytical Geometry.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D.
Second Class.					
Abdullatif, Kamrudin Amrudin ...	Persian ...	History ...	Political Economy.	Chemical Physics.	E.
Bhátavadékar, Vishnu Krishna ...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	E.
Chavbal, Rámchandra Shridhar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Desái, Fardunji Pálanji	Persian ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Analytical Geometry.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
Desái, Sákarlál Durgàrám	Sanskrit ...	History ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	E.
Deshmukh, Lakshuman Gopálráo ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Enti, Barjorji Ardesir	Persian ...	Chemical Physics.	Physiology ...	Ditto ...	E.
Gimi, Rastamji Mancherji	Latin ...	Political Economy.	Differential & Integral Calculus	Chemical Physics.	E.

Godbole, Hari Ganesh	Sanskrit ...	Political Economy.	Logic& Moral Philosophy.	History ...	D.
Golé, Sidheshvar Bhâskar	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Kánitkar, Govind Vásudev	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Political Economy.	Chemical Physics.	E.
Khimjiáni, Fázal Manji	Latin ...	History ...	Logic& Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	E.
Kothâre, Gajánan Bápuji	Persian ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
McAfee, Frank L.	Latin ...	Logic& Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	History ...	E.
Mirzá, Abbas Ali Beg	Persian ...	Political Economy.	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	F. G. A.
Modi, Jivanji Jamshedji	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Padamji, Godrásji Dorábji	Latin ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Pajnigará, Navroji Mervánji	Persian ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	F. G. A.
Pandit, Ganesh Gopál	Sanskrit ...	Logic& Moral Philosophy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Political Economy.	E.
Pandit, Ganashám Náráyan	Sanskrit ...	History ...	Political Economy.	Chemical Physics.	E.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Relé, Gangárám Bápsobá	Sanskrit .	History ..	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	E.
Rohankhedkar, Hari Rámchandra ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto .	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.
Rowe, Paul Valentine	Latin ...	Analytical Geometry.	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	St. X.
Váchá, Mánekji Shápurji	Persian .	History . .	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	E.
Vyás, Dhirajrám Vishvanáth	Sanskrit ...	Chemical Physics.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Wágle, Shivrám Sitárám	Latin ..	Ditto ...	Ditto	Analytical Geometry.	St. X.
First Class.					
Vaidya, Shridharráo Vithal	Sanskrit .	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Analytical Geometry.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.
1878.					
First Class.					
Apte, Váman Shivrám	Sanskrit .	Analytical Geometry.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Optics. & Astronomy.	D

Second Class.					
Bhadbhadé, Raghunáth Gangádhar ...	Ditto ...	Political Economy	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	E.
Bhágvat, Dattátraya Vishnu	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry	History ...	D.
Dharamshi, Abdulá Meráli	Persian ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Dhruva, Harilál Harsadrái	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	E.
Kháparde, Ganesh Shrikrishna	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic& Moral Philosophy.	History ...	E.
Kharé, Dáji Abáji	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D.
Kirtané, Moro Váman	Latin ...	Logic &Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	History ...	D.
Mudholkar, Rangnáth Narsinh... ...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Sethná, Kávasji Bejanji	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	Physiology.	E.
Sethná, Rastamji Dhanjibhái	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Sháháni, Dayárám Gidumal	Persian ...	Logic& Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	History ...	E.
Poss.					
Bengeri, Rághavendra Pándurang ...	Sanskrit ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E. & D.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Contractor, Kharshedji Nasarvánji ...	Persian ...	Physiology ...	Political Economy.	History ...	E.
Dalál, Rastamji Mancherji	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	E.
Dalvi, Sitárám Yashvant	Sanskrit ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D. & F. G. A.
Damniá, Gulábchand Motichand ...	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	History.	E.
Gandhe, Lakshuman Ganesh	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Gokhale, Gopál Rámchandra	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Analytical Geometry	Ditto ...	E.
Joshi, Sakhárám Vásudev	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	F. G. A.
Kelkar, Govind Náráyan	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	D.
Master, Frámji Bamanji, ...	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	E.
Master, Sorábji Ratanji	Persian ...	Analytical Geometry.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Chemical Physics.	E.

Mulyé, Krishnáji Vásudev	Sanskrit ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	History ...	E. & D.
Munshi, Motilál Mugatlál	Latin ...	Physiology.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Páthak, Káshináth Bápu	Sanskrit ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Sabnis, Raghunáth Venkáji	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	Ditto ...	Inorganic Chemistry.	E.
Sárangpáni, Krishnáji Vináyak... ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	History ...	E. & D.
Támbe, Yashvant Ballál...	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Analytical Geometry.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E. & F.G.A.
Vád, Ganesh Chimnáji	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College
1879.			
First Class.			
Shanahan, Henry Frank	Latin ...	Language and Literature ... (Group A)	St. X.
Second Class.			
Agarkar, Gopál Ganesh	Sanskrit ..	History and Political Economy (Group B)	D.
Akhund, Alí Muhámmad Hasan Ali ...	Persian ...	Ditto ditto (do.) ...	E.
Bápat, Shankar Bhálchandra	Sanskrit ..	Logic and Moral Philosophy (C) ...	D.
Baruchá, Hormasji Kerbádji	Persian ...	Mathematics ... ... (D) ...	E.
Dave, Vithalji Keshavji...	Sanskrit ..	Logic and Moral Philosophy (C) ...	E.
Desái, Kanthadji Kalliánji	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy (B) ...	E. & D.
Desái, Máneklál Sákarlál	Ditto ...	Natural Sciences ... ... (E) ...	E.
Divekar, Balvant Abáji	Ditto ...	Language and Literature (A) ...	E.
Dunn, Michael	Latin ...	Ditto ditto (do.) ...	St. X.
Jathár, Bháskar Yashvant	Sanskrit ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy (C) ...	D.
Joshi, Vishnu Ráoji	Latin ..	Mathematics ... ... (D) ...	D.
Mirajkar, Rághvendra Shrinivás ...	Persian ...	History and Political Economy (B) ...	D.
Modí, Jijibhái Edalji	Latin ...	Ditto ditto (B) ...	E. & St. X.
Munshi, Dádábhái Kharshedji	Persian ...	Mathematics ... ... (D) ...	E.
Nádkarni, Shivrám Sadáshiv	Sanskrit ..	Ditto ... ... (do.) ...	E.

Pandia, Krishnashankar Hiráshankar	Sanskrit	Mathematics ... (Group D)	E.
Ráhurkar, Váman Náráyan	Latin	Ditto . (do.)	E.
Shukla, Devdat Dhaneshvar	Sanskrit .	Ditto . (do)	E.
Trivedi, Kamaláshankar Pránshankar	Ditto .	History and Political Economy (B)	E.
Pass.			D.
Apte, Mahádev Shivrám . .	Ditto ..	Ditto ditto (do.) .	E.
Barve, Hari Mahádev	Ditto	Ditto ditto (do.) .	D.
Chavbal, Mahádev Bháskar	Latin ..	Ditto ditto (do.) .	E.
Dave, Ratirám Durgárám . .	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ditto (do.)	F. G. A.
Digámbar, Dálaya . ..	Hebrew ..	Logic and Moral Philosophy (C) .	E.
Doctor, Nánabhái Behrámji ..	Persian ...	Natural Sciences .. ... (E) ..	E.
Godbole, Purshottam Vishnu . ..	Sanskrit	Mathematics . ... (D) .	E.
Joglekar, Krishnáji Mádhav ..	Ditto .	Natural Sciences ... ... (E) ...	E.
Kápadiá, Dámodar Manji .	Latin ...	History and Political Economy (B) ...	E.
Khot, Anant Venkáji ...	Hebrew ...	Natural Sciences . . (E) ..	E.
Manerikar, Ganesh Sadáshiv ...	Sanskrit ..	Logic and Moral Philosophy (C) .	F.G.A.
Masáni, Nasarvánji Kávasji	Persian .	History and Political Economy (B) ...	E.
Mehtá, Vaikunthrám Manmathrám ...	Sanskrit	Ditto ditto (do) ..	E.
Nárimán, Dorábji Kharshedji	Latin ..	Ditto ditto (do.) ...	E.
Nátu, Káshináth Gangádhar	Sanskrit	Language and Literature (A) ..	E.
Nátu, Trimbak Gangádhar ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ditto (do.) ...	E.
Páthak, Pándurang Shridhar	Ditto .	Mathematics ... . (D) .	D & E.
Samarth, Vásudev Mahádev ...	Latin .	Logicand Moral Philosophy (C) .	E.
Vaidya, Bálkrishna Náráyan .	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto (do) ...	E.
Váriá, Hoshangji Barjorji	Persian ..	History and Political Economy (B) .	E.
Wádiá, Frámji Rastamji . .	Latin .	Natural Sciences .. ... (E) ...	E.
Wágle, Mahádev Govind	Sanskrit .	Mathematics ... ... (D) ..	

LL.B.

1866.

First Division.

* Ránáde, Mahádev Govind, M.A. ... ... L.
† Wágle, Bál Mangesh, M.A. ... ... L.

1867.

Second Division.

Bedarkar, Khanderáo Chimanráo, B.A. ... ... L.
Kothare, Girdharlál Dayáldás, B.A. ... ... L.

1868.

Second Division.

Dalvi, Dinánáth Atmárám, M.A. ... ... L.
Márphátiá, Nagindás Tulsidás, B.A. ... ... L.
Mehtá, Thákurdás Atmárám, B.A. ... ... L.

1869.

Second Division.

Kohiyár, Ratanshah Erachshah, B.A. ... ... L.
Páthak, Shápurji Hormasji, M.A. ... ... L.
Sayáni, Rahimtuláh Muhámmad, M.A. ... ... L.

1870.

Second Division.

Dádáchanji, Karshásji Rastamji, M.A. ... ... L.
Desái, Ambálál Sákarlál, M.A. ... ... L.
Munshi, Mansukhlál Mugatlál, B.A. ... ... L.
Nádkarni, Ghanashám Nilkant, B.A. ... ... L.
Telang, Káshináth Trimbak, M.A. ... ... L.
Vikáji, Frámji Rastamji, B.A. ... ... L.

1871.

First Division.

Apte, Mahádev Chimnáji, B.A. ... ... L.
Dalál, Jamshedji Ardesir, M.A. ... ... L.
Dhurandhar, Sadáshiv Vishvanáth, B.A. ... ... L.

Second Division.

Bhátavadékar, Gajánan Krishna, B.A. ... ... L.
Davlatjádá, Chandulál Mathurádás, B.A. ... ... L.

---

* Pased also Honours in Law Examination, Class I.
† Passed also Honours in Law Examination, Class II.

Gádgíl, Janárdan Sakhárám, B.A. .. .. .. L.
Ghásválá, Ardesir Frámji, B.A. .. .. .. L.
Mánkar, Ganpatráo Amritráo, M.A. .. .. L.
Nánávati, Mánekji Nasarvánji, B.A. .. .. L.
Nánávati, Nágardás Narottamdás, B.A. .. L.
Párekh, Gokuldás Káhándás, B.A. .. .. L.
Patel, Rastamji Mervánji, M.A. .. .. L.
Taleyárkhán, Mánekshán Jehángiershán, B.A. .. L.

1873.

Second Division.

Modi, Barjorji Edalji, M.A. ... ... L.

1874.

Second Division.

Bhat, Chintáman Náráyan, B.A. ... ... L.
Deshmukh, Rámchandra Gopálráo, B.A. .. .. L.
Khandáláválá, Navroji Dorábji, B.A. ... ... L.

1875.

Second Division.

Kothare, Anandráo Krishnaráo, B. A. ... ... L.
Maráthe, Káshináth Bálkrishna, B.A. ... ... L.

1876.

Second Division.

Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev, M.A. ... ... L.
Bhánap, Gopál Vináyak, B.A. ... ... L.
Gokhale, Rámchandra Vishnu, B.A. ... ... L.
Kher, Krishnáji Náráyan, B.A. ... ... L.
Pandit, Vináyak Mahádev, B.A. ... . L.

1877.

Second Division.

Dhairyaván, Vásudev Krishnaráo, B.A. .. .. .. L.
Kirloskar, Ganesh Rámchandra, M.A. .. .. L.
Tipnis, Raghunáth Shivrám, B.A. ... . L.

1878.

Second Division.

Bhat, Harirám Uttamrám, B.A. .. .. L.
Inámdár, Venkatráo Rukhmángad, B.A. ... L.
Kángá, Dinsháh Pestonji, M.A. ... .. L.
Tullu, Ráoji Vásudev, M.A. ... . L.

1879.

Second Division.

DeSa, Luis, B. A. ... ... L.
Joshi, Balvant Náráyan, B.A. ... ... L.
Joshi, Bháskar Shridhar, B.A. ... ... L.
Modi, Jehángier Edalji, B.A. ... ... L.
Patvardhan, Vináyak Ramchandra, B.A. ... ... L.
Páudvál, Dvárkánáth Sakhárámji, B.A. ... ... L.

M.D.

1876.

Kunte, Anná Moréshvar, B.A., L.M. ... ... G.

L.M.

1862.

Second Division.

Lámná, Nasarvánji Jehángierji ... ... G.
Sanzgiré, Shántárám Vithal ... ... G.
Vikáji, Kaikhosru Rastamji ... ... G.
* Barzorji Behrámji ... ... G.

1863.

Second Division.

DeRozario, Luis Philippe ... ... G.
Rávut, Sakhárám Arjun ... ... G.
* Shiek Abdul Karim ... ... G.

1864.

Second Division.

DeSouza Philip Clement ... ... G.
Khori, Rastamji Nasarvánji .. .. G.
Vaidya, Gopál Shivrám ... ... G.

1865.

First Division.

Howell, John Alexander ... ... G.
Nádirsháh, Rastamji Jamshedji ... ... G.

Second Division.

DeSouza, Pedro José Lucio ... ... G.
Hakim, Sheik Sultán ... ... G.
Kothári, Shámráo Jagannáth ... ... G.

* Surname not known.

1866.

First Class.

Baptista, Paulo Maria ... ... G.

1867.

First Class.

Goradya, Amidás Manji ... ... G.
Jayakar, Atmárám Sadáshiv ... ... G.

1868.

First Class.

Gonsalves, João Francisco ... ... G.
Hakim, Abdul Rahim ... ... G.

Second Class.

Daphtaré, Girdharlál Ratanlál ... ... G.

1869.

First Class.

Pereira, Mathias Francisco ... ... G.

1871.

First Class.

Shribástam, Saruplál Bálakrám ... ... G.

Second Class.

Bháte, Balvant Gopál ... ... G.

1872.

First Class.

Bedford, Robert ... ... G.
Sháh, Tribuvandás Motichand ... ... G.

Second Class.

DaGama, Jeronimo Accacio ... ... G.
Kantak, Shántárám Vináyak ... ... G.
Patel, Kásam Virji ... ... G.
Valles, Domingos Braz ... ... G.

1873.

First Class.

Masáni, Hormasji Dádábhái ... ... G.

Second Class.

Narimán, Temulji Bhikáji ... ... G.
Paránjapyé, Mahádev Yashvant ... ... G.
Sharválkar, Trimbak Sakhárám ... ... G.

1874.

First Class.

Bhátavadékar, Bhálchandra Krishna ... ... G.
Desái, Ganesh Rámchandra ... ... G.

Second Class.

DaCosta, Nicolao Salvador ... ... G.
DeSouza, Antonio Manoel ... ... G.
Godámbe, Yashvant Pándurang ... ... G.
Kámat, Dharmáji Ganesh ... ... G.
Khambátá, Nasarvánji Navroji ... ... G.
Pereira, Joseph... ... ... G.

1875.

First Class.

Narimán, Kaikhosru Sorábji ... ... G.

Second Class.

Antao, John Alcantara ... ... G.
Hakim, Abdul Ghání ... ... G.
Nánávati, Rastamji Hormasji ... ... G.
Nunes, Ignacio Domingos ... ... G.
Saraiyá, Rámdás Gangádás ... ... G.
Sulémáni, Shamsudin Jivábhái ... ... G.

1876.

First Class.

Bharuchá, Rastamji Pestanji ... ... G.
Cooper, Kaikhosru Barjorji ... ... G.
Dalgado, Daniel J. ... ... G.
De Conceição, Phi ip ... ... G.
Mákuná, Mánekji Dosábhái ... ... G.
Sabnis, Dattu Ganesh ... ... G.

Second Class.

Dámniá, Phirozsháh Jamshedji ... ... G.
Gimi, Mánekji Mancherji ... ... G.
Gomes, Dominic Anthony ... ... G.
Kándáválá, Dosábhái Barjorji ... ... G.
Kápadiá, Bejanji Dádábhái ... ... G.
Khambátá, Jamshedji Dinsháh ... ... G.
Páthak, Krishnaráo Gopál ... ... G.

Pinto, Luis Jose ... ... G.
Postválá, Mancherji Sorábji ... ... G.
Reporter, Mánekji Edalji ... ... G.

L.M. & S.

1877.

First Class.

Cámá, Ardesir Pestanji ... ... G.
DeSouza, Joseph A. ... ... G.
Jervis, Henry ... ... G.

Second Class.

DeCunha, John Thomas ... ... G.
Divéchá, Frámji Ratanji ... ... G.
D'Oliveira, Braz A. ... ... G.
Lobo, Bellarmino ... ... G.
Mehtá, Batukrám Sobhárám ... ... G.
Mistri, Dinsháh Dorábji ... ... G.
Mistri, Kávasji Hormasji ... ... G.

1878.

First Class.

Braganza, Bellarmino ... ... G.
Dádiná, Ratanji Rastamji ... ... G.
Dalál, Thákurdás Kikábhái ... ... G.
Desái, Manilál Gangádás ... ... G.
Doctor, Phirozsháh Pálanji ... ... G.
Frenchman, Edalji Pálanji ... ... G.
Káji, Lallubhái Bhagvándás ... ... G.
Vaidya, Kuvarji Kávasji ... ... G.
Vyás, Shivnáth Rámnáth ... ... G.
Munshif, Barjorji Sorábsháh ... ... G.

Second Class.

Appu, Hirjibhái Jamshedji ... ... G.
Bharuchá, Phirozsháh Behrámji ... ... G.
Dáruválá, Bamanji Frámji ... ... G.
Dias, Victorino ... ... G.
Doctor, Rámlál Lallubhái ... ... G.
Fonseca, Caetano ... ... G.
Kolápurválá, Jamshedji Frámji ... ... G.
Nánávati, Bálábhái Maganlál ... ... G.
Pandit, Ratanbhadra Manibhadra ... ... G.
Sanjáná, Kávasji Kharshedji ... ... G.
Sethná, Erachsháh Frámji ... ... G.

1879.

First Class.

Cámá, Rastamji Hormasji ... ... G.
Deshmukh, Moreshvar Gopál... ... ... G.
Doctor, Dhanjibhái Barjorji ... ... G.
Gardé, Ganesh Krishna ... ... G.
Gazdar, Sorábji Fardunji ... ... G.
Jayakar, Vishvásráo Báláji ... ... G.
Keláválá, Mánekshán Jamshedji ... ... G.
Khot, Govind Venkáji ... ... G.
Simoens, Joseph Auspicio ... ... G.

Second Class.

Bocarro, A. ... ... G.
Damuiá, Bhikáji Jiváji ... ... G.
Dhurandhar, Krishnaráo Vishvanáth ... ... G.
Gunderiá, Chunilál Govardhandás ... ... G.
Karanjiá, Mervánji Dhanjibhái ... ... G
Mudliar, Náráyan Vekatachelam ... ... G
Revitná, Dádábhái Kharshedji ... ... G
Talvalkar, Rámchandra Gangádhar ... ... G
Tárápurválá, Shávakshán Sorábji ... ... G

L.C.E.

1869.

Second Class.

Tilak, Gopál Ráoji ... ... P.E.

1870.

Second Class.

Adarkar, Anant Náráyan ... ... P.E.
Bhat, Gangádhar Anant, M.A. ... ... P.E.
Desái, Khandubhái Gulábbhái ... ... P.E.

1871.

Second Class.

Nágávkar, Abraham Samuel ... ... P.E.
Oka, Rámchandra Govind, B.A. ... ... P.E.

1872.

Second Class.

Joshi, Náráyan Bábáji ... ... P.E.
Kiráne, Gangádhar Rámkrishna ... ... P.E.

1873.

First Class.

Dáte, Náráyan Vináyak P.E.
Godbole, Káshináth Rámchandra, B A P.E

Second Class

Sáne, Bálájı Bápujı, B A P.E
Vajifdár, Mánekjı Hormasjı P.E

1874.

First Class

*Bamanjı Sorábjı P.E.

Second Class

Bhadá, Nasarvánjı Dorábjı P.E.
Bhide, Prabhákar Gangádhar ... P.E.
Dhumatkar, Pundlik Ganesh P.E.
Kangá, Hormasjı Adarjı P.E.
Karve, Vásudev Harı P.E.
Khandálávalá, Pestonjı Dorábjı P.E.
Váslekar, Nánájı Náráyan .. P.E.

1875

First Class

Chandanání, Prıtamdás Parsumal .. P.E
Dalál, Chunılál Táráchand P.E.

Second Class

Modı, Ardesır Kávasjı P.E.
Pile, Bálkrishna Náráyan P.E

1876

First Class.

Nımmo, Edward Hope ... P.E.
Tárapurválá, Fardunjı Kuvarjı, B A P.E.
Williams, Arthur Henry P.E.

Second Class

Dámle, Jagannath Vishnu P.E.
Hındıá, Durgárám Ghelabhái ... P.E.
Kávishvar, Lallubhái Dalpatrám P.E.
Mulé, Rámchandra Ballál ... P.E.
Nánávatı, Dáyábhái Maganlál ... P.E.
Sáthe, Dhondo Sakhárám P.E.

* Surname not known

1877.

First Class.

Páthak, Pestanji Hormasji, B.A. ... ... P.E.

Second Class.

Bhándárkar, Náráyan Pándurang ... ... P.E.
Bhedvár, Kaikhosru Pestanji ... ... P.E.
Desái, Motibhái Vághjibhái ... ... P.E.
Dharmádhikári, Bálkrishna Gangádhar ... ... P.E.
Laváníwál, Eknáth Sakhárám ... ... P.E.
Modak, Anant Raghunáth ... ... P.E.
Nagarset, Vithaldás Narottamdás... ... ... P.E.
Phadke, Lakshuman Chintáman ... ... P.E.
Ráná, Rudarji Sundarji ... ... P.E.

1878.

First Class.

Bhágvat, Sadáshiv Rámchandra ... ... P.E.
Chhatre, Nilkanth Vináyak ... ... P.E.
Chiplunkar, Mahádev Trimbak ... ... P.E.
Desái, Vasanji Kalliánji ... ... P.E.
Keshkámat, Rámchandra Anant ... ... P.E.
Ribeiro, C. Antonio... ... ... P.E.
Rodrigues, Joaquim... ... ... P.E.

Pass.

Bámji, Shápurji Dádábhái ... ... P.E.
Kánitkar, Bálkrishna Ganesh ... ... P.E.
Mehtá, Harivadanrám Manirám ... ... P.E.
Saráf, Venkatráo Anant ... ... P.E.

1879.

First Class.

Apte, Ganesh Krishna, B.A. ... ... P.E.

Second Class.

Desái, Gulábbhái Kanthadji ... ... P.E.
Gurjar, Pándurang Gopináth ... ... P.E.
Kelkar, Vishnu Raghunáth ... ... P.E.
Muzumdár, Máneklál Narbherám... ... ... P.E.

Pass.

Dalál, Jamshedji Jehángier... ... ... P.E.
Dáe, Dharnidhar ... ... P.E.
Hajaráh, Dinánáth ... ... P.E.
Kalghatgi, Krishnáji Gururáo ... ... P.E.

Láte, Vásudev Pándurang ... ... P.E.
Mehtá, Vithaldás Chimanlál ... ... P.E.
Mus, Nánábhái Ardesir ... ... P.E.
Nádarshah, Jamshedji Dádábhái ... ... P.E.
Nagarkar, Váman Dáji ... ... P.E.
Pávri, Kharshedji Navroji ... ... P.E.
Sheth, Bhukandás Itchhárám ... ... P.E.

UNDER-GRADUATES.

Under-Graduates and others who have passed the First Examination in Arts.

1861.

Bál, Krishnáji Bápuji ... ... E.
Parmánand, Náráyan Mahádev ... ... E.

1862.

Mayadev, Trimbakráo Bápuji ... ... E.

1863.

*Barzorji Kharshedji ... ... D.

1864.

Devbhánkar, Náráyan Váman ... ... D.
Dhairyaván, Keshav Vináyak ... ... D.
Mistri, Pálanji Adarji ... ... E.
Sodá, Tulsidás Devidás ... ... E.
Távernválá, Sorábji Mancherji ... ... E.

1865, *March.*

*Govindás Varjivandás ... ... E.

1865, *December.*

Angriá, Jaisingráo Esji ... ... D.
Chichgar, Hormasji Mancherji ... ... E.
Davé, Reváshankar Tripuráshankar ... ... E.
Khambátá, Nasarvánji Navroji ... ... F. G. A. & E.
*Dvárkánáth Rághobá ... ... D.

1866.

Aitken, Benjamin ... ...F.G.A.
Boyce, Pestanji Edalji ... ... E.
Britto, Julius Lucas ... ...F.G.A.
Gunderiá, Máníklál Gordhandás ... ... E.
Patvardhan, Vishnu Gopál ... ... D.

* Surname not known.

1867

Kolatkar, Váman Mahádev ... ... E.
Modi, Barzorji Rastamji ... ... E.
Mula, Fardunji Kávasji ... ... E.
Nánávati, Dádábhái Nasarvánji ... ... E.
Patel, Nasarvánji Hirjibhái ... ... E.
Tilak, Narhar Purshottam ... ... D.
Vaidya, Vásudev Hari ... ... E.

1868

Bhidé, Lakshuman Vishnu ... ... D.
Chitalé, Mahádev Bálkrishna ... ... D.
Davar, Jehángier Edalji ... ... E.
Davé, Bhánushankar Náráyanshankar ... ... E.
Desái, Nitchábhái Murárji ... ... E.
Deshmukh, Ganesh Dádáji ... ... D.
Dikshit, Chhabilrám Dolatrám ... ... E.
Fernandez, Edward Elias ... ... D
Javeri, Navanidhlál Govindlál ... ... E.
Kirtikar, Kánobá Ranchoddás ... ... E. & F.G.A.
Mádan, Jamshedji Fardunji ... ... E.
Mávlankar, Krishnaráo Narsopant ... ... E.
Mistri, Kávasji Mancherji ... ... E.
Modak, Báláji Prabhákar ... ... D.
Modi, Dinsháh Sorábji ... ... E.
Modi, Kávasji Edalji ... ... E.
Pandit, Sitárám Náráyan ... ... E.
Phátak, Shrikrishna Bápu ... ... D.
Ratnágar, Nasarvánji Jamshedji ... ... E.
Sámbre, Ganesh Raghunáth ... ... D.
Soman, Sitárám Gopál ... ... E.
Vimáválá, Maganbhái Kasturchand ... ... E.
Wágle, Hari Bhikáji ... ... E.

1869.

Ambardekar, Govind Krishna ... ... E.
Athalé, Bhikdev Vásudev ... ... E.
Bakhle, Rámchandra Ganesh ... ... D.
Bhángávkar, Káshináth Náráyan ... ... E.
Bhat, Nilkanth Náráyan ... ... D.
Chhatre, Atmárám Moréshvar ... ... E.
Dalál, Dalpatrám Vithaldás ... ... E.
Desái, Sáválál Govindrám ... ... E.
Dev, Krishnáji Sidhheshvar ... ... D.
Dhulékar, Dámodar Bálkrishna ... ... D.
Hátvalne, Shankar Rámchandra ... ... D.
Joshi, Báláji Náráyan ... ... E.
Mehtá, Vadabhrám Vajerám ... ... E.

Párikh, Lallubhái Pránvalabh ... ... E.
Páthak, Anant Náráyan ... ... E.
Shroff, Edalji Sorabji ... ... E.

1870.

Bámboatválá, Sorábji Adarji ... ... E.
Báthiválá, Edalji Sorábji ... ... E.
*Chintámanipethkar, Pándurang Venkatésh ... ... D.
Dikê, Rámchandra Chintáman ... ... D.
Gádgil, Krishnáji Parshurám ... ... D.
Ganpulé, Náráyan Vináyak ... ... D.
Gokhale, Ganesh Káshinath ... ... D.
Kángá, Sorábji Pestanji ... ... E.
Kápadiá, Jagjivan Bhavánishankar ... ... E.
Kohiyár, Jehángiershán Erachsháh ... ... E.
Kutár, Kharshedji Rastamji ... ... E.
Panandikar, Gopál Venkatésh ... ... F.G.A. & E.
Pandit, Hari Mádhav ... ... E.
Patel, Behrámji Bamanji ... ... E.
Sáthe, Mahádev Anant ... ... E.
Vaidya, Rámchandra Janárdan ... ... E.
Ved, Dulabji Dharamshi ... ... E.

1871.

Bhájiválá, Pestanji Kharshedji ... ... E.
Chiplunkar, Sitárám Hari ... ... D.
Cooper, Dádábhái Hormasji ... ... E.
*Dámle, Krishnáji Hari ... ... E.
Gadre, Rámchandra Venkatésh ... ... D.
Hakim, Muhámmad Hussein ... ... E.
Joglekar, Vishnu Krishna ... ... D.
Kále, Nánábhái Sadánand ... ... E.
Khambátá, Pestanji Aspandiárji ... ... E.
Málpekar, Náráyan Rámchandra ... ... E.
Mudholkar, Shrinivás Narsinh ... ... D.
Sulé, Sitárám Bhagvant ... ... E.

1872.

Abhyánkar, Vithal Trimbak ... ... D.
Asirkar, Vishnu Mahipat ... ... E.
Bhavanáni, Dolatrám Suratsing ... ... E.
Bhidé, Bálkrishna Vishnu ... ... D.
Chiplunkar, Mahádev Trimbak ... ... D.
Gadre, Gangádhar Pándurang ... ... D.

* Passed the B.A. Examination of 1875.

Gothoskar, Sakhárám Pándurang ... ... E.
Mávlankar, Váman Keshav ... ... E.
Patvardhan, Rámchandra Vishvanáth ... ... D.

1873.

Anikhindikar, Sambhu Chandáppá ... ... D.
Apte, Krishnáji Ballál ... ...F.G.A.
Apte, Shankar Ráoji ... ... D.
Arjáni, Mánekji Dádábhái ... ... E.
Atre, Rango Bálkrishna ... ... D.
Bápat, Vásudev Sadáshiv ... ... E.
Belsaré, Malhári Bhikáji ... ... E.
Bháte, Sadáshiv Bálkrishna ... ... E.
Dalál, Mánekji Nasarvánji ... ... E.
Dánde, Keshav Govind ... ... D.
Desái, Dolatrái Surbhái ... ... E.
Devnalkar, Bhiku Rághobá ... ...F.G.A.
Goré, Náráyan Shivrám ... ... D.
Kále, Gangádhar Hari ... ... D.
Keily, Robert ... ...St. X.
Kelkar, Purshottam Gopál ... ... E.
Kelkar, Vishnu Raghunáth ... ... D.
Lokurkar, Svámiráo Rághvendra ... ... D.
Lyons, William Robert ... ...St. X.
Nerurkar, Govind Nilkanth ... ... E.
Patel, Rastamji Dhanjibhái ... ... E.

1874.

Bharuchá, Sheriárji Dádábhái ... ... E.
Bidi, Shrinivás Jiváji ... ... D.
Corkery, William Alfred ... ... E.
Dhairyaván, Raghunáth Dvárkánáth ... ...St. X.
Gokhale, Vishnu Náráyan ... ...F.G.A.
Gordon, Robert Lish ... ... E.
Heblikar, Bháskarráo Rámchandra ... ... D.
Jamsetji, Kávasji Kharshedji ... ... E.& St. X.
Jervis, Alfred Samuel ... ... E.
Káji, Bálkisandás Brijbhukandás ... ... E.
Kále, Náráyan Rámchandra ... ... E.
Kamlápurkar, Shrinivás Svámiráo ... ... D.
Khambátá, Dinsháh Dosábhái ... ... E.
Kher, Sitárám Náráyan ... ... D.
Khot, Náráyan Venkáji ... ...F.G.A.
Lele, Káshináth Krishna ... ... D.
Majmundár, Nandkrishnalál Ratanlál ... ... E.
Mandlik, Dhondo Gangádhar ... ... E. & F.G.A.

Manghirmallání, Hasrám Hotchand ... .. E.
Mirzá, Kalichkhán Fraidunbeg ... . E.
Mudliar, Dámodar Viziárangam .. .. D.
Mulgávkar, Vináyak Náráyan . .. ... E. & St. X.
Nábar, Vásudev Shiváji .. .. E.
Nichhure, Ganesh Anant ... ... D.
Oká, Krishnáji Govind .. .. D.
Padvekar, Vishnu Sakhárám .. .. St. X.
Panhálkar, Rámchandra Abáji .. .. E.
Párikh, Chhotálál Durgárám ... . E
Patvardhan, Mahádev Vithal .. .. D.
Purandaré, Khanderáo Vithal .. .. . . D.
Renávikar, Anant Apáji . . .. D.
Sett, Motichand Udhavji .. .. E.
Sukthankar, Sitárám Vishnu .. .. St. X.
Tharkhad, Shrinivás Dádobá .. .. St. X
*Abduláli Moizuddin Jivábhái .. .. E.

1875.

Bédsháh, Kávasji Jámásji . . .. E.
Bhandivád, Venkatésh Bhimráo ... ... D.
Chavkar, Vináyak Balvant... . ... D.
Chinái, Bejanji Sorábji .. . . D.
Dátár, Sitárám Ráoji . . .. E.
Deshpánde, Bhikáji Anandráo .. .. E & F.G.A.
Deshpánde, Lakshuman Moréshvar ... . D.
Dharádhar, Vasant Lakshuman ... ...St. X.
Dhavle, Govind Moréshvar... ... ... D.
Dhond, Jagannáth Krishna .. .. E.
Gokhale, Vithal Mahádev ... ... E.
Gondhalékar, Rámchandra Mahádev ... . D.
Hiráná, Dosábhái Mervánji .. .. F.G.A. & E.
Joglekar, Vásudev Rámchandra ... ... E.
Jones, John Hugh . .. . E.
Joshi, Ganesh Krishna .. .. E.
Joshi, Lakshuman Janárdan ... ... F.G.A. & E.
Kavmudiá, Manilál Sevakrám . .. . E.
Kerur, Bábáji Yalgurd .. .. D.
Khambáti, Ranchoddás Lallubhái. . ... E.
Lálváni, Lilárám Vatanmal .. .. E.
Lavji, Ardesir Ratanji ... ... E.
McInery, James . .. . St. X.
Narimán, Mánekji Kharshedji .. .. E.
Paithankar, Krishnáji Malhár ... ... D.
Pandiá, Dolatrám Kirpárám ... ... E.
Parulékar, Shivrám Hari . ... E.
Pátak, Navroji Hormasji . ... E.

* Surname not known.

Pátak, Sorábji Kaikhosru ... ... E.
Páthare, Káshináth Janárdan ... ... E.
Patvardhan, Hari Rámchandra ... ... E.
Pávge, Náráyan Bhovánráo ... ... E.
Pereira, Conrad R. ... ... St. X.
Samshi, Anant Venkatésh ... ... E.
Sáne, Bálkrishna Rámchandra ... ... D.
Sátputé, Náráyan Raghunáth ... ... E.
Sováni, Ganesh Krishna ... ... E.
Táki, Rámchandra Shankar ... ... E.
Vád, Vithal Apáji ... ... D.

1876.

Alimchandáni, Davlatrám Jethmal ... ... E.
Blakeman, William Alfred ... ... E.
Gadiálli, Pestanji Mancherji ... ... E.
Ghaisás, Keshav Vishnu ... ... E.
Jalgávkar, Khando Shámráo ... ... D.
Karmarkar, Hari Ganesh ... ... D.
Malkáni, Shásanmal Pribdás ... ... E.
Manérikar, Yashvant Purshottam ... ... E.
Paránjapyé, Báláji Rámchandra ... ... E.
Parchuré, Váman Bhikáji ... ... E.
Pinto, Peter Manuel ... ... D.
Wádiá, Hirji Pestanji ... ... St. X.

1877.

Second Class.

Dravid, Venkatésh Krishna ... ... D.
Pai, Nágesh Vishvanáth ... ... St. X.

Pass.

Apte, Govind Shridhar ... ... E.
Athalé, Padmákar Dámodar ... ... E.
Bhándáre, Sadánand Trimbak ... ... E.
Dali, Raghunáth Sakhárám ... ... E.
Dáruválá, Jamshedji Edalji ... ... F. G. A.
Deshpánde, Rámchandra Náráyan ... ... D.
Divigikar, Rámráo Venkáji ... ... St. X.
Gavánkar, Lakshuman Rághobá ... ... E.
Javéri, Bálábhái Manchárám ... ... E.
Joglekar, Rámchandra Ráoji ... ... E.
Káká, Navroji Behrámji ... ... E.
Karandikar, Bálkrishna Parshurám ... ... E.
Kátrak, Hormasji Shápurji ... ... F.G.A.
Kelkar, Ganesh Pándurang ... ... E.

Kelkar, Sadáshiv Ganesh ... ... E.
Kulkarni, Báláji Hari ... ... E.
Kumpthekar, Mahádev Keshav ... ... E.
Mánkar, Náráyan Lakshuman ... ... St. X.
Mehd, Vaikunthrái Anandrái ... ... E.
Modi, Chhaganlál Thákordás ... ... E.
Modi, Girdharlál Bhánábhái... ... ... E.
Nagarkar, Rámchandra Páji ... ... D.
Nánjiáni, Karamáli Rahim ... ... E.
O'Sullivan, James John ... ... St. X.
Padamji, Sorábji Pestanji ... ... D.
Pandit, Náráyan Bháskar ... ... E.
Parádkar, Vishnu Anant ... ... F.G.A.
Pávri, Fardunji Pálanji ... ... E.
Phátarpekar, Shankar Rámchandra. ... ... E.
Puráni, Bálkrishna Narbherám ... ... E.
Saujáná, Mancherji Kharshedji ... ...F.G.A.
Sethná, Pestanji Kuvarji ... ... E.
Sutáriá, Lallubhái Mathurbhái ... ... E.
Vakil, Manchháshankar Jivanrám... ... ... F.G.A.
Vyás, Hargovind Harináráyan ... ... E.
Zuzarte, Amaro Andre ... ... E. & St. X.

1878.

Second Class.

Bhándárkar, Shridhar Rámkrishna ... ... E.
Cámá, Rastam K. R. ... ... St. X.
Desái, Upkár Ajubhái ... ...F.G.A.
Dhruva, Keshav Harsad ... ... E.
Divátiá, Narsingráo Bholánáth ... ... E.
Dole, Mahádev Yashvant ... ... D.
Dvivedi, Manilál Nabhubhái ... ... E.
Gokhale, Vishvanáth Ballál... ... ... E.
Gomes, Lewis Paul C. ... ... St. X.
Kángá, Sorábji Mánikji ... ... St. X.
Málvi, Tribhuvandás Narottamdás ... ... St. X.
Pandiá, Chhaganlál Harilál... ... ... E.
Phadke, Rámchandra Dinkar ... ... D.

Pass.

Agáse, Keshav Janardan ... ... D.
Anklesariá, Bamanshah Kharshedji ... ... E.
Antiá, Jamshedji Mervánji... ... ...F.G.A.
Bangáli, Trimbak Ganesh... ... ... D.
Bávdekar, Ganesh Krishna... ... ... D.
Bhágvat, Báláji Abáji ... ... D.

Buch, Bhupatrái Dayálji	E
Chavbal, Mahádev Sitárám	E.
Chitalé, Govind Venkatésh	F G A.
Chitnis, Dattárám Balvant	E.
Dastur, Dhanjishah Hormasji ...	E
Dastur, Dorábji Peshutanji	E
Dátár, Shambhu Shankar ...	D
Dáte, Krishnáji Siddheshvar ...	D
Dáve, Kevalrám Mávji	E
Dáve, Shivshankar Tuljáshankar	E
Doctor, Pránjivan Náráyan	E
Engineer, Kaikhosru Nasarvánji	E
Ghodi, Chhaganlál Murlidhar ..	E
Gracias, Pascal . ..	St X.
Hodiválá, Edalji Behrámji ...	E
Jamádár, Yusufáli Yákubáli	E.
Joshipará, Pránlál Káhandás	E.
Judge, Jametrám Nánábhái	E.
Kángá, Mánikji Dorábji ...	E
Karandikar, Venkatesh Bálájí ..	D
Kátrak, Mánikji Shápurji	F G A
Majmudár, Govindlal Bapálál	E
Masurkar, Krishnáji Shrinivás ..	D
Mistri, Jijibhái Pestanji	St X.
Munshi, Nasarvánji Pestanji	E
Oltikar, Hari Ramkrishna ...	E
Phátak, Náráyan Gopál	E
Puntámbekar, Venkatésh Dámodar ..	D.
Rángnekar, Náráyan Atmárám	E
Sahasrábudhé, Ganpat Bábji ..	D.
Sanjáná, Temulji Navroji	St X.
Sattáválá, Motilál Tribhuvandás	F G A.
Sáthe, Moreshvar Anant	D.
Soman, Dinkar Bháskar	E
Sováni, Vináyak Krishnáji ...	E.
Vánvale, Sadáshiv Rangnath	D.
Vijayakar, Náráyan Moroji ..	E
Wells, Devji Brijlál	F G.A.

UNDER-GRADUATES.

[UNDER-GRADUATES AND OTHERS WHO HAVE PASSED THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE

1864.

Second Division.

DaCunha, Joseph Gerson ..	G.
Gomes, Antonio Simplicio	G.

1872.

Second Division.

Bennett, Bejanji Pestanji ... . G.
Coutinho, Joaquim Vicente ... ... G.
Patvardhan, Vináyak Rámchandra ... . G.

1873.

Second Division.

Khambátá, Hiráji Jehángier ... . G.

1874.

Second Division.

Alvares, Nicolao Santanna .. .. G.
DaSilva, Pascoal Manoel . . .. G.
Koyáji, Behrámji Nasarvánji .. .. G.
Mulán, Sorabji Pálanji ... . G.

1875.

Second Division.

Bhende, Káshináth Krishna .. .. G.
Dámla, Edalji Mánekji . .. . G.
DeLima, Jose Turtulliano ... ... G.
Doctor, Hormasji Behrámji ... . G.
Gándhi, Dámodardás Dharamdas ... . G.
Kángá, Jamshedji Kharshedji ... ... G.
Nádirsháh, Sorábji Dosábhái ... ... G.

1876.

Second Division.

Apte, Vishnu Gopál ... ... G.
Broker, Vithaldás Manordás ... . G.
Contractor, Hormasji Navroji ... . G.
Dastur, Jámásji Sorábji ... ... G.
Forbes, Edalji Behrámji ... ... G.
Hakim, Hormasji Mervánji... ... . G.
Nánávati, Jamnádás Premchand ... ... G.
Peaikáká, Hormasji Dosábhái .. .. G.
Punáválá, Edalji Sorábji ... ... G.

1877.

First Division.

Chokai, Dosábhái Ardesir ... ... G.
Engineer, Kaikhosru Sorábji .. .. G.
Gokhale, Vithal Vishnu ... ... G.
Rozario, Michael Arthur ... ... G.

Second Division.

Dádáchandji, Kávasji Edalji ... . G.
Dádáchandji, Pálanji Hormasji ... ... G.
Dáji, Jehángier Kharshedji .. .. G.
DeNazareth, Joaquim Vincent .. .. G.
Desái, Chunilál Ghelábhái ... . G.
Gandeviá, Mervánji Navroji . .. . G.
Hakim, Phirozeshán Mervánji ... . G.
Káne, Sadáshiv Váman .. .. G.
Kápadiá, Rastamji Jamshedji .. .. G.
Khareghát, Mervánji Pestanji ... ... G.
Lisboa, Patrocinio P. .. .. G.
Modi, Nánábhái Kuvarji . . .. G.
Prabhákar, Govindráo Bháu . ... G.
Shirgávkar, Vishnu Jagannáth ... . G.
Tukiá, Edalji Kávasji .. .. G.
Wádiá, Dhanjibhái Rastamji ... ... G.
Wádiá, Jehángier Pestanji ... . G.

1878.

First Division.

Banát, Hormasji Edalji ... . G.

Second Division.

Báriá, Dorábji Hormasji ... G.
Boyce, Sorábji Rastamji .. ... G.
Chhatre, Náráyan Vináyak ... . G.
Colaço, Joseph ... .. G.
Dáruválá, Hormasji Sorábji .. . . . G.
Dhume, Dámodar Raghunáth .. .. G.
Divechá, Frámji Dorábji .. . . G.
Gidha, Vináyak Govind ... . G.
Joshi, Vithal Bálkrishna ... . G.
Lilámválá, Jehángier Jamshedji ... . G.
Mádan, Frámji Edalji. .. .. G.
Master, Dinsháh Bamanji ... ... G.

Mulán, Phirozsháh Pálanji ... ... G.
Mus, Frámroz Ardesir ... ... G.
Nánji, Ratanji Dorábji .. .. G.
Páscal, Sorábji Kávasji... ... ... G.
Patvardhan, Dhondo Appáji ... ... G.
Pinto, Diogo John .. .. G.
Sirvái, Hormasji Jamshedji ... ... G.
Sirvái, Hormasji Nasarvánji ... ... G.
Sukhiá, Jehángier Kharshedji ... ... G.
Umrigar, Nánábhái Rastamji ... ... G.
Viegas, Acacio Gabriel ... ... G.

UNDER-GRADUATES AND OTHERS WHO HAVE PASSED THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1866.

Second Division.

Dátár, Náro Govind ... ... P.E.

1868.

Second Division

Mehtá, Venishankar Govindrám ... ... P.E.
Shirgávkar, Báláji Náráyan ... ... P.E.

1869.

Second Division.

Bhat, Moréshvar Náráyan ... ... P.E.
Soman, Ganesh Náráyan ... ... P.E.

1870.

Second Division.

Gupte, Pándurang Gopál ... ... P.E.
Jámbhekar, Balvant Govind ... ... P.E.
Narimán, Gustádji Dorábji... ... ... P.E.
Támbe, Rámchandra Balvant ... ... P.E.

1871.

Second Division.

Bhátavadékar, Vináyak Krishna ... ... P.E.
Chavbal, Káshináth Dámodar ... ... P.E.
Mhaiskar, Gopál Raghunáth ... ... P.E.
Mulékar, Vishnu Sadáshiv ... . P.E.
Varlikar, Mahádev Janárdan ... ... P.E.

1872.

First Division.

Macnée, Henry Charles P E.

Second Division.

Bhándárkar, Ráoji Ganesh ... P E.
Nárgir, Shankar Bisto P E.
Whittell, Charles ... P E.

1873

First Division

Page, Hastings Montague ... P E
Párikh, Javerdás Bhogidás P E
Sohoni, Vásudev Sadáshiv .. ... P.E.

Second Division

Kolatkar, Sitárám Vásudev P E
Tarkhadkar, Vithal Rághobá P E.

1874.

Second Division

Barve, Pándurang Sakhárám P E
Bhosekar, Lakshuman Pándurang P E.
Gharpure, Náráyan Hari P E
Mánde, Venkatesh Bápuráo ... P E.
Mehendalé, Pándurang Káshináth ... P E
Mhaskar, Shripat Vishnu P E.
Oka, Vináyak Anant ... .. P E
Thákur, Atmárám Sadáshiv P.E.

1875

First Division.

Barve, Náráyan Vishnu ... P.E.
Dudley, Charles Wiltshire P E.
Lele, Trimbak Balvant R.E.
Savage, Thomas .. .. P.E.

Second Division.

Bhágvat, Rámchandra Ganesh ... ... P.E.
Hall, William Draper ... ... P.E.
Joshi, Anáji Anant ... ... P.E.
Káthavaté, Narhar Vishnu... ... ... P.E.
Native-Agent, Lallubhái Govandás ... ... P.E.

1876.

First Division.

Cousens, Henry ... ... P.E.
Deshpánde, Sitárám Keshav ... ... P.E.
Gohkalé, Vináyak Hari ... ... P.E.
Ribeiro, F. P. V. ... ... P.E.

Second Division.

Bhándáre, Rámchandra Bhikáji ... . P.E.
Hemson, Reginald John .. .. P.E.
Khándekar, Keshav Ganesh ... . P.E.
Párkhe, Eknáth Yashvant ... ... P.E.

1877.

Second Class.

Bilgi, Rudrappá Virbásappá ... . P.E.
Gáyatonde, Gopál Vishvambhar ... ... P.E.
Gokhale, Vithal Mahádev ... ... P.E.
Mitra, Haripad .. .. P.E.

Pass.

Chelá, Chunilál Khubchand .. .. P.E.
Dalál, Pránjivan Parbhudás ... ... P.E.
Desái, Vithal Tátiá ... ... P.E.
Engineer, Raghunáth Makund ... ... P.E.
Gharpuré, Rámchandra Govind ... ... P.E.
Lele, Mahádev Venkatesh . .. . P.E.
Majmudár, Dipakrám Navnitrám... ... ... P.E.
Munshi, Dádábhái Kharshedji .. .. P.E.
Páthak, Pránshankar Dayáshankar ... ... P.E.
Sidhe, Dinkar Náráyan .. .. P.E.
Williamson, Alexander John ... ... P.E.

1878.

First Class.

Chakarbatti, Bhutnáth ... ... P.E.

Second Class.

Bharuchá, Mánikji Sheriárji	...	...	...	...	P E.
Chirmule, Vishnu Anant	..	..	..	..	P E.
Mehtá, Vávábhái Haridás	..	..	...	..	P.E.
Modi, Maganlál Thakordás	...	.	...	...	P.E.
Moharir, Bálájı Gangádhar	.	..	...	...	P.E.

Pass.

Alekar, Rámchandra Keshav	...	...	...	...	P.E.
Asirkar, Lakshuman Mahipat	...	.	..	...	P E.
Belání, Khimchand Ravji	...	..	..	.	P E.
Gádgil, Anant Rámchandra	...	..	...	..	P.E.
Lohar, Márutı Harı	...	..	...	...	P E.
Mádan, Edaljı Hormasji	...	..	.	.	P E.
Nádirsháh, Ardesir Navroji		..	..	...	P E.
Pandit, Parshurám Vithal	...	...	...		P E.
Rao, Kekobád Hormasji	...	..		...	P E.
Spencer, Hirajı Nánábhai	...	...	..		P E.
Sukathankar, Sitárám Vishnu	...	...	.	.	P E
Thatte, Bhálchandra Chintáman	...	.	..	.	P E.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1879.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
1	Dámle, Shridhar Keshav	Rat.
	Wágle, Krishna Bál	St.M.
3	Deshmukh, Ganesh Krishna	Rat.
4	Váchá, Dorábji Hirjibhái	E. S.
5	Joshi, Moro Vishvanáth	Am.
6	Joglekar, Rámchandra Náráyan	P.
7	Bhándárkar, Prabhákar Rámkrishna	E. S.
8	Trede, Nichábhái Parágji	P. T.
9	Ajrekar, Keshav Ganesh	R.
10	Strip, Arthur John Knox	N.J.
11	Bhágvat, Rámchandra Bálkrishna	P.
12	Padai, Jethálál Girdharlál	Ah. M.
13	Gordon, Herbert Leslie	Sc.
14	Shroff, Kharshedji Dhanjibhái	St.M.P
15	Lálkáká, Ardesir Jamshedji	A.
16	Simpson, Ellen Mary	St.M.
17	Narimán, Sorabji Kharshedji	E. S.
18	Tyabji, Hydar Kamrudin	E. S.
19	Reed, Annie Jane	St.M.P.
20	Oza, Mánshankar Parmánand	Bh.
21	Deshpándé, Rámchandra Hanmant	Dh.
22	Mehtá, Bhavánishankar Harakhrám	E. S.
23	Bhardi, Hanmant Rámchandra	Dh.
24	Kángá, Mancherji Kávasji	E. S.
25	Nimonkar, Mahádev Rámchandra	N. S.
26	Kátgará, Pálanji Hormasji	Sir J.
27	Párikh, Lallubhái Karamchand	A.
28	Toole, John Harris	Bis.
29	Kharás, Kávasji Bejanji...	B. Pro.
30	Lovett, Charles Patrick	St. M.
31	Erthaniá, Bhimbhái Morárji	Su.
32	Deval, Govind Ballál	B.
33	Gokhale, Krishnáji Trimbak	Dh.
34	Khilanani, Mellumal Pesumal	E. H.
35	Bhágvat, Ganesh Bálkrishna	P.
36	Sakládválá, Jamshedji Edalji	Ch.
37	Vakil, Ochhavrám Nánábhái	E. S.
38	Joshi, Maheshvar Dhonddev	Rat.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
39	Kátageri, Rághavendra Sakhárám	Dh.
	Puránik, Balvant Mahádev	N. J.
	Váchá, Bamanji Kávasji	E. S.
42	Dhume, Anandráo Raghunáth	St. M.
43	Kátrak, Navroji Hormasji	E. S.
44	Pai, Dattárám Vishvanáth	St. M.
45	Dáji, Sorábji Jamshedji	Sir J.
46	Subhedár, Raghunáth Sitárám	P. N.
47	Deshpánde, Balvant Ganesh	P.
	Divechá, Vanmáli Mulji	B. H.
	Grogan, Henry William	Bis.
50	Hall, Robert John Draper	Bis.
51	Tavariá, Nasarvánji Shápurji	Sir J
52	Modi, Kaikhosru Frámji	E. S.
53	Dáni, Mohanlál Nágardás	N. & A.
54	Masáni, Adarji Mernosji	Sir J.
55	Malkáni, Ghurbamal Janhársing	H.
56	Desái, Tribhuvandás Vithaldás	Br.
57	Sett, Merjibhái Rastamji	Ch.
58	Karanjiá, Nasarvánji Sheriárji	E. S.
59	Pátgávkar, Govind Sakhárám	P. T.
60	Bhájiválá, Mánikji Limji	B. H.
	Sáthye, Vishvanáth Náráyan	St. M.
62	Manerikar, Bháskar Dhonddev	R. M.
63	Patel, Ardesir Kávasji	P.
64	Dáte, Ganesh Dinkar	B. P.
	Kulkarni, Rájárám Bábáji	R.
	Pandiá, Morárji Mangalji	Kát.
67	Mistri, Hormasji Bamanji	F.&E.S.
68	Thakar, Uttamrám Dhirajrám	Br.
69	Velankar, Ráoji Dinkar	R. M.
70	Nicolson, Jijibhái Pestanji	F.
	Sádhalé, Vásudev Náráyan	P.&E.S.
72	Sárangpáni, Naráyan Purshottam	P. T.
73	Chokshi, Nasarvánji Hormasji	E. S.
	Dukle, Dámodar Mádhavráo	St. M.
75	Mistri, Shápurji Frámji, ...	Sir J.
	Puránik, Shankar Vishnu	N. J.
	Shroff, Mancherji Mánikji	E. S.
78	Patel, Navroji Mancherji	Su.
79	Moré, Mahádev Pándurang	R. M.
80	Unválá, Ardesir Frámji	E. S.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
81	Párekh, Frámji Nasarvánji	B. Pro.
	Rangrej, Vrijbhukan Dámodar	A.
	Vakháriá, Mánikji Edalji	F. G.A.
84	Párekh, Pitámber Kamábhái	E. S.
85	Katáriá, Hemumal Jánimal	N. J.
86	Doctor, Dinsháh Jijibhái...	E. S.
87	Dastur, Meherji Hoshang	P.
88	Writer, Dhanjibhái Behrámji	B. Pro.
89	Hardoon, R. J.	E. S.
90	Sanzgiri, Jagannáth Sundarráo...	E. S.
91	Dalál, Motilál Gangádás...	E. S.
	Jethmalláni, Pámandás Táráchand	Sh.
93	Mehtá, Vajeram Haridás	Su. M.
94	Mehtá, Pestanji Ratanji	Sir C.
95	Patvardhan, Rámchandra Trimbak	N. S.
96	Rukhá, Rámdás Ladhá	B. Pro.
	Kharé, Ganesh Náráyan...	N. S.
98	Simoes, Gabriel	St. M.
99	Dáruválá, Kharshedji Frámji	B. H.
100	Pandiá, Harisukhrám Panditrám	N.
101	Chinái, Ratanji Navroji	E. S.
102	Chandáru, Dorábji Kharshedji	F.
103	Bopardikar. Gangádhar Gopál	R.
104	Lálkáká, Kávasji Kharshedji	Su.
105	Whitcombe, John William	Bis.
	Richardson, Henry William Webbe	Bis.
107	Kolá, Hiráji Kávasji	B. Pro.
108	Brooks, John Charlton	N. J.
109	Dáte, Báláji Sadáshiv	P.
110	Dávar, Frámji Edalji	B. Pro.
111	Sátárávalá, Nánábhái Dádábhái	Ch.
112	Joshi, Ganesh Balvant	R.
	Bhogte, Bápu Dhondshet	G. A.
114	Spencer, Kaikhosru Nánábhái	E. S.
115	Karái, Dinshah Dádábhái	Sir J.
116	Dharádhar, Anandráo Sundarji	E. S.
117	Renávikar, Sitárám Pándurang	R.
118	Shaháni, Gulábsing Bijásing	H.
119	Kibe, Chintáman Gopál	B. S.
120	Patel, Lingangouda Mallangouda	Dh.
121	Názar, Atmárám Hirálál	E. S.
122	Mistri, Kharshedji Hormasji	P.
123	Gutikar, Bhimráo Rámáji	St. M.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
124	Libuválá, Rastamji Ratanji	E. S.
125	Khánvalkar, Krishnáji Sadáshiv	P.
126	Vargarkar, Háim Bápuji	Ah.
127	Patvardhan, Hari Sitárám	Rat.
128	Bhándáre, Hari Bhikáji	F.
129	Nulkar, Lakshuman Krishnáji	P.
130	Hakim, Sorábji Rastamji	B. Pro.
131	Haldipurkar, Lakshmináráyan Shesghiri ..	R. M.
132	Joshi, Anant Chintáman	P.
133	Jugtiáni, Kundanmal Mánikrái	H. M.
134	Kirloskar, Rámchandra Káshináth	Dh.
135	Soman, Gopál Hari	Dhu.
	Chokshi, Bejanji Behrámji	F.
137	Modi, Phirozsháh Mánikji	Su.
	Homáji, Dáráshah Sheriárji	Br.
139	Umrigar, Dosábhái Mervánji	Ch.
140	Surti, Sorábji Dádábhái	B. Pro.
	Jayakar, Ishvarchandra Rámchandra... ...	St. M.
142	Patel, Tulsidás Lakshmidás	B S. &N
143	Kelgeri, Kallanagouda Fakiragouda	Dh.
144	Kále, Govind Rámchandra	S.
145	Deshpánde, Keshav Káshináth	P. T.
146	Syed, Acharatlál Jivanlál	A.
	Modi, Edalji Mánikji	Su.
148	Thíthi, Dáyábhái Surajlál	P. T & A
149	Kulkarni, Ganesh Rámchandra	Am.
150	Báthiválá, Kávasji Mothábhái	Sir J.
151	Siqueira, Vincent	St.
152	Sanjáná, Pestanji Jamshedji	F.
153	Hardikar, Váman Krishna	S.
154	Pandit, Vásudev Sadáshiv	E S &P.T.
	Mádan, Rastamji Hormasji	E. S.
156	Dharádhar, Rámchandra Rághobá	E. S.
157	Faria, Franzoni A.	St. M.
158	Joshi, Hirálál Keshavlal	A.
159	Sangá, Dinsháh Dosábhái	St V &P.
160	Ghásválá, Pestanji Dinsháh	P. Bis.
161	Dhume, Dinánáth Pándurang	P. T.
162	Mistri, Barjorji Bamanji...	F.
163	Kopikar, Sheshgiri Rámchandra ..	K.
164	Dalál, Nasarvánji Mancherji	E. S.
165	Major, Charles E	St. M.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
166	Talátí, Hormasji Navroji	E. S.
167	Deshpánde, Balvant Ganesh	Am.
	Báhdurji, Kaikhosru Nasarvánji	St. M.
169	Bhat, Bhagván Shivshankar	Su.M&.Su.
170	Párakh, Nasarvánji Mervánji	B. Pro.
	Meráni, Sukhrámdás Hotchand	N. J.
172	Devdhar, Maheshvar Náráyan	St. M.
	Atre, Bálkrishna Narhar	P.
174	Jayakar, Anandráo Rámchandra	St. M.
175	Gonsalves, Gabriel F.	St. M.
176	Bhárváni, Harchand Vishandás	N. J.
177	Talpade, Yashvant Náná	P.
	Lele, Dhondo Káshináth	Dhu.
179	Chavbal, Náráyan Nilkanth	N S.&P.T
180	Doctor, Jehángier Barjorji	E. S.
181	Vasváni, Kundanmal Udhavdás	H.
182	Khot, Krishnáji Venkáji	F.
183	Kotvál, Hormasji Jamshedji	Sir C.
184	Deshpánde, Lakshuman Raghunáth	G. A.
185	Vaidya, Ganesh Vináyak	G.A.&P. T
186	Mahuratiá, Hirachand Kakal	P. T.
187	Gándhi, Bhogilál Dayálji	P. T.
188	Dátár, Purshottam Náráyan	H.
189	Kirtane, Bhagvant Sakhárám	B. S.
190	Dalál, Kilábhái Dulabhrám	F.
191	Chitalé, Bálkrishna Náráyan	St. M.
192	Sahasrabudhe, Ganesh Nágesh...	Am.
193	Tilak, Vishnu Mádhav	P.
194	Nádkarni, Venkatesh Rámchandra	P. T.
195	Vali, Muhámmad Hassan Alli Akhund ...	N. J.
196	Pereira, Hyacinth Anthony	P. T.
	Párekh, Morárji Ghelábhái	F.
198	Bharuchá, Dorábji Hormasji	Ch.
199	Mistri, Jamshedji Dorábji	Sir J.
	Joshi, Bechar Káshirám	Kát.
201	Mistri, Jamshedji Rastamji	F.
	Joshi, Náráyan Vináyak	Rat.
203	Mantri, Dádobá Janárdan	R. M.
	Bálsekar, Manjappá Nilkanth	E. S.
205	Váchá, Jijibhái Jivájı	B. Pro
206	Lichmorná, Frámji Kávasji	P.
207	Náik, Dinkar Rámchandra	E. S.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
208	Wágle, Bháu Mangesh	St. M.
	Bharuchá, Mancherji Kávasji	P. T.
210	Wádiá, Jamshedji Rastamji	E. S.
211	Taláti, Frámji Dorábji	P. T.
212	Plunkett, Joseph William	Bis.
213	Chándorkar, Náráyan Govind	E. S.
214	Siqueira, Emmanoel Rozario	P. T.
215	Shásankar, Vithal Sakhárám	R. M.
	Dávar, Rastamji Sorábji	B. Pro.
217	Machále, Sakhárám Hari	P.
218	Máte, Dattu Bápuji	S.
219	Patvardhan, Pándurang Ganpat	St. M.
220	Kátrak, Ardesir Sorábji.	B. Pro.
221	Sárangpáni, Makund Vináyak	P. T.
222	Thákor, Jivanlál Maganlál	A.
223	Mándviválá, Fakirji Kávasji	E. S.
224	Trivedi, Bhagvánji Nágji	P. E.
225	Chavdharé, Dámodar Ganesh	E. S.
226	Bhátavadekar, Mahádev Hari	Ak.
227	Varde, Vishvanáth Morobá	St. M.
228	Garud, Náráyan Bháu	N. S.
229	Sapat, Lakshimidás Ravji	B. Pro
230	Bál, Trimbak Vishvanáth	E. S.
231	Náik, Náráyan Rághavendra	P. T.
232	Anandkar, Yashvant Nilkanth	E. S.
233	Navalkar, Ganpatráo Bháskarji	P. T.
234	Supekar, Hari Anant	P.
235	Kátvi, Vináyak Dinánáth	E. S.
236	Mehtá, Karsandás Narrotamdás	E. S.
237	Tháneválá, Ardesir Nasarvánji...	P.
238	Basrurkar, Rámráo Jagappayá	K.
239	Genge, Jesing Manchárám	Ah. M
240	Divechá, Mádhavji Mulji	B. H.
241	Joshi, Dattu Krishna	P. T.
242	Amdekar, Moro Káshináth	Dhu.
	DeMello, John	St. M.
244	DeAttaides, Francis	St. M.
245	Desái, Edalji Navroji	Sir C.
246	Bidvai, Mahádev Vináyak	P. T.
247	Patel, Bhái Ganpatráo	F.
248	Modi, Kaikhosru Jamshedji	B. Pro.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
249	Ghásválá, Bhikáji Edalji	P. Bis.
	Pandit, Keshavlál Nathurám	A.
251	Nagarkar, Balvant Ganesh	P. T.
252	Dhamdhere, Rámchandra Náráyan	P. N.& P.
253	Gorvekar, Bápu Abáji	B. S.
254	Thakár, Dattátraya Rámchandra	P. N.
255	Pátil, Balvant Mahádev	E. S.
256	Redkar, Shankar Ghanashám	B.
257	Malhár, David Ganpatráo	P. M.
258	Medeira, Adolph	St. V.
259	Pátkar, Anant Rámchandra	R. M.
260	Bhayá, Ratanji Hormasji..	F.
261	Hasabnis, Sadáshiv Trimbak	P. T.

XI.

Recognition.

REGULATIONS FOR THE RECOGNITION OF INSTITUTIONS IN THE DIFFERENT FACULTIES.

1 Any College or other Institution desirous of being recognized in any Faculty by the University of Bombay must forward, with its application, the following documents, signed in each case by the responsible authority, and countersigned by two members of the Senate:—

(*a.*) A statement showing the present staff of Instructors and the course of study in the Faculty in which recognition is desired during the last two years, provided the Institution has existed for such a period.

(*b.*) A declaration that the Institution has the means of educating up to the standard of the highest degree in the Faculty in which recognition is desired.

2. By the term Responsible Authority is to be understood the Managing Board in the case of an Institution under such a Board, and the Director of Public Instruction in the case of Government Institutions.

The fact of an Institution having been once recognized in any Faculty by the University, is not to prevent the Senate withdrawing their recognition in that Faculty, in the case of the Institution changing its course of instruction, or ceasing to educate up to the University standard.

RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS—UNIVERSITIES.

The Universities of Great Britain and Ireland, and of India, in all the Faculties in which Degrees are granted by them respectively

II.—COLLEGES AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTIONS RECOGNIZED IN THE DIFFERENT FACULTIES.

I. Elphinstone College, Bombay
II. Deccan College ... ...
III Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay ... ... } In Arts.
IV. St. Xavier's College, Bombay.
V. Government Law School, Bombay. In Law.
VI. Grant Medical College, Bombay. In Medicine.
VII. Poona Civil Engineering College. In Civil Engineering.

I.—ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

(Recognized, 1860.)

Elphinstone College arose by a separation in the year 1856 of the professorial element from the "Elphinstone Institution," which henceforth became a High School.

The Elphinstone Institution had its origin in a meeting of the Bombay Native Education Society on the 22nd August 1827, to consider the most appropriate method of testifying the affectionate and respectful sentiments of the inhabitants of Bombay to the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, on his resignation of the Government of Bombay. The result of this meeting was that a sum of money, amounting to Rs. 2,29,656, was collected by public subscription, towards the endowment of Professorships for teaching the English Language, and the Arts, Sciences, and Literature of Europe, to be denominated the Elphinstone Professorships. This sum afterwards accumulated to Rs. 4,43,901, and the interest of it is augmented by an annual subscription from Government of Rs. 22,000.

In 1863, Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esq., Justice of the Peace, Bombay, presented Government with one hundred thousand Rupees towards erecting suitable College Buildings for Elphinstone College, to be called the "Cowasjee Jehanghier Buildings."

In 1864, on account of the rise in the prices of building materials and labour, Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier added a second sum of one hundred thousand Rupees to his former

munificent donation. The Elphinstone College was removed on the 20th of February 1871 to the building on the Parel Road.

The property and endowments of the Elphinstone College are under the guardianship of the Trustees of the Elphinstone Funds. Present Trustees are Sir Mungaldass Nathoobhoy, Knight, C.S.I.; Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I.; and Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, Esqr.

The following endowments are connected with the Elphinstone College :—

The West Scholarship Fund, subscribed in 1828, in honour of Chief Justice Sir Edward West.

The Clare Scholarship Fund, subscribed in 1835, in honour of the Earl of Clare, Governor of Bombay.

The Gaikavád Scholarship, established by His Highness the Gaikavád in 1850.

The Bell Prize Fund, subscribed in 1848, as a testimonial to Professor John Bell of the Elphinstone Institution.

The Sundarji Jiváji Prize Fund, established in 1842 by Bábáji Sundarji in memory of his father.

The Rájá of Dhár's Prize Fund, given by the Rájá of Dhár in 1853.

The Ganpatráo Vithal Prize Fund, given in 1854 by Ganpatráo Vithal of Indore.

The Nawab of Sachin Prize Fund, given in April 1871 by His Highness the Nawab of Sachin in memory of his fourth son, Sidi Abdul Karim Khán.

The Mountstuart Elphinstone Prize, founded 1874.

Scholarships.

The following Scholarships, each tenable for one year, are annually open for competition in the College :—

Scholarships.

A.—Senior Scholarships.

For Languages .....10 of Rs 20 per mensem.
For Mathematics..... 4 of Rs. 20 per mensem.
For Natural Sciences..... 2 of Rs. 20 per mensem.

B.—Junior Scholarships.

1st Class	10 of Rs. 15 per mensem.
2nd Class	19 of Rs. 10 per mensem.

A certain number of Under-graduates who are unable to pay the College fee are admitted free.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

1845. John Harkness, M.A., LL.D.
1862. Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A.
1866. Kyrle Mitchell Chatfield, B.A.
1874. WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, B.A.

1879.

Principal.

William Wordsworth, B.A., Oxon., Professor of History and Political Economy.

Professors.

James Thomas Hathornthwaite, M.A., Cantab., Professor of Mathematics.

Peter Peterson, M.A., Edin., B.A., Oxon., Professor of Oriental Languages.

Thomas Brown Kirkham, Professor of English Literature (*Acting* Educational Inspector, Central Division.)

Michael Macmillan, B.A., Oxon., Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy.

Arthur Barrett, B.A., Lampeter, *Acting* Professor of English Literature.

Rámkrishna Gopál Bhándárkar, M.A., Bombay, Assistant Professor of Sanskrit (*Acting* Professor of Oriental Languages at Deccan College).

Mahádev Moreshvar Kunte, B.A., Bombay, *Acting* Assistant Professor of Sanskrit.

Mirza Hairat, Professor of Persian.

Isadore Bernadotte Lyon, F.C.S., Professor of Chemistry.

Shastries.

Bhimáchárya bin Rámbhat, Zalakikar.
Rájárám Bhat bin Ganesh Bhat, Bodas.

Dakshina Fellows.

Seniors.

(1) Dastur, Fardunji Mancherji, M.A
(2) Contractor, Kávasji Dádábhái, M.A., Assoc. Inst. Ch., London.

Juniors.

(3) Bhándárkar, Vásudev Gopál, B.A.
(4) Mudholkar, Rangnáth Narsinh, B.A., (Librarian and Superintendent of Resident Students).

Honorary Fellows.

Kháparde, Ganesh Shrikrishna, B.A.
Divekar, Balvant Abáji, B.A. ... ... Elph. Fund

Senior Scholars.

Bharuchá, Hormasji Kerbádji, B.A. ... West Fund.
Dave, Vithalji Keshavji, B.A. .. ... Elph. Fund.
(5) Nádkarni, Shivrám Sadáshiv, B.A. ... Clare Fund.
(6) Nátu, Káshináth Gangádhar, B.A. ... ,,
(7) Nátu, Trimbak Gangádhar, B.A. .. ... ,,
Pandiá, Krishnashankar Harishankar, B.A. ,,
Ráhurkar, Váman Náráyan, B.A. . . . ,,
(8) Trivedi, Kamlashankar Pránshankar, B.A. Elph. Fund.
Wádiá, Frámji Rastamji, B.A. .. ... Clare Fund.

Junior Scholars.

* Bhándárkar, Shridhar Rámkrishna... .. West Fund.
* Buch, Bhupatrái Dayálji ... . ,,
* Chitnis, Datárám Balvant ... ... ,,
* Dave, Kevalrám Mávji ... ... ,,
(9)* Divátiá, Narsinh Bholánáth .. . . .. ,,
* Dvivedi, Manilál Nabhubhái ... .. ,,
* Dhruva, Keshav Harsad ... ... ,,

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* Passed F. A. Examination.
(1) Chancellor's Gold Medallist of 1876 and Duke of Edinburgh Fellow of 1874.
(2) Chancellor's Gold Medallist of 1877.
(3) Raja of Dhár Prizeman, 1876; Bell Prizeman, 1876; and Karsandas Mulji Prizeman, 1877.
(4) Ganpatráo Vithal Prizeman, 1877; and Karsandas Mulji Prizeman, 1878
(5) Nabáb of Sachin Prizeman, 1878.
(6) Sundarji Jivaji Prizeman, 1876.
(7) Sundarji Jivaji Prizeman, 1878.
(8) Mountstuart Elphinstone Prizeman, 1877.
(9) Mountstuart Elphinstone Prizeman, 1878.

*	Gokhále, Vishvanáth Ballál	West Fund.
*	Judge, Jametrám Nánábhái	,,
*	Kángá, Mánekji Dorábji	,,
*	Pandiá, Chhaganlál Harilál	,,
(10)*	Phadke, Rámchandra Dinkar	,,
*	Sovani, Vináyak Krishna	,,
*	Vijayakar, Náráyan Moroji	,,
(11)*	Athavale, Rámkrishna Sakhárám	Clare Fund.
	Dabir, Balvant Náráyan	,,
	Desái, Gopáldás Gulábbhái	,,
(10)	Godbole, Sadáshiv Mahádev	,,
	Pandit, Vishvanáth Nilkanth	,,
(10)	Pitke, Gopál Rámchandra	,,
	Pradhán, Vináyak Harishankar	Gáik. Fund.
	Ráje, Náráyan Gopál	Clare Fund.
	Saraiyá, Gokuldás Vithaldás	,,
	Sirgávkar, Rámchandra Rághobá	,,
(12)	Sule, Bálkrishna Balvant	,,
	Táskar, Parshurám Bálkrishna	,,
	Táskar, Pestanji Kávasji	Gáik. Fund.
	Vaidya, Chintáman Vináyak	Clare Fund.
	Vijayakar, Náráyan Harishankar	,,
(13)	Ajrekar, Keshav Ganesh	,,
(10)	Dámle, Shridhar Keshav	Elph. Fund.
	Deshmukh, Ganesh Krishna	,,
	Kángá, Mánekji Kávasji	,,
	Lálkáká, Ardesir Jamshedji	,,
	Nimonkar, Mahádev Rámchandra	,,
(14)	Oja, Mánshankar Parmánand	,,
	Sakládválá, Jamshedji Edalji	,,
	Tyabji, Hydar Kumrudin	,,
	Vakil, Ochhavrám Nánábhái	Clare Fund.
	Váchá, Dorábji Hirjibhái	Elph. Fund.
	Wágle, Krishna Bál	,,

Commoners.

* Anklesariá, Bamanji Kharshedji.
* Chavbal, Mahadev Sitárám.
* Dastur, Dhanjisháh Hormasji.
* Dastur, Dorábji Pestanji.
* Deshpánde, Rámchandra Náráyan.

Passed F. A. Examination.

(10) Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholar.
(11) Baroda Scholar.
(12) Berar Scholar.
(13) Alfred Scholar.
(14) Sir Jasvantsingji Scholar.

* Dali, Raghunáth Shivrám.
* Ghodi, Chhaganlál Murlidhar.
* Gavánkar, Lakshuman Rághobá.
* Engineer, Káikhosru Nasarvanji.
* Hodiválá, Edalji Behrámji.
(11) * Jamádár, Yasufáli Yákubkhán
* Karandikar, Bálkrishna Parshurám.
* Kelkar, Ganesh Pándurang.
* Kumthekar, Mahádev Keshav.
* Káká, Navroji Behrámji.
* Majumdár, Govindlál Bápálál
* Mehd, Vaikunthrái Anandrái.
* Modi, Chhaganlál Thákordás.
* Oltikar, Hari Rámkrishna.
* Phátak, Náráyan Gopál.
* Phátarpekar, Shankar Rámchandra.
* Pávri, Fardunji Pálanji.
(15) * Soman, Dinkar Bháskar.
* Sethná, Pestanji Kuvarji.
Athavankar, Anandráo Mangesh.
Bhatt, Parmánand Mahánand.
Broker, Rámdás Chhabildás.
Bomboatválá, Dádubhái Adarji.
Chinái, Frámroz Jehángier.
Cooper, Navroji Hormasji.
Dánge, Ganesh Vishnu.
Deshpánde, Rámchandra Malhár.
Doctor, Rastamji Dosábhái.
Dubásh, Kávasji Dádábhái.
Daru, Harilál Tuljárám.
Dave, Mulshankar Dayárám.
Desái, Vrijrái Santukrái.
Dugal, Bháskar Rámchandra.
Ghásválá, Sorábji Edalji.
(16) Gavánkar, Rámchandra Rághobá.
Jokagar, Jametrám Raghurám.
(12) Jaivant, Rámchandra Bháskar.
Javeri, Pránlál Dvárkádás.
Khambátá, Sorábji Kharshedji.
Kolá, Jamshedji Sorábji.
Lálkáká, Sorábji Jamshedji.
Lám, Edalji Dinsháh.
Marzbán, Manchersháh Mervánji.

Passed F. A. Examination.
(11) Baroda Scholar.
(12) Berar Scholar.
(15) Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholar.
(16) David Sassoon Hebrew Scholar

Majmundár, Navanitrám Ochhavrám
Mehtá, Chunilál Jamnádás.*
Mehtá, Mugatlál Gokuldás
Mehtá, Nánábhái Bhagubhái
Mehtá, Nárushankar Devshankar
Mehtá, Rastamji Mervánji
Mehtá, Sámaldás Bhagvándás.
(14) Mehtá, Sámaldás Chhaganlál.
(14) Mehtá, Vámanrám Kapilrám.
Modi, Ratanji Edalji
Mantri, Jairám Janárdan.
Munsif, Edalji Sorábji
Náik, Nágarji Dayálji
Pendse, Náráyan Vishnu.
Pandit, Harirám Mulshankar.
Ránáde, Govind Bálkrishna
Sámant, Hari Rámkrishna
Sanzgire, Dhondu Morobá
Satárá, Javerilál Garbadbhái.
Setná, Ardesir Kávasji
Setná, Karsandás Gopáldás.
(11) Trivedi, Trikamlál Dámodar
(17) Vakil, Rastamji Bamanshah.
Varlikar, Moreshvar Ráoji
Vijayakar, Yashvant Khanderáo.
Wádiá, Bamanji Sorábji
Akhund, Váli Mahámmad Husainálı.
Anandkar, Yashvant Nilkanth
Behmoriá, Jehángier Mancherj.
Bhájiválá, Mánekji Limji
Bhavanáni, Harchandmal Viháridás.
Chándorkar, Náráyan Govind.
Dalál, Motilál Gangádás
Darbári, Dádábhái Kávasji
Dáruválá, Kharshedji Frámji
Dharádhar, Anandráo Sundarji
Dharádhar, Rámchandra Rághobá
(11) Gorvekar, Bápu Abáji.
Joshi, Ganesh Balvant
(18) Kelkar, Vásudev Bálkrishna.
Kharás, Kávasji Bejanji.
Kharé, Ganesh Náráyan.

Passed F A Examination.
(14) Sir Jasvantsingji Scholar
(11) Baroda Scholar
(17) Cowasji Jehanghierji Scholar
(19) Dhárwád Scholar.

Kolá, Hirji Kávasji.
Mehtá, Karsandás Naróttamdás.
Modi, Káikhosru Frámji.
Náik, Dinker Rámchandra.
Názar, Atmárám Hirálál.
Pandiá, Harisukhrám Panditrám.
Pandit, Vásudev Sadáshiv.
Párikh, Frámji Nasarvánji.
Patel, Tulsidás Lakshumandás.
Patel, Balvant Mahádev.
Sanzgare, Jagannáth Sunderráo.
Vargharkar, Hyam Bápuji.
Vasváni, Kundanmal Udhavdás.
Unválá, Ardesir Frámji.
Wádiá, Jamshedji Rastamji.
Wágle, Bháu Mangesh.

Free Students.

Munshi, Nasarvánji Pestanji.
Desái, Motilál Dalpatrám.
Kápadiá, Sorábji Frámji.
Kelkar, Hari Váman.
Khándekar, Raghunáth Gopál.
Vaidya, Rastamji Mánekji.
Moré, Mahádev Pándurang.
Patvardhan, Rámchandra Trimbak.

II.—DECCAN COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1860.)

On the occupation of the Deccan by the British Government in 1818 it was found that a certain portion of the revenue of the Marátha State had been yearly set apart for pensions and presents to Bráhmans (Dakshiná). To prevent hardship and disappointment, and to fulfil the implied obligations of the new rulers, the British Government continued these payments; but as the pensions and allowances fell in, they resolved, while maintaining the same total expenditure, under the name of the Dakshiná Fund, to devote a portion of it to a more permanently useful end, in the encouragement of such kind of learning as the Bráhmans were willing to cultivate. With this view the Poona College was founded in 1821, as a Sanskrit College, exclusively for Bráhmans.

Passed F. A. Examination.

In 1837 some branches of Hindu learning were dropped, the study of the Vernacular and of English was introduced, and the College was opened to all classes, and after having been amalgamated with the English Schools in 1851 arose in its present form in 1857, by a separation of the College division from the School division. From another portion of the Dakshiná Fund, Dakshiná Fellowships have been founded, of which three, viz., one Latin Readership, one Senior Fellowship, and one Junior Fellowship, are attached to this College.

In 1863 Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., offered to Government the sum of one hundred thousand Rupees to provide suitable College Buildings for the Deccan College.

In March 1868 the new Buildings were occupied, and the Government directed that the name, which had been Poona College, should henceforth be Deccan College.

The following endowments are connected with the Deccan College:—

I.—GOVERNMENT.

One Latin Readership, of Rs. 150 per mensem.
One Senior Fellowship, of Rs. 100 per mensem.
One Junior Fellowship, of Rs. 75 per mensem.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

A.—Senior Scholarship.

For Languages, 6, tenable for one year	Rs. 20 per mensem.
For Mathematics, 2, tenable for one year	Rs. 20 per mensem.

B.—Junior Scholarships.

Eleven Junior Scholarships of the value of Rupees 10, and one of the value of Rupees 5 per mensem, tenable for one year.

Junior Scholars further pay a reduced College fee of Rupees 3 per mensem, but Senior Scholars pay the full fee of Rupees 5 per mensem.

II.—Private.

Two Candy Scholarships of the value of Rupees 4 each: one for Maráthi and one for Sanskrit. These Scholarships were founded in 1857 by some Native friends of Major Candy, some time Principal of this College, in memorial of his long services in the cause of Native literature and education.

In the year 1877 a fund was raised by subscription among Bombay Civil Servants to perpetuate the memory of William Henry Havelock, some time Revenue Commissioner, S.D. The interest upon this fund is devoted to an annual prize awarded in September of each year. The prize is open to all students of the College of not more than three years' standing.

List of Principals.

1851. Major Thomas Candy.
1857. Edwin Arnold, M.A.
1860. William Allan Russell, M.A.
1862. William Wordsworth, B.A.
1874 R. G. Oxenham, M.A.

1879

Principal.

R. G. Oxenham, M.A., Professor of English Literature (on leave to Europe).

Ráo Bahádur Keru Lakshuman Chhatre, Professor of Mathematics, *Acting* Principal.

Professors.

F. Kielhorn, Ph.D., Leipsic, Professor of Oriental Languages (on leave to Europe).

F. G. Selby, B.A., Oxon., Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy.

G. W. Forrest, B.A., Cambridge, *Acting* Professor of English Literature.

Rámkrishna Gopál Bhándarkar, M.A., Honorary Mem. R.A.S., *Acting* Professor of Oriental Languages.

Khán Bahádur Dastur Hoshang Jamásp, Assistant Professor of Oriental Languages.

Fellows

Váman Shivrám Apté, B.A., Senior Dakshiná Fellow.
Bháskar Yashvant Jathár, Junior do.
Gopál Ganesh Agarkar, B.A., do. do.
Vishnu Ráoji Joshi, B.A., Latin Reader.

Superintendent of Resident Students.

Venkatesh Krishna Dravid.

Librarian.

Gopál Malhár Purandharé.

Sanskrit Teachers attached.

Chintáman Shástri Thatté, 1st Assistant.
Vámanáchárya Jhalkikar, 2nd do.

Students.

1.—*Graduates.*

(1) Samarth, Vásudev Mahádev.

2.—*Under-Graduates.*

(*a*)—*Senior Scholars.*

* Bengáli, Trimbak Ganesh.
* (2) Bhágvat, Baláji Abáji.
* Dolé, Mahádev Yashvant.
* Karandikar, Venkatesh Balvant.
* Puntámbekar, Venkatesh Dámodar.
* Sahasrabudhé, Ganpat Bábji.

(*b*)—*Junior Scholars.*

Bákre, Rámchandra Vishnu.
Bápat, Keshav Sakhárám.
Bhadbhadé, Lakshuman Gangádhar.
Bhágvat, Rámchandra Bálkrishna.
(2) Dáte, Báláji Sadáshiv.
Golé, Mahádev Shivrám.
Joglekar, Rámchandra Náráyan.
(3) Joshi, Moro Vishvanáth.

Passed F.E.A.
(1) Senior Scholars.
(2) Jagannáth Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholar.
(3) Berár Scholar.

Nátu, Rámchandra Raghunáth.
Nulkar, Lakshuman Krishnáji.
Pálekar, Bálkrishna Raghunáth.
Subhedár, Raghunáth Sitárám.

(c) *Commoners.*

Agáshe, Keshav Janárdan.
(4) Agnihotri, Pándurang Sakhárám.
Aikin, John Charles.
Bápat, Dattátraya Sakhárám.
Bávdekar, Ganesh Krishna.
Bengáli, Shrikrishna Khanderáo.
Betigiri, Rághavendra Bhojo.
Bhándárkar, Prabhákar Rámkrishna.
Bharucha, Jiváji Kávasji.
Bhidé, Krishnáji Náráyan.
Bhidé, Vidiádhar Váman.
Chitalé, Bálkrishna Náráyan.
Dastur, Meherji Hoshang.
Dátár, Hanmant Rámráo.
Dátár, Purshottam Náráyan.
* (5) Daté, Krishnáji Siddheshvar.
Desái, Rámchandra Vyasaráo.
(6) Deshpánde, Rámchandra Hanamant.
Godbole, Nágnáth Keshav.
(7) Godbolé, Rámchandra Ballál.
Ghásválá, Pestanji Dinshah.
Jámbhekar, Hari Bhimráo.
Joshi, Náráyan Dámodar.
Joglekar, Keshav Rámchandra.
Joglekar, Vásudev Dáji.
Kalburgi, Viráppá Ráchappá.
Kalé, Govind Rámchandra.
Kápsikar, Bháu Gopál.
Katagiri, Rághavendra Sakhárám.
Kelkar, Hari Ganesh.
* Kerur, Bábáji Yalagard.
Khánvilkar, Krishnáji Sadáshiv.
4) Kulkarni, Ganesh Rámchandra.
Lelé, Mahádev Venkatesh.
Lelé, Vishnu Káshináth.
Mangalvedhekar, Náráyan Rághavendra.
(7) Maráthé, Trimbak Moreshvar.

Passed F. E. A.
(4) Berar Scholar.
(5) Holkar Scholar.
(6) Dhárvád Scholar.
(7) Alfred Scholar for English, Kolhápur.

Masáleválá, Mervánji Adarji.
Máte, Dattu Bápuji.
Modak, Gopál Trimbak.
Mundlé, Rámchandra Ganesh.
(7) Pandit, Dattátraya Moreshvar.
Patvardhan, Chintáman Raghunáth.
Patvardhan, Vishnu Anant.
Phansalkar, Rámchandra Ballál.
Phátak, Shripat Bálkrishna.
Pradhán, Sitárám Abájiráo.
Puránik, Balvant Mahádev.
Ránáde, Vishvanáth Balvant.
Ránáde, Yashvant Nágesh.
Richardson, Henry William Webbe.
Sáddhalé, Vásudev Náráyan.
Sahasrabudhé, Náráyan Ganesh.
Samuel Hyam.
* Sathé, Moreshvar Anant.
Sathé, Vishvanáth Náráyan.
Sohoni, Venkatesh Abáji.
Talpadé, Yashvant Náráyan.
* Vánvalé, Sadáshiv Rangnáth.

(*d*) *Free Students.*

Bháleráo, Anant Mahádev.
Dátár, Shambhu Shankar.
Machálé, Sakhárám Hari.
Shukla, Náráyan Gangádhar.

III.—FREE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION, BOMBAY.

(Recognized 1861.)

This Institution arose out of an English School for Native youths, founded by the Rev. Dr. Wilson in 1832, and was originally dependent on local contributions. It was afterwards recognized in 1835 by the Church of Scotland and in 1843 by the Free Church of Scotland, from which body it receives the greater part of its funds The following endowments are attached to the Institution :—

Endowed Scholarships.

One Fleming Scholarship	Rs. 100 per annum.
Nesbit (R.) Memorial Theological Scholarship	„ 120 per annum.

Passed F.E A.
(7) Alfred Scholar for English, Kolhápur.

Smyttan (G.) Memorial Scholarship... Rs. 60 per annum.
Lang (W.) Scholarship..... „ 180 per annum.
Miller (H.) do. ..... „ 100 per annum.
Nesbit (R.) Memorial Literary Scholarship ..... „ 60 per annum.
St. Clair Jameson Memorial Scholarship „ 40 per annum.
Four Fleming (Jas. N.) Nomination Scholarships, each ... . „ 40 per annum.
Purvis (Col.) Scholarship .. .. „ 62 per annum.
Molesworth (J. T.) Scholarship ..... „ 40 per annum.
Davidson (D.) do ... . „ 40 per annum.

Endowed Prizes.

The Wilson Prize (Gold Medal or Books).

The Raja of Dhár Prize.

The Campbell (A.) Prize.
The Murray Mitchell Prize
The Bala Gopal Joshi Prize.
} For Preparatory Classes.

List of Principals.

1832. The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.

1876 The Rev. R. Stothert, M.A.

1879.

Principal.

The Rev. R. Stothert, M A, Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy.

Acting Principal.

The Rev. D. Mackichan, M.A., B.D., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Other Professors.

The Rev. Buchanan Blake, M.A., B D., Professor of History and Political Economy.

The Rev. A. C. Grieve, Professor of English Literature.

D. Macdonald, M.B., C. M., B. Sc., Professor of Physical Science.

Shridhar Ganesh Jinsivále, M.A., Acting Professor of Sanskrit.

Teachers attached.

Raoji Rámchandra Upásani, Sanskrit.
Kharshedji Mancherji Khateli, Persian.

Teaching Fellow.

Digámbar Dálayá, B.A.

Third-year Students.

Chitalè, Govind Venkatesh, Lang Scholar.
Kátrak, Mánekji Shápurji, Smyttan Scholar.
Sattáválá, Motilál Tribhuvandás.
Wells, Devji Brijlál.
Samshi, Anant Venkatesh.
Dave, Shivshankar Tuljáshankar.
Desái, Upakár Ajubhái, Nesbit Literary Scholar.
Dáruválá, Jamshedji Edalji.
Sanjáná, Mancherji Kharshedji.
Parádkar, Vishnu Anant.

Second-year Students.

Sahasrabudhe, Vásudev Ganesh.
Desái, Ranchordji Rudarji.
Agá, Rustam Meharbán.
Shroff, Maganlál Káhándás.
Joshi, Rámchandra Pránshankar.
Dixon, Rámá Mulji.
Káth, Mulji Vasanji.
Mehtá, Nagindás Dámodar.
Sanjáná, Jehángier Barjorji.
Murdeshvarkar, Padmanath Munjanáth.
Rukha, Vasanji Kalliánji.
Mohile, Hari Atmárám.
Bhagat, Kánji Bhagván.
Aryá, Ardesir Dádábhái.
Safre, Vishnu Vináyak, Molesworth Scholar.
Khándekar, Gopál Rámchandra.
Jayakar, Sunderráo Gajánan.
Desái, Khushálbhái Ranchordji, Lang Scholar.
Mádan, Fardunji Shápurji.
Vakil, Shápurji Jehángier.
Desái, Gulábbhái Lallubhái.
Talátı, Makanji Murárji.
Cooper, Jehángier Barjorji.
Kápadiá, Dhanjishàh Phirozeshàh.
Kápadiá, Kharshedji Frámji.
Dhairyaván, Ganpatráo Káshináth.

First-year Students.

Váchhá, Jijibhái Jiváji.
Choksi, Bezonji Behrámji.
Mistri, Jamshedji Rastamji.
Chandáru, Dorábji Kharshedji, St. Clair Jameson Scholar.
Masáni, Adarji Mernosji.
Bhogte, Bápu Dhondshett.
Rukha, Rámdás Ladhá.
Thákor, Uttamrám Dhirajrám.
Malhár, David Ganpatráo Rámji, Whyte Scholar.
Joshi, Maheshvar Dhonddev, Lang Scholar.
Doctor, Dinsháh Jijibhái, Purvis Scholar.
Kopikar, Sheshgiri Rámchandra, Davidson Scholar
Bálsekar, Manjáppá Nilkant.
Mistri, Barjorji Bamanji.
Párakh, Pitámbar Kamábhái.
Vakháriá, Mánekji Edalji.
Sanjáná, Pestanji Jamshedji.
Dikshit, Hari Sitárám, Government Scholar and Mackenzie Scholar, Central Provinces.
Sapat, Lakshumidás Ráoji.

IV.—BOMBAY ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1869.)

St. Xavier's College owes its origin to the development and growth of St. Mary's Institution and of the European Roman Catholic Orphanage. In it Under-graduates may continue their University studies under the same advantages as those enjoyed at St. Mary's High School.

The site of the College was granted by Government in 1867. The funds were supplied chiefly from private sources, Government contributing a grant of Rs. 61,368.

There are two endowed Scholarships connected with the College:—

(*a*). The Mission Scholarship, of Rs. 25 per mensem, in favour of that boarder of St. Mary's Institution who passes Matriculation with the highest number of marks and continues his studies at St. Xavier's College, if he be not otherwise provided for.

(*b*). The Cowasjee Jehanghier Scholarship for Portuguese Under-graduates, of the annual value of Rs. 125,

tenable for two years It is awarded by competition in an English Essay. The competition takes place in the month of January.

1879.

Rector.

The Rev. E. de Vos, S.J., Professor of Latin.

Professors.

The Rev. H. Bochum, S.J., Professor of Philosophy.
,, ,, F. Dreckmann, S.J., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
,, ,, J. Hamilton, S.J., Professor of English Literature.
,, ,, J. LeHalle, S.J., Professor of Latin, Mathematics and History.
,, ,, J. McDonough, S.J., Professor of English Literature.
,, ,, A. Potthoff, S.J., Professor of History.
,, ,, J. Willy, S.J., Professor of Latin and Political Economy.
Rájárám Rámkrishna Bhágvat, Professor of Sanskrit.
Mohamed Tuky Haji Medi, Professor of Persian.

Students.

Graduate.

† Henry Frank O'Shanahan, B.A.

Under-Graduates.

Seniors.

* Jijibhái Pestanji Mistri.
* ‡ Lewis Gomes.
* Nágesh Vishvanáth Pái.
* Náráyan Lakshuman Mánkar.
* Pascoal Gracias.
* Rámráo Venkáji Dvigikar.
* Rastam Kharshedji Cámá.
* Sorábji Mánekji Kángá.
* Temulji Navroji Sanjáná.

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* Passed F. A. Examination.
† Duke of Edinburgh Fellow and Ellis Scholar.
‡ The Hughling's Prize.

* Tribhuvandás Narottamdás Málvi.
* Bamanji Dinshábji Petit.
* Bápuji Pálanji Doctor.
Bhagvant Pándurang Lád.
Dvárkánáth Rámnáth Khoté.
Farashrám Ratanrám Vakilná.
Frank Charles Pereira.
Jamshedji Barjorji Doctor.
Nasarvánji Kávasji Kángá.
Nasarvánji Frámji Mirjá
Navroji Kharshedji Allbless.

Juniors.

Anandráo Raghunáth Dhume.
Anandráo Rámchandra Jayakar.
Bháskar Dhonddev Manerikar
Bhimráo Rámáji Gutikar.
Dattárám Vishvanáth Pái.
Kharshedji Dhanjibhái Shroff.
Kaikhosru Nasarvánji Bádurji.
Ishvarchandra Rámchandra Jayakar.
Pándurang Ganpat Patvardhan.
Vishvanáth Morobá Varde.

V.—GOVERNMENT LAW SCHOOL.

(RECOGNIZED 1860.)

The foundation of this institution is due to a subscription which was raised by the inhabitants of Bombay in the month of November 1852, on the eve of the departure from India of Sir Thomas Erskine Perry, Knight, Chief Justice, who had been for nearly nine years President of the Board of Education, to found a Professorship of Jurisprudence, as a memorial of his long connection with both law and education in India.

This endowment yields a monthly income of Rs. 169, to which Government contribute a subsidy, which was fixed in 1856 at Rs. 100 per mensem, the aggregate being the stipend of the Perry Professor of Jurisprudence. Government also contributes Rs. 600 per mensem for the maintenance of two Professorships of Law.

Lectures are delivered on the following subjects:—

I. Jurisprudence and the Roman Civil Law.

II. Personal Rights and Status and the Law of Succession.

* Passed F. A. Examination.

III. The Law of Property, Contracts, and Torts.

IV. The Law of Evidence, of Crimes, and of Procedure, Civil and Criminal.

1879.

Professors.

Edward Tyrrell Leith, LL.M., Barrister-at-Law, Government Professor of Law.

William C. Webb, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Government Professor of Law.

James Jardine, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Perry Professor of Jurisprudence.

I.—Senior Law Students.

Dastur, Fardunji Mancherji, M.A.
Barve, Hari Mahádev, B.A.
(1) Nátu, Káshináth Gangádhar, B.A.
(1) Nátu, Trimbak Gangádhar, B.A.
Rowe, Paul Valentine, B.A.
Pajnigará, Navroji Mervánji, B.A
Modi, Jiváji Jamshedji, B.A.
Rele, Gangárám Bápsobá, B.A.
Chandávadkar, Náráyan Ganésh, B.A.
Divekar, Balvant Abáji, B.A.
Wágle, Shivrám Sadáshiv, B.A.
Desái, Sákarlál Durgárám, B.A.
Pandit, Ghanashám Náráyan, B.A.
Gimi, Rastamji Mervánji, B.A.
Desái, Máneklál Sákarlál, B.A.
Pávgi, Ráoji Bhavánráo, B.A.
Masáni, Nasarvánji Kávasji, B.A.
Kánitkar, Govind Vásudev, B.A,
Bhátavadékar, Vishnu Krishna, B.A.
Mudholkar, Rangnáth Narsinh, B.A.
Khote, Anant Venkáji, B.A.
Kángá, Fardunji Mancherji, B.A.
Mule, Krishnáji Vásudev, B.A.
Akhund, Alimuhámmad Husaináli, B.A.
(1) Phátarpekar, Shankar Rámchandra.
Pándiá, Chhaganlál Harilál.
(1) Jamádár, Yasufáli Yákubkhán.
(1) Káká, Navroji Behrámji.
(1) Kumthekar, Mahádev Keshav.

(1) Free Student.

II.—Junior Law Students.

* Khaparde, Ganesh Shrikrishna, B.A.
* Kelkar, Govind Náráyan, B.A.
* Dharamshi, Abdul Merálli, B.A.
* Dalál, Ratanji Mancherji, B.A.
(1) * Ráhurkar, Váman Náráyan, B.A.
(2) * Kharé, Dáji Abáji, B.A.
* Chhatré, Nilkant Vináyak, B.A., L.C.E.
* Joshi, Sakhárám Vásudev, B.A.
* Máster, Framji Bamanji, B.A.
* Sethná, Rastamji Dhanjibhái, B.A.
* Nariman, Dorábji Kharshedji, B.A.
* Munshi, Motilál Mugatlál, B.A.
(1) * Sovani, Vináyak Krishna.
* Kángá, Mánekji Dorábji.
(1) * Dave, Kevalrám Mávji.
(1) * Hodiválá, Edalji Behrámji.
(1) * Gokhalé, Vishvanáth Ballál.
(1) * Karandikar, Bálkrishna Parshurám.
* Phátak, Náráyan Gopál.
* Chitalé, Govind Venkatesh.
* Desái, Upkár Ajubhái.
* Athavale, Rámkrishna Sakhárám.

III.—Candidates for Pleader's Examination.

Kotvál, Edalji Behrámji.
Dádishet, Kharshedji Hormasji.
Allbless, Navroji Dádábhái.
Munshi, Kaikhosru Ardesir.
Dávar, Nánábhái Frámji.
Hakim, Sorábji Rastamji.
Wádiá, Bamanji Frámji.
Vatchagándhi, Bápuji Kharshedji.
F. George Pires.

IV.—Candidate Law Students.

Jinsivále, Shridar Ganesh, M.A.
Modi, Jijibhái Edalji, B.A.
Chavbal, Mahádev Bháskar, B.A.
Bápat, Shankar Bhálchandra, B.A.
Mirajkar, Rághavendra Shrinivás, B.A.
Taskar, Pestanji Kuvarji.

Passed the Jurisprudence Examination of 1878,
(1) Free Student.
(2) Prize awarded for proficiency in Jurisprudence Examination, 1878.

Vaidya, Chintáman Vináyak.
Sattáválá, Motilál Tribhuvan
(1) Phadke, Rámchandra Dinkar.
Cámá, Rastam K. R.
(1) Chavbal, Mahádev Sitárám.
(1) Chitnis, Dattárám Balvant.
Nimonkar, Mahádev Rámchandra.
Khare, Ganesh Náráyan.
Wádiá, Hirjibhái Pestanji.
Kelkar, Vásudev Bálkrishna.
Lálkáká, Ardesir Jamshedji.
Desái, Motirám Dalpatram.
Kángá, Nasarvánji Kávasji.
Kátrak, Mánekji Shápurji.
(1) Soman, Dinkar Bháskar.
Vijayakar, Náráyan Moroji.
Engineer, Kaikhosru Nasarvánji.
Dastur, Dhanjisháh Hormasji.
Judge, Jametrám Nánábhái.
Patvardhan, Rámchandra Trimbak.
Sanjáná, Kávasji Jamshedji.
Khoté, Dvárkánáth Rámnáth.
Mirjah, Nasarvánji Frámji.
Parádkar, Vishnu Anant.
Akhund, Valmuhámmad Husaináli.
Upasani, Lakshumikánt Rámchandra.
Mehtá, Vaikuntharám Manmatharam.
Modi, Chhaganlál Thakordas.
Dalál, Iccharám Bhagvándás.
Desái, Gopálji Gulábbhái.
Oja, Mánshankar Parmánand.
Deshmukh, Ganesh Krishna.
Pándiá, Harishankar Panditrám.
Bhárváni, Harchandmal Visondás.
Tyabji, Hydar Kamrudin.
Ajrekar, Keshav Ganesh.
Vasváni, Kundanmal Udhavdás.
Wágle, Bháu Mangesh.

(1) Free Student.

VI.—GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1860.)

This College was established in the year 1845, under the name of the Grant Medical College, as a tribute to the memory of the late Sir Robert Grant, Governor of Bombay, with whom the system of instruction pursued in it originated The object of its establishment is to "impart, through a scientific system, the benefit of medical instruction to the Natives of Western India." A moiety of the cost of the building was defrayed by Sir Robert Grant's friends, the remainder by Government. The funds for the support of the College, with the exception of certain endowments for the encouragement of deserving students, are contributed by Government.

The College is under the immediate control of a Principal, who is subordinate to the Director of Public Instruction. Lectures are delivered in the English language on every branch of Medical Science by Professors, who are generally officers on the Bombay Medical Establishment.

Clinical and practical instruction is imparted in the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, which contains 350 beds, and has attached (*a*) an Obstetric Institution with 30 beds; (*b*) an Ophthalmic Hospital (Cowasjee Jehanghier Ophthalmic Hospital) with 60 beds; (*c*) a Hospital for incurables, built by the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy family, containing 40 beds. There are also two detached buildings, each with 20 beds, for the treatment of persons suffering from Contagious Diseases.

The students are arranged in two classes:—

1. Graduates and Under-graduates of the University of Bombay, who are educated through the English language for Medical Degrees.

2. Members of the European Branch of the Government Medical Subordinate Department, who are educated through the English language for the grade of Apothecary.

The College possesses the following endowments:—

The Farish, Carnac, Anderson, Reid, McLennan, Jamkhandi, and Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney Scholarships

and Medal Funds; the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Medical Book Fund, Prize Fund, and Gold Medal Fund; the Burnes, Arnott and Hemabhoy Vakutchund Medal Funds; and Sir J. P. Willoughby and Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Prize Funds.

The aggregate sum on account of these endowments, amounting to Rs. 1,04,300, is lodged in the Government Treasury

Formerly the College conferred upon its students a Diploma or License to practice medicine, and the designation, "Graduate of Grant Medical College." There are at the present time forty-eight such Graduates, who either are engaged in the private practice of their profession or are in the service of Government. Upon the establishment of the University of Bombay, the College ceased to grant diplomas, and became affiliated to the University as a College for medical education.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

1845. Charles Morehead, M D., F.R.C.P.
1860. John Peet, M.D , F R C.P.
1865. Herbert John Giraud, M.D.
1865. Robert Haines, M.B.
1866. William Guyer Hunter, M.D., F R.C.P.
1876. Henry Cook, M.D., M.R.C.P.,F.R.G.S., F G.S., F.M,S

1879.

Principal.

H. Cook, M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S. Professor o Medicine, Clinical Medicine and Hygiene.

Professors.

A. N. Hojel, L.K. and Q C.P.I., Professor of Physiology.

H. J. Blanc, M.D., Professor of Surgery, Clinical and Operative Surgery.

W. Dymock, B.A., Professor of Materia Medica.

I. B Lyon, F.C.S., Professor of Chemistry, and Medical Jurisprudence.

W. Gray, M.B., Professor of Botany.

J. Arnott, M.D., Professor of Pathology.

W. K. Hatch, M.B., *Acting* Professor of Pathology.

W. F. Knapp, M.R.C.S., Professor of Anatomy and Curator of the Museum.

G. A. Maconachie, M.D., Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery and Comparative Anatomy. (*Europe.*)

G. Bainbridge, L.R.C.P., (Lond.) *Acting* Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery and Comparative Anatomy.

A. H. Hughes, M.D., Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children (*Europe.*)

J. Arnott, M.D., *Acting* Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.

Demonstrator.

Anná Moreshvar Kunte, B.A., M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Senior Scholars.

†	Nicholas DeAlvares	...*Foundations.*
*†	Sorábji Dosábhái Nádarsháh. ...	...
*†	Jamshedji Kharshedji Kángá. ...	...
*†	Káshináth Krishna Bhende ...	...
*†	Hormasji Behrámji Doctor ...	...
*	Edalji Sorábji Chinái	...
*	Jamnádás Premchand Nánávati...	...
*†	Vithaldás Manordás Broker ...	...
*	Hormasji Mervánji Hakim ...	...
*	Edalji Behrámji Forbes	...
*	Hormasji Navroji Contractor ...	...
*	Dosábhái Ardesir Choksi	...Carnac.
*†	Michael A. Rozario	...Anderson.
*	Dhanjibhái Rastamji Wádiá ...	...Farish.
*†	Kaikhosru Sorábji Engineer ...	...Reid.
*†	Vithal Vishnu Gokhale, M.A. ...	...Farish.
*†	Jehángier Kharshedji Dáji ...	...
*	Edalji Kávasji Tukiná	...
*	Mervánji Pestanji Kharegát, B.A.	...
*	Pedro Lisboa	...
*	Kávasji Edalji Dádáchanji ...	...
*†	Govindráo Bháu Prabhákar ...	...
*	J. V. Nazareth	...
*	Sadáshiv Váman Káne	...
*	Pálanji Hormasji Dádáchanji ...	...
*	Nánábhái Kuvarji Modi	...
*	Jehángier Pestanji Wádiá ...	...

* Passed F. M. and S. Examination.
† Free Students.

*	Mervánji Navroji Gandeviá ...	...
*	Rastamji Jamshedji Kapadiá ...	...
*	Vishnu Jagannáth Shirgávkar ...	...
*	Phirozsháh Mervánji Hakim ...	...
*	Chunilál Ghelábhái Desái ...	...
*	Hormasji Edalji Banát	...Farish.
*†	Sorábji Kávasji Páskol	...Carnac.
*	Joseph Collaço	...
*	Nánábhái Rastamji Umrigar ...	...Reid.
*†	Dorábji Hormasji Bariá	...Anderson.
*†	Acacio Gabriel Viegas	...Farish.
*	Hormasji Jamshedji Sirvái ...	...
*	Jehángier Kharshedji Sukhiá ...	...
*	Jehángier Jamshedji Lilávválá ...	...
*	Náráyan Vináyak Chhatre, B.A.	...Government Exhibition.
*†	Vináyak Govind Gidha	...
*	Frámroz Ardesir Mus	...
*†	Frámji Edalji Mádan	...
*	Hormasji Nasarvánji Sirvái ...	...
*	Dinsháh Bamanji Master	...
*	Ratanji Dorábji Nánji	...
*	Vithal Bálkrishna Joshi	...
*†	Sorábji Rastamji Boyce	...
*	Phirozsháh Pálanji Mulán ...	...
*	Frámji Dorábji Divechá	...
*	Dámodar Raghunáth Dhume ...	...
*	Hormasji Sorábji Dáruválá ...	...
*	Nilkanth Dáyábhái Chhatrapati ...	...
*	Dhondu Apáji Patvardhan ...	...Government Exhibition.
*	Diago J. Pinto	...

Junior Scholars.

	Edalji Dorábji Patel	...
	George Thomas Webb	...
	Edalji Rastamji Dádáchanji ...	...Government Exhibition.
	Michael De Quadros	...
	Rastamji Dinsháh Gándhi ...	...
	E. M. Alvares	...
	Frederick Hannah	...
	William Corkery ‡	...
	Soloman Abraham Erulkar ...	...
	Kaikhosru Ratanji Divechá ...	...

* Passed F.M. and S. Examination.
† Free Students.
‡ Passed F.E.A.

Nasarvánji Navroji Párak	...	. .
Dádábhái Pestanji Banáji	...	...
Frederick Maidment ...	...	.
Hormasji Rastamji Modi ...	..	...
Dádábhái Sorábji Shroff ..	...	...
Ganpatráo Sadáshiv Soneji	...	...
Sorábji Nasarvánji Abádán	...	...
Sakhárám Rághobá Bábre	. .	
Nádarsháh Dádábhái Bhedvár	...	...
Dádábhái Dinsháh Bod ...	..	...
Barjorji Hormasji Dántrá	.	...
Surajlál Mathurádás Davlatjádá		...
Jehángier Bamanji Dubásh	...	...
Kharshedji Behrámji Hatirám	...	.
Keshav Gopál Kámle ...	...	..
† Shápurji Rastamji Kángá	...	...
† Shápurji Aspandiárji Kápadiá	..	...
Rastamji Nasarvánji Laskari	...	...
† Mervánji Dádábhái Mistri	...	...
† Jehángier Mánekji Pentá ...	...	...
Daniel Conceição Luis ..	..	...
† Dinsháh Hormasji Motiválá	...	...
Dhanjibhái Hirjibhái Patel	...	...
Jamshedji Pocháji Pochá ..	..	...
Kávasji Pestanji Bharuchá	...	..
Davlat Máruti Sángle ..	...	...Government Exhibition.
† Sorábji Mánekji Káká ...	...	.. Reid.
Ardesir Dádábhái Modi . .	...	...Anderson
Chhaganlál Gulábdás Káji	...	...Anderson and Government Exhibition.
Rastamji Kharshedji Váchá	...	. Farish.
Fakirji Ratanji Bonesetter	...	. Carnac.
Navroji Bamanji Gandeviá	...	. .Carnac.
Sorábji Ratanji Coachman	...	
Ardesir Hormasji Sethná ...	. .	. .
A. F. Fernandes	...	...
Dinsháh Jiváji Edalbehrámná	...	..
Maurice Jones . ..	...	...
Kharshedji Navroji Saiyár	...	...
Bhovánishankar Bálkrishna Dádarkar		...
Barjorji Sorábji Shroff .	...	..
Behrámji Hormasji Nánávati	...	...
Framji Mánekji Ávlá .	...	. .
Pestanji Rhikáji Narimán	. .	...
Anubhái Mahipatrám Lalkanth		

† Free Students.

	Lakshuman Bachájí Dhárgalkar	
	Atmárám Vásudev Velkar	...
	Maganlál Umiáshankar Bhat ..	...
	D. A. DeMonte	..
	Mervánji Kuvarji Bharuchá ..	...
	F. Henriques	...
	J. F. Mirzá	...Government Scholarship and Exhibition and Sind Exhibition.
	Tuljárám Chunilál Khándválá ...	...Government Scholarship.
†	Govind Mulji Dixon	...Government Scholarship.
†	P. S. Achutrám	..Government Scholarship.
	Nánábhái Navroji Kátrak ...	...Government Scholarship.
	Jamshedji Bhikáji Unválá. ...	
	Thomas H. Acquino	...
	John Bocarro	...
	Shrirám Vásudev Athale	..Government Exhibition.
*	Kharshedji Santukji Santuk ...	...
	Govindás Kalliándás Khadepáv...	...Foundations.
	C. J. Rodrigues	...
	John Poyntz	...Govt. Exhibition.
†	Nasarvánji Frámji Bansháh ...	...
	J. O. Pinto	...
	F. V. Albino DeSouza	...
†	Krishna Sakhárám Pednekar ...	...
	Hirálál Manilál Dhru	...
	E. H. Brown	...
	Mahipatrám Govindrám Mehtá ...	...Sir Jasvantsing Scholarship.
	Shridhar Sakhárám Barve ...	...
	Anantrái Náthji Mehtá	...Jam Shri Vibháji Scholarship.
†	Nádarsháh Hormasji Shukiá ...	...
	Dosábhái Hormasji Kátrak ...	...
	Rastamji Pálanji Kutár	...
	Vishnu Mahádev Námjoshi ...	...
	Ardesir Dádábhái	...Govt. Exhibition.
	Náráyan Raghunáth Sátpute ...	...Jamkhandi Scholarship.

* Passed F. E. A.
† Free Students

Herbert Leslie Gordon ...	...	...Government Scholarship.
Sorábji Kharshedji Narimán	..	.. Government Scholarship.
Henry William Grogan ...	...	...Government Scholarship.
Robert John Draper Hall	...	...Government Exhibition.
Merjibhái Rastamji Sett ..	...	...
Jijibhai Pestanji Nicolson	...	..Government Scholarship.
Nasarvánji Hormasji Choksi	...	.. Government Scholarship.
Dámodar Mádhavráo Dukle	...	...Sir Cowasjee Jehángher
R. J. Hardoon	...	...Sir Cowasjee Jehangher.
Gangádhar Gopál Bopardikar	...	Alfred Scholarship.
Kávasji Kharshedji Lalkáká	...	..
John Charlton Brooks ...	...	...
Frámji Edalji Dávar ...	...	...
Kaikhosru Nánábhái Spencer	...	...
Kávasji Mothábhái Bátliválá	...	
Franzoni A Farà ...	..	..
Nasarvánji Mervánji Párakh	..	...
† Gabriel F. Gonsalvez	...	.
Jehángier Barjorji Doctor	..	..
Dorábji Hormasji Bharuchá	...	...
Dádoba Janárdan Mantri...	...	..
Fakirji Kávasji Mándviválá	..	..
Mahádev Hari Bhátavadekar	..	...
Francis De Attaides	..	..
Bhái Ganpatráo Patel	...	.
Kaikhosru Jamshedji Modi	...	...
Bhikáji Edalji Ghásvalá ...	...	...
Ratanji Hormasji Bhayá ..	...	...

VII.—POONA CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1865.)

The Poona Civil Engineering College arose out of a school established in Poona in 1854 by Government, at the suggestion of Lieut.-Colonel (now Major-General) Walter Scott, Bombay Engineers, for the purpose of educating subordinates for the Public Works Department.

† Free Student.

The College is under the control of the Principal, who is subordinate to the Director of Public Instruction

The College is divided into three Departments —

1 Matriculated Students of the University of Bombay, who are educated through the English language for University Degrees in Civil Engineering

2 Students, who are educated through the medium the English language up to the standard required for qualification as Overseers.

3 Vernacular students, who prosecute their studies in the College and the Workshops, attached to it, with the object of becoming educated Mistries.

Attached to the College are workshops where practical instruction is conveyed to the students, and where work of various kinds is executed for Government and the Public

In July 1863, Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esquire, offered to Government the sum of Rupees 50,000 to assist in the erection of suitable Buildings for the College The foundation-stone was laid by His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere on the 5th August 1865.

Fellowships.

Four Fellowships of Rs. 25, each tenable for one year, are attached to the College.

Scholarships.

The following Scholarships, each tenable for one year, are annually open for competition —

1	of Rs.	15	per mensem.
1	„	12	„
3	„	10	„
1	„	9	„
5	„	8	„
3	„	7	„
4	„	6	„
10	„	5	„
2	„	4	„
2	„	3	„

1 *McDougall Scholarship* of Rs. 6 per mensem.
1 *Frere Scholarship* of „ 25 „

McDougall Scholarship

On the retirement from India of the Rev. James McDougall in 1862, a subscription was raised by the ex-Students of the Poona Civil Engineering College for the purpose of perpetuating in the then school the name of its former Principal A sum of Rupees 1,300 was subscribed, and from the interest accruing from this sum the amount of Rupees 72 is placed annually at the disposal of the Principal, to be awarded as a Scholarship to the most deserving student.

Frere Scholarship.

At a meeting of the Native inhabitants of Poona held on 11th November 1866, Khán Bahádur Padamji Pestanji presiding, it was resolved—That, in order to perpetuate in Poona the memory of His Excellency Sir Bartle H E Frere, a fund be raised, and a Scholarship in connection with His Excellency's name be established in the Poona Civil Engineering College This Scholarship, value Rupees 25 per mensem, is tenable for one year, and will be conferred on that student who shall have obtained most marks in the preceding First Examination in Civil Engineering, provided that he shall not at the same time hold a Fellowship or Scholarship in any College affiliated to the University

List of Principals.

1854 The Rev James McDougall.
1857 Henry Coke, M A
1859 Captain G. Close, R E.
1864 Captain H Wilkins, R E
1864 Theodora Cooke, M A, M I, LL D, F G S.

1879.

Principal.

Theodore Cooke, M A., M I., LL D, F G.S.

Professors and Teachers

Samuel Cooke, M A, A I C E F Inst. Chem. F G S., &c. Professor of Chemistry and Geology

James Seorgie, F C.S., Professor of Mechanism and Applied Science.

Ráo Bahádur Dáji Nilkanth Nagarkar, Professor of Mathematics and Engineering.

Báláji Bápuji Sáne, B.A., L.C.E., Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

Raghunáth Vináyak A. Dhairyaván, Drawing Master.

Hasting M. Page, Assistant to the Professor of Chemistry and Geology.

Nánábhái Ardesir Mus, L.C.E., Instructor of the Forest Class.

C. W. Dudley, Head Teacher of the Maistry Class.

Mártand Ganesh Panshe, Senior Assistant Teacher of the Maistry Class.

J. Maloney, Junior Assistant Teacher of the Maistry Class.

Robert Royal, Superintendent of Workshops.

Fellows.

* Gopál Vishvambhar Gáyatonde.
* F. P. Rebeiro.
* Rudrapá Virbasappá Bilgi.
* Mánekji Sheriárji Bharuchá.

Frere Scholar.

* Bhutnáth Chakrabati.

Librarian.

Balvant Vináyak Gokhale.

Under Graduates holding Scholarships.

Third Year Students.

* Vávábhái Haridás Mehtá.
* Báláji Gangádhar Mohorir.
* Vishnu Anant Chirmule.
* Maganlál Thákurdás Modi.

Second Year Students.

Ibráhim Shaik Dáud Ahamadi.
Keshav Hari Gánu.
Santápá Santáyá Hatiángdikar.
W. Mulligan.
Hemandás Tejumal Mansukháni.
Kávasji Dádábhái Kángá.

* Has passed the F.C.E. Examination.

* Anant Rámchandra Gádgil.
* Bálkrishna Chintaman Thatte.
* Khemchand Ravji Beláni.
* Edalji Hormasji Mádan.
* Chunilál Khubchand Chelá.
* Vithal Tátiyá Desái.
* Rámchandra Bhikáji Bhándáre.
* W. Hall.

Second Year Students.

J. J. Sullivan.
Sitárám Mohoniráj Tole.
Tamáji Venkáji Náik.
Ardesir Hormasji Tádiválá.
Peshutan Hormasji Dastur.
Pándurang Vishnu Abhyankar.
Keshavji Shámji Budhbhatti.
Vásudev Keshav Kunte.
Prabhákar Ballál Joshi.
Vináyak Bhikáji Bhide.
Mánekji Ratanji Surveyor.
Dorábji Temulji Pávri.
Ganesh Khanderáo Tipnis.
Bamanji Mervánji Pávri.
Gangádhar Ballál Apte.
Náráyan Janárdan Joshi.
Dhanjibhái Rastamji Bogá.
Khusháldás Revádás Desái.
Hari Ramchandra Chakradev.
Krishnáji Vishnu Joshi.
Divákar Janárdan Vazé.
Váman Vishnu Abhyankar.
Váman Náráyan Dev.
Gangádhar Sadáshiv Gokhalé.
Popat Dongarshi Khanderiá.
Sáyanná Chinnu Adval.
Pándurang Eknath Dharádhar.
Pestanji Jivanji Patel.
Hásam Virji Patel.
Pranlál Káhándás Joshipará.
Vishnu Vithal Gole.
Manekji Kávasji Bámji.
Gopál Bálkrishna Rishi.
Mártand Váman Bhovalkar.
Ráoji Báburáo Angal.
Kikabhai Dayárám Mehtá.

* Has passed the F. C. E. Examination.

First Year Students.

Mangeshráo Kátre.
Balvant Govind Pendharkar.
Balvant Ganesh Deshpánde.
Narso Govind Joshi.
Bhagvánji Nágji Trivedi.
Lakshuminárayan Haldipurkar.
Narsingráo Kátre.
Ardesir Kávasji Patel.
Kharshedji Hormasji Maistri.
Ardesir Nasarvánji Thánáválá.

Forest Class.

Students holding Scholarships.

Ganesh Bálkrishna Bhágvat.
Bhovánishankar Harsháram Mehtá.
Balvant Ganesh Deshpánde.
Vishnu Mahadev Tilak.
Ganesh Chintáman Bháte.
Vishnu Shankar Dravid.

Agricultural Class.

Students holding Scholarships.

Venkatesh Náráyan Patvardhan.
Anant Sadáshiv Támbe.
Váman Krishna Hardikar.
Jethálál Girdharlál Padai.
Vinayak Sakhárám Deshmukh.
Dinsháh Dosábhái Sangá.
Ayidás Izatram Gidvání.
Náráyan Nilkant Chavbal.
Navroji Mancherji Patel.
Vrijbhukan Dámodar Rangre.

Under Graduates not holding Scholarships

Third Year Students.

Hiráji Nánábhái Spencer.
Máruti Hari Lohár.
* Sitárám Vishnu Sukathankar.
* Lakshuman Mahipat Asirkar.
* Ardesir Navroji Nadirsháh.
* Parshurám Vithal Pandit.

* Has passed the F. C. E. Examination.

W. Rowe.
Khiásing Rámsing Lálá.

First Year Students.

Hormasji Bamanji Mistri.
Sorábji Jamshedji Dáji.
Hormasji Jamshedji Kotvál.
Rastamji Hormasji Mádan.
Vanmáli Mulji Divechá.
Sorábji Dádábhái Surti.
Rastamji Sorábji Dávar.
Ardesir K. Patel.
Navroji Hormasji Kátrak.
Nasarvánji Mancherji Dalál.
Ardesir Sorábji Kátrak.
John Harris Toole.
Rudalph Carvalho.
Kilábhái Dulabhrám Dalál.
Mancherji Mánekji Shroff.
Hari Bhikáji Bhándáre.
Nánábhái Dádábhái Sátáráválá.

Agricultural Class.

Students not holding Scholarships.

Harilál Keshavlál Joshi.
Raghunáth Náráyan Pandit.
Hari Anand Supekar.
Sadáshiv Ganesh Paránjapye.
Prabhákar Ballál Limaye.
Vishnu Bháskar Páthak.
Bhagvant Sakhárám Kirtane.
Mahánand Bháishankar Bhat.
Makund Vináyak Sárangpáni.
Náráyan Purshottam Sárangpáni.
Ganesh Vináyak Vaidya.
Govind Ballál Deval.
Jivanlal Maganlál Thákore.

Forest Class.

Students not holding Scholarships.

Nilkant Trimbak Godbole.
Nitchábhai Prayágji Trede.
Harilál Chandraprasád Desái.

Students paying half Fee.

* Rámchandra Keshav Alekar.
* Kekobád Hormasji Ráo.
* Dádábhái Kharshedji Munshi, B.A
* Keshav Ganesh Khándekar.
Shantmurti Annáppá Sirurkar.
Kasanji Ranchodji Naik.
Náthábhai Avichaldás Desái.
A. S. Kátrak.

Free Student.

A. Mediera.

* Has passed the F C E. Examination.

XII.

Accounts of Endowments and Benefactions.

ENDOWMENTS.

I.	The Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellowship	Rs.	20,000
II.	The Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal	„	5,000
III.	The Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship	„	10,000
IV.	The Homajee Cursetjee Prize	„	5,000
V.	TheJugonnathSunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships .	„	20,000
VI.	The Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship	„	4,500
VII.	The Cowasjee Jehanghier Latin Scholarship	„	5,000
VIII	The Kinloch Forbes Gold Medal	„	5,000
IX.	The David Sassoon Hebrew Scholarship ...	„	5,000
X.	The James J. Berkley Gold Medal	„	8,000
XI.	The Ellis Prize.....	„	1,500
XII.	The Hebbert and La-Touche Scholarship...	„	5,000
	Carried forward...	Rs.	94,000

	Brought over.....	Rs.	94,000
XIII.	The Wilson Philological Lectureship	„	23,500
XIV.	The Ellis Scholarship ..	„	7,500
XV.	The Chancellor's Medal.	„	. .
XVI.	The Arnould Scholarship.	„	6,000
XVII.	The Duke of Edinburgh Scholarship	„	10,000
XVIII.	The Bai Maneckbai Byramjee JeejeebhoyPrize	„	2,000
XIX.	The Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarships	„	30,000
XX.	The Sir Jasvantsingji Scholarships	„	25,000
XXI.	The Karsandas Mulji Prize	„	3,000
XXII.	The Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama Prize...	„	5,000
XXIII.	The Hughlings Prize ...	„	2,500
XXIV.	The James Taylor Prize	„	2,500
XXV.	The Bhau Daji Prize ...	„	5,000
XXVI.	The Venayekrao Jugonnathji Sunkersett Prize	„	4,500
XXVII.	The Merwanjee Framjee Panday Scholarship .	„	6,000
XXVIII.	The Kahandas Mancharam Scholarship .. .	„	6,000
XXIX.	The Dhirajlal Mathuradass Scholarship .	„	6,000
XXX.	The Sinclair Prize	„	1,500
XXXI.	The Gibbs Prize	„	2,000
XXXII.	The Narayan Vasudev Scholarship	„	5,000
	Carried forward	Rs.	2,47,000

Brought forward..... Rs. 2,47,000

BENEFACTIONS.

I.	University Hall..	Rs. 1,00,000	
II.	University Arms and Common Seal	„ 1,200	
III.	University Library Building	„ 2,00,000	
IV.	The Rajabai Tower with Clock and Peal of Bells	„ 2,00,000	
V.	Mace for the University.	„ 1,200	
			5,02,400
		Total ..... Rs.	7,49,400

32—23 BD*

I.—THE MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

(Rs. 20,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1878 *to* 31*st March* 1879.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbrsements.	Amount.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1878. Mar. 31	To seven Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for 20,000 0 0		1878.	By Amount of Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes	2 8 0
,,	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay .. 423 7 0			,, Ditto of Renewal Fee on Government Promissory Notes	4 0 0
		20,423 7 0		,, Ditto for Stamps on Pass Book	0 2 0
	Carried forward...	20,423 7 0		Carried forward...	6 10 0

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date	Disbursements	Amount
1878		Rs. a. p	1878		Rs a. p
	Brought over..	20,423 7 0		Brought over	6 10 0
	To Interest on Rs. 3,500 (in two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1835 36, from 30th September 1877 to 30th September 1878 .	140 0 0		By Amount paid to Mr Vásudev Krishnaráo Dhairyaván, LL B being the 3rd and 4th half-yearly instalments due to him on account of the Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellowship, awarded to him on the 1st March 1877	800 0 0
	,,Interest on Rs. 2,000 (in two Government 4 per cent Promissory Notes of 1854 55) from 31st December 1877 to 31st December 1878 ...	80 0 0			
	,,Interest on Rs. 14,500 (in three Government 4 per cent Promissory Notes of 1842 43 from 1st February 1878 to 1st February 1879 ..	580 0 0			
					806 10 0

			1879 Mar. 31		Rs	a.	p.
				„ Seven Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	20,000	0	0
			„	„ Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay . .	416	13	0
						20,416	13 0
Total Rupees	21,223	7 0		Total Rupees		21,223	7 0

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND
F. MATHEW

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1879.

ENDOWMENTS.

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II.—THE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE GOLD MEDAL.

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1878 *to* 31*st March* 1879.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Rs. a. p.
1878.				1878.		
Mar. 31.	To one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for ...	5,000 0 0			By Amount of Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes	1 0 0
,,	,, Two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for ...	1,000 0 0			,, Ditto of Stamps on Pass Book	0 2 0
		6,000 0 0				
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ...	211 6 9				
			6,211 6 9			
	,, Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1854-55) from					1 2 0

31st December 1877 to 31st December 1878	200	0	0		,, Ditto paid to the Mint Master for making a Gold Medal with clasp for Dhondu Hari Agâse, B.A., the Medallist of 1877 ..		200	14	0
,, Interest on Rs. 1,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1865) from 1st November 1877 to 1st November 1878	40	0	0				202	0	0
				1879.		Rs. a. p.			
				Mar. 31.	,, One Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for	5,000 0 0			
					,, Do. do. for	1,000 0 0			
						6,000 0 0			
					,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay	249 6 9	6,249	6	9
Total Rupees ..	6,451	6	9		Total Rupees ..		6,451	6	9

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY
HENRY MORLAND.
F. MATHEW.

April 1st, 1879.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

III.—THE BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 10,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1878 *to* 31*st March* 1879.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1878. Mar. 31.	To two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for 10,000 0 0			1878.	By Amount of Stamp on Pass Book	0 2 0
,,	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay	412 15 4	10,412 15 4		,, Ditto Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes	1 0 0
						1 2 0
	,, Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in one Government 4 per cent. Promissary Note of 1854-55) from 31st December 1877 to 31st December 1878		200 0 0		,, Ditto to Mr. Dhondu Hari Agáse, B.A., being the first and second half-yearly instalments of the Scholarship awarded to him for the year 1877	398 14 0
						400 0 0

Interest on Rs 5,000 (in one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1842-43) from 1st February 1878 to 1st February 1879 ..		200 0 0	1879. Mar. 31.	„ Two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	10,000 0 0		
			„	„ Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay	412 15 4		
						10,412 15 4	
Total Rupees		10,812 15 4		Total Rupees		10,812 15 4	

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.
F. MATHEW

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1879.

IV.—THE HOMEJEE CURSETJEE PRIZE.

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1878 *to* 31*st March* 1879

DR CR

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p	Amount. Rs. a p	Date.	Disbursements	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1878. Mar. 31.	To one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for	5,000 0 0			By Amount of Stamps on Pass Book	0 2 0
	,, Three Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	1,500 0 0			,, Ditto of Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes	1 0 0
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay	303 1 1				1 2 0
			6,803 1 1			
	,, Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in one Government 4 per cent Promissory Note of 1842 43) from 1st February 1878 to 1st February 1879		200 0 0			

	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
,, Interest on Rs. 1,500 (in three Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1865) from 1st November 1877 to 1st November 1878	60	0	0	1879. Mar. 31 " Four Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	6,500	0	0
				,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay	561	15	1
					7,061	15	1
Total Rupees...	7,063	1	1	Total Rupees...	7,063	1	1

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.
F. MATHEW.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1879.

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V.—THE JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS.

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1878 *to* 31*st March* 1879.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1878. Mar. 31	To sixteen Government 5½ per cent. Promissory Notes for ... 20,000 0 0		1878.	By Amount of Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes	3 14 0
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay 1,856 3 6			,, Ditto of Stamps on Pass Book	0 2 0
		21,856 3 6		,, Ditto of transfer of 5½ per cent. Government Notes of 1859-60 into 4½ of 1879 ..	50 0 0
	,, Interest on Rs. 20,000 (in sixteen Government Promissory Notes) from 30th November 1877 to 30th April 1879	1,561 6 3			54 0 0

,, Amount received from Mrs. Vináyekráo Jugonnathji Sunkersett on account of one year's interest due on Rs. 10,000 ...	550	0	0
Carried forward..	23,967	9	9

,, Ditto to Mr. Shridhar Rámkrishna Bhándárkar, the first Scholar of 1875, being the amount of his Scholarship from 22nd February 1878 to 21st December 1878, at Rs. 25 per month	250	0	0
,, Ditto to Mr. Baláji Hari Kulkarni, the second Scholar of 1875, for ditto from 21st March 1878 to 21st December 1878, at Rs. 20 per month ...	180	0	0
,, Ditto to Mr. Rámchandra Dinkar Phadke, the first Scholar of 1876, for ditto, from 19th March 1878 to 18th March 1879 at Rs. 25 per month.... ...	300	0	0
,, Ditto to Mr. Báláji Abáji Bhágvat, the second Scholar of 1876, for ditto, from 19th March 1878 to 18th March 1879, at Rs. 20 per month ..	240	0	0
Carried forward...	1,024	0	0

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
	Brought over...	23,967 9 9		Brought over...	1,024 0 0
				By Amount paid to Mr. Sadáshiv Mahádáji Godbole, the first Scholar of 1877, being the amount of Scholarship from 17th February 1878 to 17th March 1879, at Rs. 25 per month	325 0 0
				„ Ditto to Mr. Gopál Rámchandra Pitke, the second Scholar of 1877, for ditto, from 17th February 1878 to 17th January 1879, at Rs. 20 per month... ...	220 0 0
				„ Ditto to Mr. Trimbak Keshav Dámle, the first Scholar of 1878, for do., from 21st December 1878 to 21st February 1879, at Rs. 20 per month... ...	40 0 0
					1,609 0 0

				1879.				
				Mar. 31	,, Sixteen Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Notes for			20,000 0 0
					,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay			2,358 9 9
								22,358 9 9
Total Rupees...			23,967 9 9		Total Rupees ..			23,967 9 9

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.
F. MATHEW.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1879.

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VI.—THE JAM SHRI VIBHAJI SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 4,500.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1878 *to* 31*st March* 1879.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Rs. a. p.
1878. Mar. 31.	To one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for	4,500 0 0			By Amount of Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Note	1 4 0
	,, Two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	600 0 0			,, Ditto for Stamps on Pass Book	0 2 0
		5,100 0 0				1 6 0
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay... ...	17 4 1			,, Amount paid to Mr. Prán-lál Káhándás Joshipará from 1st March 1878 to 31st December 1878, at Rs. 15 per month	150 0 0
			5,117 4 1			

,, Interest on Rs. 4,500 (in one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1835-36) from 30th September 1877 to 30th September 1878	180	0	0		,, Ditto to Mr Anantrái Náthji Mehtá for January and February 1879, at Rs. 15 per month	30	0	0
				1879 Mar. 31		181	6	0
,, Interest on Rs. 500 (in one Government 4 per cent Promissory Note of 1865) from 1st November 1877 to 1st November 1878 ...	20	0	0		Rs a. p ,, One Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for 4,500 0 0			
,, Interest on Rs 100 (in one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1842-43) from 1st February 1878 to 1st February 1879	4	0	0		,, Two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for 600 0 0			
					5,100 0 0			
					,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ... 39 14 1			
						5,139	14	1
Total Rupees	5,321	4	1		Total Rupees	5,321	4	1

For the Board of Accounts,

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.
F. MATHEW.

April 1st, 1879.

PETER PETERSON, M A.,
University Registrar.

VII.—THE COWASJEE JEHANGHIER LATIN SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 5,000)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1878 *to* 31*st March* 1879.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1878. Mar. 31	To three Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	5,000 0 0			By Amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes	0 8 0
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay	193 10 2			,, Ditto for Stamps on Pass Book .	0 2 0
			5,193 10 2	1879.		0 10 0
	,, Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in three Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1865) from 1st November 1877 to 1st November 1878 ...		200 0 0	Mar. 4	,, Ditto to Mr. Rastamji Bamanshah Vakil, the Scholar of 1877, being the first and second half yearly instalments due to him	199 6 0
						200 0 0

			1879 Mar. 31		Rs. a. p.
				,, Three Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	5,000 0 0
				,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay	193 10 2
					5,193 10 2
Total Rupees	5,393 10 2			Total Rupees	5,393 10 2

For the Board of Accounts,

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.
F. MATHEW.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1879.

VIII.—THE KINLOCH FORBES GOLD MEDAL.

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1878 *to* 31*st March* 1879.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1878. Mar. 31	To five Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Notes for	5,000 0 0			By Amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes . . .	1 1 0
	,, Ditto three Government 4 per cent. ditto	2,200 0 0			,, Ditto of Stamps on Pass Book	0 2 0
		7,200 0 0				1 3 0
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay .	327 10 1				
			7,527 10 1			
	,, Interest on Rs. 5000, (in five Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Notes of 1872) from 16th January 1878 to 16th January 1879.		225 0 0			

	Rs.	a.	p		Rs.	a.	p
,, Interest on Rs. 2,200 (in three Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1865) from 1st November 1877 to 1st November 1878.	88	0	0	1879. Mar. 31 ,, Five Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Notes for	5,000	0	0
				,, Ditto three 4 per cent. ditto.	2,200	0	0
					7,200	0	0
				,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ..	639	7	1
					7,839	7	1
Rupees	7,840	10	1	Total Rupees	7,840	10	1

For the Board of Accounts,

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND
F. MATHEW

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1879.

IX.—THE DAVID SASSOON HEBREW SCHOLARSHIP

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1878 *to* 31*st March* 1879

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p	Amount Rs a. p	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1878 Mar. 31.	To one Government 4½ per cent Promissory Note for	5,000 0 0			By Amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes .	1 1 0
	,, Ditto two Government 4 per cent ditto	1,700 0 0			,, Ditto of Stamps on Pass Book	0 2 0
		6,700 0 0				1 3 0
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay	121 0 11				
			6,821 0 11			
	,, Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in one Government 4½ per cent Promissory Note of 1872) from 16th January 1878 to 16th January 1879		225 0 0			

,, Interest on Rs 1,700 (in two Government 4 per cent Promissory Notes of 1865) from 1st November 1877 to 1st November 1878		68	0	0	,, Ditto paid to Mr Rájárám Rághobá Gavánkar, the Scholar of 1878, being the first and second half yearly instalments due to him		250	0	0
					1879 Mar 31.	Rs. a p			
					,, One Government 4½ per cent Promissory Note for	5,000 0 0			
					,, Ditto two 4 per cent ditto	1,700 0 0			
						6,700 0 0			
					,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay	162 13 11			
							6,862	13	11
Total Rupees		7,114	0	11	Total Rupees		7,114	0	11

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY
HENRY MORLAND
F. MATHEW.

April 1*st*, 1879.

PETFR PETERSON, M A.,
University Registrar.

B 2—25 BB

X.—THE JAMES BERKLEY GOLD MEDAL.

(Rs. 8,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1878 *to* 31*st March* 1879.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1878. Mar. 31.	To three Govt. 4½ per cent. Promissory Notes for 8,000 0 0			By amount paid for Stamps on Pass Book	0 2 0
	,, Ditto one 4 per cent. ditto ... 1,000 0 0			,, Ditto for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes	1 6 0
	9,000 0 0				1 8 0
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ... 923 7 6		1878. Sept. 2.	,, Ditto paid for books awarded to Mr. Pestanji Hormasji Pátak, B.A., in 1876	140 8 0
		9,923 7 6			
	,, Interest on Rs. 1,000 (in one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1865) from 1st November 1877 to 1st November 1878	40 0 0	1879 Feb. 17.	,, Ditto for ditto to Mr. Ganesh Krishna Apté, B.A., in 1878	150 0 0

				Mar. 16.	,, Ditto to the Mint Master for making a Gold Medal with clasp, awarded to Mr. Ganesh Krishna Apté, B.A., in 1878 ..			248	15 4
,, Interest on Rs. 8,000 (in three Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Notes of 1872) from 16th January 1878 to 16th January 1879 ...	360	0	0						
				1879.		Rs.	a.	p.	
				Mar. 31.	,, Three Govt. 4½ per cent. Promissory Notes for ...	8,000	0	0	
					,, Ditto one 4 per cent. do.	1,000	0	0	
						9,000	0	0	
				,, 31.	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay...	773	0	2	
					,, Cash in hand	9	8	0	9,782 8 2
Total Rupees...	10,323	7	6		Total Rupees...				10,323 7 6

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.
F. MATHEW.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1879.

XI.—THE ELLIS PRIZE.

(Rs. 1,500.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1878 *to* 31*st March* 1879.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a p	Amount. Rs. a. p	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1878. Mar. 31.	To one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for	1,500 0 0		1878.	By Amount paid for Stamp on Pass Book	0 2 0
,,	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay	115 11 0			,, Ditto for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Note	0 8 0
			1,615 11 0		,, Ditto for Renewal Fee on Government Promissory Note	1 0 0
						1 10 0

				1879 Mar. 31.		Rs.	a.	p.	
,, Interest on Rs. 1,500 (in one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1854-55) from 31st December 1877 to 31st December 1878	60	0	0	,,	,, One Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for	1,500	0	0	
					,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ...	174	1	0	1,674 1 0
Total Rupees	1,675	11	0		Total Rupees				1,675 11 0

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.
F. MATHEW.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1879.

XII.—THE HEBBERT AND LATOUCHE SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1878 *to* 31*st March* 1879.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a p	Amount Rs a p	Date	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a p.
1878 Mar. 31.	To one Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Note for	5,000 0 0		1878.	By Amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Note ..	0 9 0
	„ Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ..	305 6 7			„ Ditto of Stamps on Pass Book	0 2 0
			5,305 6 7			0 11 0
	„ Interest on Rs 5,000 (in one Government 4½ per cent Promissory Note of 1872) from 16th January 1878 to 16th January 1879 .		225 0 0		„ Ditto to Mr. Bhupatrái Dayalji Buch, the Scholar of 1877, from 1st March 1878 to 31st December 1878, at Rs 18 per month ..	180 0 0
					„ Ditto to Mr. Pránlál Káhándás Joshipará, the Scholar of 1879, from 1st	

				January 1879 to 28th February 1879 at Rs. 18 per month			36 0 0	
							216 11 0	
			1879 Mar 13	„ One Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Note for	Rs 5,000	a. p 0 0		
			,,	„ Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay	313	11 7	5,313 11 7	
Total Rupees	5,530	6 7		Total Rupees			5,530 6 7	

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.
F MATHEW.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1879.

XIII.—THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.

(Rs. 23,500.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1878 *to* 31*st March* 1879.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs a. p	Amount. Rs a. p	Date	Disbursements	Rs. a. p	Amount.
1879. Mar. 31	To five Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Notes for	23,500 0 0		1878.	By Amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes	2 10 0	
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay	109 10 0			,, Ditto of Stamps on Pass Book ...	0 2 0	
			23,609 10 0			2 12 0	
	,, Interest on Rs. 23,500 (in five Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Notes of 1872) from 16th January 1878 to 16th January 1879		1,057 8 0		,, Amount of Honorarium paid to Mr E. Rehatsek, M C E., the Lecturer of 1879	1,000 0 0	
						1,002 12 0	

Oct. 9.			1879. Mar. 31.		Rs. a. p.		
				,, Five Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Notes for	23,500 0 0		
				,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ...	164 6 0		
						23,664 6 0	
	Total Rupees	24,667 2 0			Total Rupees	24,667 2 0	

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.
F. MATHEW.

April 1st, 1879.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

XIV.—THE ELLIS SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 7,500.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1878 *to* 31*st March* 1879.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount Rs. a. p
1878. Mar. 31.	To three Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	7,500 0 0		1878	By Amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes	1 4 0
					,, Ditto of Stamps on Pass Book	0 2 0
,,	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay	128 9 5				1 6 0
			7,628 9 5		,, Amount paid to Mr Gidumal Dayáram Sháhání, B A., the Scholar of 1877, from 13th December 1877 to 13th December 1878 at Rs 25 per month	300 0 0
	,, Interest on Rs 500 (in one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1835 36) from 30th September 1877 to 30th September 1878 ..		20 0 0		,, Ditto to Mr. Henry Frank Shanahan, B A, the Scholar of 1878, from	

„ Interest on Rs. 7,000 (in two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1865) from 1st November 1877 to 1st November 1878 ...		280 0 0		13th December 1878 to 12th February 1879, at Rs. 25 per month		50 0 0
						351 6 0
			1879		Rs. a. p.	
			Mar. 31	„ Three Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	7,500 0 0	
			„	„ Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay	77 3 5	
						7,577 3 5
Total Rupees		7,928 9 5		Total Rupees		7,928 9 5

For the Board of Accounts,

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY
HENRY MORLAND.
F. MATHEW.

April 1st, 1879.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

ENDOWMENTS.

XV.—THE CHANCELLOR'S MEDAL.

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1878 *to* 31*st March* 1879.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p	1878		Rs. a. p.
1878 Oct. 17.	To Amount received from His Excellency Sir Richard Temple, Bart, G C S I, C.I E, the Chancellor of the University	249 15 1	Oct 19	By Amount paid to the Mint Master for making a Gold Medal with clasp awarded to Mr Kávasji Dádábhái Contractor, M A., of Elphinstone College, in 1877	249 15 1
1879 Mar 17	,, Ditto from ditto ditto	245 14 8	1879 Mar 17	,, Ditto to ditto for ditto awarded to Mr Kávasji Jamshedji Sanjaná, M A, of Deccan College, in 1878	245 14 8
	Total Rupees	495 13 9		Total Rupees	495 13 9

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY
HENRY MORLAND
F MATHEW

April 1st, 1879.

PETER PETERSON, M A.,
University Registrar

XVI.—THE ARNOULD SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 6,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1878 *to* 31*st March* 1879.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1878. Mar. 31	To four Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Notes for	6,000 0 0		1878.	By Amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes	0 11 0
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay .	772 1 3			,, Ditto of Stamps on Pass Book	0 2 0
			6,772 1 3			0 13 0
	,, Interest on Rs. 6,000 (in four Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Notes of 1872) from 16th January 1878 to 16th January 1879.		270 0 0		,, Ditto to Mr. Vásudev Krishnaráo Dhairyaván, B.A., the Scholar of 1876, from 1st March 1877 to 30th November 1877, at Rs. 22 per month	198 0 0
	Carried forward...		7,042 1 3		Carried forward...	198 13 0

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
	Brought over..	7,042 1 3		Brought over..	198 13 0
				By Amount paid to Mr. Venkatráo Rukhmángad Inámdár, B.A., the Scholar of 1877, from 1st December 1877 to 30th November 1878, at Rs. 22 per month .	264 0 0
			1879.		Rs. a. p. 462 13 0
			Mar. 31	,, Four Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Notes for	6,000 0 0
				,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay...	579 4 3
					6,579 4 3
	Total Rupees...	7,042 1 3		Total Rupees...	7,042 1 3

For the Board of Accounts,

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.
F. MATHEW.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1879.

XVII.—THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH FELLOWSHIP.

(Rs. 10,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1878 *to* 31*st March* 1879.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1878. Mar. 31	To two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	10,000 0 0		1878.	By Amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes	1 0 0
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ...	425 7 5			,, Ditto of Stamps on Pass Book	0 2 0
						1 2 0
			10,425 7 5		,, Ditto to Mr. Dhondo Hari Agáse, being the third and fourth half-yearly instalments due to him as a Duke of Edinburgh Fellow	398 14 0
	Carried forward...		10,425 7 5		Carried forward...	400 0 0

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
	Brought over...	10,425 7 5		Brought over ...	400 0 0
			1879.	Rs. a. p.	
	To Interest on Rs. 10,000 (in two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1865) from 1st November 1877 to 1st November 1878	400 0 0	Mar. 31	By two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for 10,000 0 0	
			,,	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ... 425 7 5	
					10,425 7 5
	Total Rupees...	10,825 7 5		Total Rupees...	10,825 7 5

For the Board of Accounts,

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.
F. MATHEW.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1879.

XVIII.—THE BAI MANECKBAI BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY PRIZE

(Rs 2,000)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1878 *to* 31*st March* 1879.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a p.	Amount. Rs. a p.	Date	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1878. Mar. 31	To one Government 4 per cent Promissory Note for	2,000 0 0		1878	By Amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Note	0 8 0
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ..	233 10 0			,, Ditto of Stamp on Pass Book ..	0 2 0
			2,233 10 0			0 10 0
	,, Interest on Rs. 2,000 (in one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1865) from 1st November 1877 to 1st November 1878		80 0 0		,, Ditto for Prize Books awarded to Mr Pestanji Dádábhái Merchant, in 1876	80 0 0
	Carried forward...		2,313 10 0		Carried forward.	80 10 0

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.	1879.		Rs. a. p.
	Brought over...	2,313 10 0	Mar. 31	Brought over...	80 10 0
				By Amount paid for Prize Books awarded to Chintáman Vináyak Vaidya, in 1877	80 0 0
					160 10 0
				,, One Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for Rs. a. p. 2,000 0 0	
				,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ... 153 0 0	
					2,153 0 0
	Total Rupees...	2,313 10 0		Total Rupees...	2,313 10 0

For the Board of Accounts,

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.
F. MATHEW.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

April 1*st*, 1879.

XIX.—THE RAO SIR PRAGMALJI SCHOLARSHIPS.

(Rs. 30,000)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1878 *to* 31*st March* 1879.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount Rs. a. p	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p
1878. Mar. 31	To twelve Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	31,500 0 0		1878.	By Amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes	3 8 0
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay	2,227 2 10			,, Ditto of Stamps on Pass Book	0 2 0
			33,727 2 10			3 10 0
	,, Interest on Rs. 30,000 (in eleven Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1865) from 1st November 1877 to 1st November 1878 ...		1,200 0 0		,, Ditto to Mr. Hirji Bhagvánji Thákar, the first Scholar of 1875, from 20th February 1878 to 20th November 1878, at Rs. 20 per month	180 0 0
	Carried forward ...		34,927 2 10		Carried forward..	183 10 0

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
	Brought over...	34,927 2 10		Brought over...	183 10 0
	To Interest on Rs. 1,500 (in one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1835-36) from 30th September 1877 to 30th September 1878 ...	60 0 0		By Amount paid to Mr Dinkar Bhâskar Soman, the first Scholar of 1876, from 18th February 1878 to 18th February 1879, at Rs. 20 per month	240 0 0
				,, Ditto to Mr. Visanji Kalánji Rukhá, the first Scholar of 1877, from 17th to 28th February 1878 and from 1st March 1878 to 28th February 1879, at Rs. 20 per month... ...	249 0 6
				,, Ditto to Mr. Keshavji Shámji Bhudhbhatti, the second Scholar of 1877, from 1st March 1878 to 28th February 1879, at Rs. 15 per month... ...	180 0 0

				,, Ditto to Mr. Rámdás Ladhá Rukhá, from 1st January to 28th February 1879, at Rs. 20 per month.		40	0 0
				,, Ditto to Lakshmidás Ravji Sapat, from 1st January to 28th February 1879 at Rs. 15 per month.		30	0 0
			1879		Rs. a. p.		
			Mar. 31	By twelve Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	31,500 0 0		
				,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay	2,564 8 4		
						34,064	8 4
Total Rupees	34,987	2 10		Total Rupees		34,987	2 10

For the Board of Accounts,

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.

HENRY MORLAND.

F. MATHEW.

PETER PETERSON, M. A.,
University Registrar.

AA.—THE SIR JASVANTSINGJI SCHOLARSHIPS.

(Rs. 25,000)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1878 *to* 31*st March* 1879.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p	Amount Rs a p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs a p
1878 Mar. 31	To seven Government 4 per cent Promissory Notes for	25,000 0 0		1878 Mar 31	By Amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes .	2 14 0
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay	3,226 2 2			,, Ditto of Stamps on Pass Book	0 2 0
			28,226 2 2		,, Ditto for Renewal Fee on a Government Promissory Note	1 0 0
	,, Interest on Rs. 1,000 (in two Government 4 per cent Promissory Notes of 1865) from 1st November 1877 to 1st November 1878		40 0 0	1879 Mar 31	,, Ditto for one Cheque Book containing 50 cheques	3 2 0
						7 2 0

1877					1879				
Mar. 31	To Interest on Rs 24,000 (in five Government 4 per cent Promissory Notes of 1842 43) from 1st February 1878 to 1st February 1879	960	0	0	Mar 31	By Amount paid to Mr Kahánrái Mahipatrái Oza, the first Scholar of 1876, from 18th March 1878 to 18th October 1878, at Rs 25 per month	175	0	0
						,, Ditto to Mr SámaldásChhaganlál Mehtá, the second Scholar of 1876, from 18th March 1878 to 18th February 1879, at Rs 22 per month	242	0	0
						,, Ditto to Mr Vámanram Kapilrám Mehtá, the first Scholar of 1877, from 17th March 1878 to 17th March 1879, at Rs 25 per month	300	0	0
						,, Ditto amount of arrears of an increase of Rs 10 from 1st January to 17th March	25	10	8
						,, Ditto to Mr MahipatrámGovindrámMehtá, the second Scholar of 1877, from 17th March 1878 to 17th March 1879, at Rs 22 per month	264	0	0
						,, Ditto amount of arrears of an increase of Rs 10 from 1st Jan. to 17th March 1878	25	10	8
	Carried forward	29,226	2	2		Carried forward	1,039	7	4

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
	Brought over...	29,226 2 2		Brought over...	1,039 7 4
				By Amount paid to Mr. Mánshankar Parmánand Oza, the first Scholar of 1878, from 1st January to 28th February 1879, at Rs. 25 per month .	50 0 0
				Rs. a. p.	1,089 7 4
			1879. Mar. 31	,, Seven Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for 25,000 0 0	
				,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay .. 3,136 10 10	
					28,136 10 10
	Total Rupees...	29,226 2 2		Total Rupees...	29,226 2 2

For the Board of Accounts,

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY,
HENRY MORLAND.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1879. F. MATHEW,

XXI.—THE KARSANDAS MULJI PRIZE.

(Rs. 3,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1878 *to* 31*st March* 1879.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1878. Mar. 31	To three Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	3,000 0 0		1878.	By Amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes	0 8 0
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay.....	373 2 0			,, Ditto of Stamps on Pass Book	0 2 0
			3,373 2 0			0 10 0
	,, Interest on Rs. 3,000 (in three Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1865) from 1st November 1877 to 1st November 1878		120 0 0		,, Ditto for Prize Books awarded to Mr. Vásudev Gopál Bhándárkar, B.A., in 1877.....	100 0 0
					,, Ditto for Prize Books awarded to Mr. Rangnáth Narsinh Mudholkar, B.A., in 1878	100 0 0
	Carried forward ...		3,493 2 0		Carried forward ...	200 10 0

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
	Brought over...	3,493 2 0		Brought over...	200 10 0
			1879, Mar. 31.	By three Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for Rs. a. p. 3,000 0 0	
				,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ... 292 8 0	3,292 8 0
	Total Rupees...	3,493 2 0		Total Rupees...	3,493 2 0

For the Board of Accounts.

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.
F. MATHEW.

April 1st, 1879.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

XXII.—THE DOSSABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA PRIZE.

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1878 *to* 31*st March* 1879.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1878. Mar. 31	To one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1854-55 for...	5,000 0 0		1878.	By Amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes		0 8 0
	„ Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay	696 8 0			„ Ditto of Stamps on Pass Book		0 2 0
			5,696 8 0	1879. Mar. 31.	„ One Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for	5,000 0 0	0 10 0
	„ Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1854-55) from 31st December 1877 to 31st December 1878		200 0 0	„	„ Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ...	895 14 0	5,895 14 0
	Total Rupees...		5,896 8 0		Total Rupees...		5,896 8 0

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.
F. MATHEW.

April 1*st*, 1879.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

XXIII.—THE HUGHLINGS PRIZE.

(Rs. 2,500.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1878 *to* 31*st March* 1879.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1878. Mar. 31	To three Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	2,500 0 0		1878.	By Amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes	1 0 0	
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay	92 13 0			,, Ditto of Stamps on Pass Book	0 2 0	
	,, Cash in hand...	0 4 0				1 2 0	
			2,593 1 0		,, Amount paid for Prize Books awarded to Mr. Lewis Paul C. Gomes in 1878.....	100 0 0	

1878. Mar. 31	To Interest on Rs. 2,000 (in two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1854-55) from 30th June 1877 to 30th June 1878	80	0	0	1879. Mar 31	By three Government 4 per cent. Promissary Notes for	Rs. 2,500	a. 0	p. 0		
	,, Ditto on Rs. 500 (in one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1865) from 1st May 1877 to 1st May 1878...	20	0	0		,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ..	91	11	0		
						,, Cash in hand	0	4	0		
										2,591	15 0
	Total Rupees...	2,693	1	0		Total Rupees...				2,693	1 0

For the Board of Accounts,

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.
F. MATHEW.

April 1st, 1879.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

XXIV.—THE JAMES TAYLOR PRIZE.

(Rs. 2,500.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1878 *to* 31*st March* 1879.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1878. Mar. 31	To two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for.....	2,000 0 0		1878. Mar. 31	By Amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes	1 0 0
	„ Ditto one 4½ per cent. ditto ...	500 0 0			„ Ditto for Stamps on Pass Book	0 2 0
		2,500 0 0				
	„ Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay	100 14 7			„ Amount paid for Books awarded to Mr. Dayárám Gidumal Shâhani, B.A., in 1877.....	90 8 0
			2,600 14 7			
	„ Interest on Rs. 500 (in one Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Note of 1872) from 16th January 1878 to 16th January 1879		22 8 0			

1878.					1879.					
Mar. 31	To Interest on Rs. 2,000 (in two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1865) from 1st November 1877 to 1st November 1878		80	0	0	Mar. 31	By two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	2,000	0	0
						,,	Do. one 4½ per cent. Promissory Note for	500	0	0
								2,500	0	0
						,,	Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ...	102	4	7
						,,	Cash in hand.	9	8	0
									2,611	12	7
	Total Rupees...		2,703	6	7		Total Rupees...		2,703	6	7

For the Board of Accounts,

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.

HENRY MORLAND.

F. MATHEW.

April 1st, 1879.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,

University Registrar.

XXV.—THE BHAU DAJI PRIZE.

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1878 *to* 31*st March* 1879.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1878. Mar. 31	To five Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for ...	5,000 0 0		1878. Mar. 31.	By Amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes	0 8 0	
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ...	187 1 0			,, Ditto of Stamps on Pass Book	0 2 0	
			5,187 1 0			0 10 0	
	,, Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in five Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1865) from 1st November 1877 to 1st November 1878		200 0 0		,, Ditto for Prize Books awarded to Mr. Váman Shivrám Apte, B.A. in 1877	200 0 0	
						200 10 0	

			1870.		Rs.	a.	p.
			Mar. 31	By five Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes...	5,000	0	0
				„ Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ..	186	7	0
							5,186 7 0
Total Rupees...	5,387	1	0	Total Rupees...			5,387 1 0

For the Board of Accounts,

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.
F. MATHEW.

April 1st, 1870.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

XXIV.—THE JAMES TAYLOR PRIZE.

(Rs. 2,500.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1878 *to* 31*st March* 1879.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1878. Mar. 31	To two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for.....	2,000 0 0		1878. Mar. 31	By Amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes	1 0 0
	„ Ditto one 4½ per cent. ditto ...	500 0 0			„ Ditto for Stamps on Pass Book	0 2 0
		2,500 0 0				
	„ Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay	100 14 7			„ Amount paid for Books awarded to Mr. Dayárám Gidumal Sháhani, B.A., in 1877.....	90 8 0
			2,600 14 7			
	„ Interest on Rs. 500 (in one Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Note of 1872) from 16th January 1878 to 16th January 1879		22 8 0			

1878.					1879.					
Mar. 31	To Interest on Rs. 2,000 (in two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1865) from 1st November 1877 to 1st November 1878		80	0	0	Mar. 31	By two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	2,000	0	0
							,, Do. one 4½ per cent. Promissory Note for	500	0	0
								2,500	0	0
							,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ...	102	4	7
							,, Cash in hand.	9	8	0
									2,611	12	7
	Total Rupees...		2,703	6	7		Total Rupees ...		2,703	6	7

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.
F. MATHEW.

April 1st, 1879.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

XXV.—THE BHAU DAJI PRIZE.

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1878 *to* 31*st March* 1879.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1878. Mar. 31	To five Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for ...	5,000 0 0		1878. Mar. 31.	By Amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes	0 8 0
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ...	187 1 0			,, Ditto of Stamps on Pass Book	0 2 0
			5,187 1 0			0 10 0
	,, Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in five Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1865) from 1st November 1877 to 1st November 1878		200 0 0		,, Ditto for Prize Books awarded to Mr. Váman Shivrám Apte, B.A. in 1877	200 0 0
						200 10 0

			1879.				
			Mar. 31	By five Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes...	Rs. 5,000	a. 0	p. 0
				„ Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ..	186	7	0
						5,186	7 0
Total Rupees...	5,387	1 0		Total Rupees...		5,387	1 0

For the Board of Accounts,

MUNGUL DASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.
F. MATHEW.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

April 1*st*, 1879.

XXVI.—THE VENAYEKRAO JUGONNATHJI SUNKERSETT PRIZE.

(Rs. 4,500.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1878 *to* 31*st March* 1879.

DR.

CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1878. Mar. 31	To five Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for ...	4,500 0 0		1878.	By Amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes	1 0 0
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay	252 2 0			,, Ditto for Stamp on Pass Book...	0 1 0
			4,752 2 0		,, Ditto for Renewal Fee on a Government Promissory Note	1 0 0
						2 1 0
	,, Interest on Rs. 4,000 (in four Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1854-55) from 31st December 1877 to 31st December 1878.... ...		160 0 0		,, Ditto for Prize Books awarded to Mr. Trimbak Gangádhar Nátu in 1877...	180 0 0
					,, Ditto for Prize Books awarded to Mr. Narsingráo Bholánáth Divátiá in 1878	180 0 0
						362 1 0

,, Interest on Rs. 500 (in one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1835-36) from 31st March 1878 to 31st March 1879		20	0	0	1878. Mar. 31	Rs. a p. ,, Five Goverment 4 per cent. Promissory Notes, 4,500 0 0	
						,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ... 70 1 0	
							4,570 1 0
Total Rupees...	4,932	2	0			Total Rupees...	4,932 2 0

For the Board of Accounts,

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.
F. MATHEW.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1879.

XXVII.—THE MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 6,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1878 *to* 31*st March* 1879.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1878. Mar. 31.	To two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	6,000 0 0		1878.	By Amount paid for Bank's Commssion on Interest on Government Promissory Notes	0 10 0
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay	54 7 0			,, Ditto for Stamps on Pass Book	0 2 0
			6,054 7 0		,, Ditto paid to Mr. C. A. Ribeiro, L.C.E., the Scholar of 1877, from 13th March 1878 to 13th December 1878, at Rs. 20 per month	0 12 0
	,, Interest on Rs. 6,000 (in two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1865) from 1st November 1877 to 1st November 1878		240 0 0			180 0 0
					,, Ditto paid to Mr. Mániklál Narbherám Muzumdár, L.C.E., the Scholar of 1878, from 12th December 1878 to 12th March 1879, at Rs. 20 per month	60 0 0

				1879.		Rs.	a.	p.
				Mar. 31	By two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes . .	...6,000	0	0
				,,	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay	... 53	11	0
								6,053 11 0
Total Rupees...	6,294	7	0	Total Rupees...				6,294 7 0

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND,
F. MATHEW.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1879.

XXVIII.—THE KAHANDAS MANCHHARAM SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 6,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1878 *to* 31*st March* 1879.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1878. Mar. 31	To two Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Notes for	6,000 0 0		1878.	By Amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes	0 11 0	
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay	89 15 0			,, Ditto of a Stamp on Pass Book	0 1 0	
			6,089 15 0			0 12 0	
	,, Interest on Rs. 6,000 (in two Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Notes of 1872) from 16th January 1878 to 16th January 1879...		270 0 0		,, Amount paid to Mr. Náthábhái Avichaldás Desái. B.A., from 18th December 1877 to 18th December 1878, at Rs. 20 per month.	240 0 0	
							240 12 0

				1879.			
				March 1	„ Two Govt. 4½ per cent. Promissory Notes	6,000 0 0	
					„ Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ...	119 3 0	
							6,119 3 0
Total Rupees...		6,359	15 0	Total Rupees...			6,359 15 0

For the Board of Accounts,

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.
F. MATHEW.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1879.

XXIX.—THE DHIRAJLAL MATHURADAS SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 6,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1878 to 31*st March* 1879.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1878. Mar. 31	To two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for ...	6,000 0 0	1878.	By Amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes	0 15 0
	„ Interest on Rs. 6,000 (in two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1854-55) from 3rd June 1877 to 31st December 1878	360 0 0		,, Ditto for Renewal Fee on two Government Promissory Notes	2 0 0
					2 15 0
			1879. Mar. 31	Rs. a. p. ,, Two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes 6,000 0 0	

			,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ...	357 1 0	
					6,357 1 0
Total Rupees ..	6,360	0 0	Total Rupees...	6,360	0 0

For the Board of Accounts,

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.
F. MATHEW.

April 1st. 1879.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

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XXX.—THE SINCLAIR PRIZE.

(Rs. 1,500.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1878 to 31*st March* 1879.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1878. Mar. 31.	To two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for .	1,500 0 0	1878.	By Amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Goverment Promissory Notes	1 0 0
	,, Interest on Rs. 1,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1865) from 1st May 1876 to 1st May 1878	80 0 0		,, Ditto for a Stamp on Pass Book	0 1 0
	,, Interest on Rs. 1,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1865) from 1st May 1878 to 1st November 1878	20 0 0		,, Ditto Deposit Fee on two Government Promissory Notes .	2 0 0
					3 1 0

	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
,, Interest on Rs. 500 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1842-43) from 1st February 1878 to 1st February 1879	20	0	0	1879. Mar. 31 ,, To two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes	1,500	0	0
				,, Cash Balance in the Bank ...	116	15	0
Total Rupees...	1,620	0	0	Total Rupees...	1,620	0	0

For the Board of Accounts,

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.

HENRY MORLAND.

F. MATHEW.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1879.

XXXI.—THE GIBBS PRIZE.

(Rs. 2,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 17th *November* 1878 to 31st *March* 1879.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1878. Nov. 17	To Amount received from Jehanghier Cowasji Jehanghier Readymoney, Esquire, to found a Gibbs Prize... ...	2,000 0 0	1878. Nov. 25	By Amount paid for the purchase of Government 4 per cent Promissory Notes Rs. 1,896 13 4	
			1879. Mar. 31	By Balance in hand ... Rs. 103 2 8	
					2,000 0 0
	Total Rupees ...	2,000 0 0		Total Rupees...	2,000 0 0

For the Board of Accounts,

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.
F. MATHEW.

April 1st, 1879.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

XXXII.—THE NARAYAN VASUDEV SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from 2nd December* 1878 *to* 31*st March* 1879.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.	1879.		Rs. a. p.
1878. Dec. 2.	To one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1865 received from Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., Honorary Secretary to the Narayan Vasudev Memorial Fund	5,000 0 0	Mar. 31	By one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for...	5,000 0 0
	Total Rupees .	5,000 0 0		Total Rupees.,	5,000 0 0

For the Board of Accounts,

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.
F. MATHEW.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

April 1*st*, 1879.

BENEFACTION.

I.—MACE FOR THE UNIVERSITY.

(Rs. 1,200.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1878 *to* 31*st March* 1879.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1878. Mar. 31	To Balance in the Bank of Bombay	16 7 0	1879. Mar. 31	By Balance in the Bank of Bombay	16 7 0
	Total Rupees...	16 7 0		Total Rupees...	16 7 0

For the Board of Accounts,

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.

HENRY MORLAND.

F. MATHEW.

April 1st, 1879.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,

University Registrar.

XIII.

Convocation for Conferring Degrees, 1878-79.

The EIGHTEENTH CONVOCATION of the University of Bombay for conferring Degrees was held on Tuesday, the 28th January 1879, at 5-15 P.M., in the Sir Cowasjee Jahanghier Hall of the University of Bombay. The Members of the Senate present on this occasion and forming the Procession were :—

The Vice-Chancellor

The Honourable James Gibbs, C.S., C.S.I., F.R.G.S.

Deans

William Wordsworth, B.A.
The Honourable John Marriott, B.A.
Surgeon-General W. G. Hunter, M.D., F.R.C.P.
Major-General J. A. Ballard, R.E., C.B.

Syndics

The Honourable Raymond West, C.S., M.A., F.R.G.S.
Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A., Hon. M.R.A.S.
Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I.
F. L. Latham, M.A.
H. V. Carter, M.D.
I. B. Lyon, F.C.S.

Registrar

Peter Peterson, M.A.

Board of Accounts

W. Loudon.
Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Knight, C.S.I.

Commander-in-Chief

His Excellency Lieut.-General the Honourable H. J. Warre, C.B.

Chief Justice

The Honourable Sir Michael R. Westropp, Kt., B.A.

Member of Council.

The Honourable L. R. Ashburner, C.S., C.S.I.

Judge of the High Court.

The Honourable C. G. Kemball, C.S.

Members of the Legislative Council.

The Honourable Colonel W. C. Anderson.
The Honourable Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I.
The Honourable Morarjee Gokuldass, C.I.E.

Fellows.

W. G. Moore, M.D., L.R.C.P. Edin.
Bhugwandass Purshotamdass.
C. Gonne, C.S.
Vinayekrao Vasudevji.
Kharshedji Rustamji Cama.
Pherozshah Mervanji Metha, M.A.
Dhirajram Dalpatram, G.G.M.C.
C. E. Fox, M.A.
W. Gray, M.B.
Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, B.A., LL.B.
The Rev. G. C. Reynell, M.A.
Shantaram Narayan.
The Rev. J. A. Willy, S.J., D.D.
Atmaram Pandurang, G.G.M.C.
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Mahadev Moreshvar Kunte, B.A.
Nowroji Fardunji.
Harichand Sadashivji, Assoc. Inst. C.E.
D. S. Kemp, F.C.S.
E. T. Leith, LL.M.
Rao Bahadur Nana Moroji.

T. Ormiston, Mem. Inst. C.E.
Raghunath Narayan Khote.
Rahimtulah Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B.
Sorabji Shapurji Bengali.
G. Atkinson, B.A., Serjeant-at-law.
Samuel Cooke, M.A., Assoc. Inst. C.E.
Homejee Cursetjee Dady.
Edaljee Nassarwanjee, G.G.M.C.
J. Flynn.
C Chambers, F.R.S.
Rao Bahadur Ganpatrao Bhaskar.
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.
Ardesir Framji Moos.
Nanabhai Haridas, LL.B.
Jamsetji Dhanjibhai Wadia.
Framji Rastamji Vikaji, B.A., LL.B.
Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik.
J. Anderson, K.L.S.
A. P. DeAndrade, G.G.M.C.
J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A.
F. Mathew, C.E.
Rao Bahadur Makund Ramchandra.
P. Ryan.
Badrudin Tyabji.
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Khan Bahadur Mancharji Kavasji Murzban, Assoc. Inst. C.E.
Nanabhai Rastamji Ranina.
Cowasji Manockji Limji.
L. P. DeRozario, L.M.
W. Martin Wood.
Anna Moreshvar Kunte, B.A., M.D.
Lieutenant J. Brebner, I.N., Assoc. Inst. C.E.
Dustur Jamaspji Minocharji Jamaspasana.
The Rev. J. M. Hamilton, S.J.
Jehangier Barjorji Vacha.
The Rev. D. Mackichan, M.A., B.D.
Manasukharam Suryaram Tripathi.
Varjivandas Madhavdas.
Cowasjee Hormasjee, G.G.M.C.
P. C. DeSouza, L.M.
The Rev. R. Rive, S.J.
Yashvant Vasudev Athale, M.A., LL.B.
E. B. Carroll, Mem. Inst. C.E.

Cowasji Pestonji, G.G.M.C.
Joseph Ezekiel.
Jehanghier Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney.
The Rev. H. C. Squires, M.A.
W. F. Whyte, B.A.

Ráo Sáheb Ganpatrao Moroba Pitale, Assistant Registrar, carried the Mace.

The Members of the Senate having taken their seats, the Dean of the Faculty of Civil Engineering, Major-General J. A. Ballard, R.E., C.B., rising, supplicated a grace of the Senate as follows:—

"Mr. Vice-Chancellor,—On behalf of Ganesh Krishna Apte, B.A., Gulábbhái Kanthadji Desái, Pándurang Gopináth Gurjar, Vishnu Raghunáth Kelkar, Máneklál Narbherám Muzumdár, Jamshedji Jehángier Dalál, Dharnidhar Dás, Dinánáth Hájráh, Krishnáji Gururáo Kalghátgi, Vásudev Pándurang Láte, Vithaldás Chimanlál Mehtá, Nánábhái Ardesir Mus, Jamshedji Dádábhái Nádarsháh, Váman Dáji Nagarkar, Kharshedji Navroji Pávri, Bhukandás Itcharám Sheth of Poona Civil Engineering College, I submit the certificates required by this University, and move that the Senate do pass a Grace for their admission to the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering."

Whereupon the Honourable the Vice-Chancellor put the question "Doth it please you that this Grace be passed," and the Senate assenting, the Vice-Chancellor said "This Grace is passed."

The same words, *mutatis mutandis*, were used successively on behalf of the candidates for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery, Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, and Master of Arts: Surgeon-General Hunter, M.D., F.R.C.P., the Dean in Medicine, supplicating for the candidates in Medicine and Surgery; Principal Wordsworth, B.A., Dean in Arts, supplicating for the Candidates in Arts; and the Honourable J. Marriott, B.A., Dean in Law, supplicating for the Candidates in Law.

When all the Graces were passed, the Deans of the [redacted] presented the Candidates in the following words:—

"Mr. Vice-Chancellor, I present to you (naming the candidates and their Colleges) who have been examined and found qualified for the Degree (stating the particular Degree) to which I pray they may be admitted."

And the Vice-Chancellor answered in the following form of words :—

"By the authority given me as Vice-Chancellor of this University, I admit you (mentioning the names of the candidates and their Colleges) to the Degree of (mentioning the particular Degree), and charge you that ever in your life and conversation you show yourselves worthy of the same."

The Vice-Chancellor presented the James Berkley Gold Medal to Ganesh Krishnáji Apte, B.A., L.C.E., of Poona Civil Engineering College; the Chancellor's Gold Medal to Kávasji Jamshedji Sanjáná, M.A., of Deccan College; and the Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal for 1877 to Dhondo Hari Agáse, M.A., of Elphinstone College.

The Registrar then made declaration of the degrees conferred as follows :—

LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

First Class.

Ganesh Krishna Apte, B.A.	Poona Civil Engineering College.

Second Class.

Gulábbhái Kanthadji Desái.	Poona Civil Engineering College.
Pándurang Gopináth Gurjar.	Poona Civil Engineering College.
Vishnu Raghunáth Kelkar...	Poona Civil Engineering College.
Máneklál Narbherám Muzumdár.	Poona Civil Engineering College.

Pass.

Jamshedji Jehángier Dalál...	Poona Civil Engineering College.
Dharnidhar Dás ...	Poona Civil Engineering College.
Dinánáth Hájráh ..	Poona Civil Engineering College.
Krishnáji Gururáo Kalghátgi	Poona Civil Engineering College.
Vásudev Pándurang Láte ...	Poona Civil Engineering College.
Vithaldás Chimanlal Mehtá.	Poona Civil Engineering College.
Nanábhái Ardesir Mus ...	Poona Civil Engineering College.
Jamshedji Dádábhái Nádarsháh.	Poona Civil Engineering College.
Váman Dáji Nagarkar ...	Poona Civil Engineering College.
Kharshedji Navroji Pávri ...	Poona Civil Engineering College.
Bhukandás Itchárám Sheth.	Poona Civil Engineering College.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE & SURGERY.

First Class.

Rastamji Hormasji Cámá ...	Grant Medical College.
Moreshvar Gopál Deshmukh ..	Grant Medical College.
Dhanjibhái Barjorji Doctor ...	Grant Medical College.
Ganesh Krishna Garde	Grant Medical College.
Sorábji Fardunji Gazdar	Grant Medical College.
Vishvásráo Báláji Jayakar	Grant Medical College.
Mániksháh Jamshedji Keláválá ...	Grant Medical College.
Govind Venkáji Khot	Grant Medical College.
Joseph Auspicio Simoens	Grant Medical College.

Second Class.

A. Bocarro	Grant Medical College.
Bhikáji Jiváji Damniá	Grant Medical College.
Krishnaráo Vishvanáth Dhurandhar.	Grant Medical College.
Chunilál Govardhandás Gunderiá.	Grant Medical College.
Mervánji Dhanjibhái Karanjiá ...	Grant Medical College.
Náráyan Venkatchelam Mudliar ...	Grant Medical College.
Dádábhái Kharshedji Revitná ...	Grant Medical College.
Rámchandra Gangádhar Talvalkar.	Grant Medical College.
Shávaksháh Sorábji Tárápurválá ..	Grant Medical College.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

First Class.

Henry Frank Shanahan	St. Xavier's College.

Second Class.

Gopál Ganesh Agarkar	Deccan College.
Ali Mahámmad Hasan Alli Akhund	Elphinstone College.
Shankar Bhálchandra Bápat ..	Deccan College.
Hormasji Kerbádji Bharuchá . .	Elphinstone College.
Vithalji Keshavji Davé	Elphinstone College.
Kanthadji Kallianji Desái	Elphinstone College, *formerly* Deccan College.
Máneklál Sákarlál Desái	Elphinstone College.
Balvant Abáji Divekar	Elphinstone College.
Michael Dunn	St. Xavier's College.
Bháskar Yashvant Jathár	Deccan College.
Vishnu Ráoji Joshi	Deccan College.
Rághvendra Shrinivás Mirajkar ...	Deccan College.
Jijibhái Edalji Modi...	Elphinstone College, *formerly* St Xavier's College.
Dádábhái Ksharshedji Munshi ...	Elphinstone College.
Shivrám Sadáhiv Nádkarni ...	Elphinstone College.

Krishnashankar Hiráshankar Pandiá	Elphinstone College.
Váman Náráyan Ráhurkar ...	Elphinstone College.
Devdat Dhaneshvar Shukla ...	Elphinstone College.
Kamaláshankar Pránshankar Trivedi	Elphinstone College.

PASS.

Mahádev Shivrám Apte ...	Deccan College.
Hari Mahádev Barve ...	Elphinstone College.
Mahádev Bháskar Chavbal ...	Deccan College.
Ratirám Durgárám Dave ...	Elphinstone College.
Nánábhái Behrámji Doctor ...	Elphinstone College.
Purshottam Vishnu Godbole ...	Elphinstone College.
Krishnáji Mádhav Joglekar ...	Elphinstone College.
Dámodar Manji Kápadiá ...	Elphinstone College.
AnantVenkáji Khot ..	Elphinstone College.
Ganesh Sadáshiv Manerikar ..	Elphinstone College.
Nasarvanji Kávasji Masáni ...	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
Vaikunthrám Manmathrám Mehtá.	Elphinstone College.
Dorábji Kharshedji Narimán ...	Elphinstone College.
Kashináth Gangádhar Nátu ...	Elphinstone College.
Trimbak Gangádár Nátu ...	Elphinstone College.
Pandurang Shridhar Páthak ...	Elphinstone College.
Vásudev Mádhav Samarth ...	Deccan College, *formerly* Elphinstone College.
Bálkrishna Náráyan Vaidya ...	Elphinstone College.
Hoshangji Barjorji Vániá ...	Elphinstone College.
Frámji Rastamji Wádia	Elphinstone College.
Mahádev Govind Wágle ...	Elphinstone College.
Digámbar Dálayá	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

SECOND DIVISION.

Luis DeSa, B.A.	Government Law School.
Balvant Náráyan Joshi, B.A. ...	Government Law School.
Bháskar Shridhar Joshi, B.A. ...	Government Law School.
Jehángier Edalji Modi, B.A. ...	Government Law School.
Vináyak Rámchandra Patvardhan, B.A.	Government Law School.
Dvárkánáth Sakhárámji Páudvál, B.A.	Government Law School.

MASTER OF ARTS.

FIRST CLASS.

Kávasji Jamshedji Sanjáná, B.A. ...	Deccan College.

SECOND CLASS.

Kaikhosru Kuvarji Kápadiá, B.A. .. Elphinstone College.

PASS.

Dhondo Hari Agáse, B.A. ... Elphinstone College.

The Registrar then read the following report:—

MR. VICE-CHANCELLOR,

I have the honour, by direction of the Syndicate, to lay before you and the Senate a Report of the Proceedings of the University since the last Convocation for Conferring Degrees, held on the 2nd February 1878.

The report mentions the principal results of the University Examinations, Endowments to the University and the more important Academical events of the past year.

EXAMINATIONS.

Matriculation Examination.—This examination was for the first time conducted in all its parts at different Centres of examinations appointed by the Syndicate, viz., Bombay, Poona, Belgaum, Ahmedabad and Karachi. Nine hundred and thirty-two candidates presented themselves for the examination.

The successful Candidates were sent up by the following Schools:—

41 by Elphinstone High School.
23 ,, St. Mary's Institution, Bombay.
21 ,, Poona High School.
14 ,, Bombay Proprietary School.
13 ,, Fort High School.
8 ,, Náráyan Jagonnáth High School, Karachi.
8 ,, Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution, Bombay.
7 ,, Ahmedábád High School.
7 ,, Dhárvád High School.
7 ,, Robert Money Institution, Bombay.
6 ,, Surat High School.
6 ,, Bishop's High School, Poona.
5 ,, Ratnágiri High School.
5 ,, Rájárám High School, Kolhápur.
5 ,, Násik High School.
5 ,, Chandanvádi High School.

4 by Haidarábád High School.
4 „ Amráoti High School
4 „ Baroda High School
4 „ Bombay High School.
3 „ Broach High School
3 „ Dhulia High School.
3 „ Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Navsári Zarthosti Madresa.
3 „ General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
3 „ Poona Native Institution
2 „ Belgaum Sirdars' High School.
2 „ Nariad High School
2 „ Káthiáwár High School, Rájkot.
2 „ Sátárá High School.
2 „ Karwár High School.
2 „ St Mary's Institution, Poona.
2 „ Ahmedabad Irish Presbyterian Mission High School
2 „ Surat Mission High School.
2 „ St Vincent's High School, Poona.
1 „ Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
1 „ Ahmednagar High School
1 „ Akola High School
1 „ Church Mission School, Haidarábád.
1 „ Poona Civil Engineering College
1 „ Engineering School, Haidarábad
1 „ Bhávnagar High School
1 „ Shikárpur High School
1 „ Bombay Private English School.
1 „ Bombay Scottish High School
1 „ Poona Free Church Mission Institution, and the remaining
20 had been under Private Tuition.

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Of these, 77 took Sanskrit as their second language, 48 Latin, 1 Hebrew, 2 French, 1 Portuguese, 23 Maráthi, 62 Gujaráthi, 6 Canarese, 35 Persian, 2 Hindustani, and 4 Sindhi. 154 were Hindus, 76 Parsis, 13 Europeans and Indo-Europeans, 9 Portuguese, 5 Sindhis, 2 Muhammadans, and 2 Jews. The two candidates from St. Mary's Institution, Poona, were girls.

First Examination in Arts——At this examination there were 130 candidates, of whom 57 passed Of these 49 passed in the Second Class 30 of the successful candidates were from Elphinstone College, 14 from Deccan College, 7 from

St. Xavier's College, and 6 from Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay. 41 were Hindus, 13 Parsis, 1 a Muhammadan and 2 Portuguese. Of the 57 candidates, 36 selected Sanskrit as their second language, 9 Latin, and 12 Persian. In the selected subjects of the examination, 35 were examined in Butler's Sermons, 19 in Analytical Geometry, and 3 in Chemical Physics.

Examination for the Degree of B. A.—At this examination 93 candidates were examined, of whom 42 passed. Of these 1 was placed in the First Class, and 19 in the Second Class. 31 were Hindus, 8 Parsis, 1 a Muhammadan, and 2 Europeans. Of the 42 successful candidates, 28 were from Elphinstone College, 7 from Deccan College, 2 from Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay, and 2 from St. Xavier's College, 1 from Elphinstone College, *formerly* Deccan College, 1 from Elphinstone College, *formerly* St. Xavier's College, and 1 from Deccan College, *formerly* Elphinstone College. 22 selected Sanskrit as their second language, 11 Latin, 7 Persian, and 2 Hebrew. In the selected Groups 5 passed in Language and Literature (Group A), 15 in History and Political Economy (Group B), 7 in Logic and Moral Philosophy (Group C), 10 in Mathematics (Group D), and 5 in Natural Science (Group E).

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Languages.—There were 2 candidates, who failed to pass the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of M. A. in History and Philosophy.—There was only 1 candidate, who was permitted to appear at the examination, by special order of the Senate, without passing any of the lower examinations in Arts; but he failed to pass the examination.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Mathematics.—There were 2 candidates, who passed the examination. One was placed in the First Class. He was a Parsi from Deccan College. The other candidate was a Hindu from Elphinstone College.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Natural Sciences.—There were 2 candidates, one of whom passed the examination in the Second Class. He was a Parsi from Elphinstone College.

Examination for the Degree of LL.B.—There were 19 candidates from the Government Law School, of whom 6

passed the examination in the Second Division. Four were Hindus, 1 a Parsi, and 1 a Portuguese.

First Examination in Medicine.—There were 47 candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 24 passed the examination. One passed in the First Division, and 23 in the Second Division. Five were Hindus, 16 Parsis, and 3 Portuguese.

Examination for the Degree of L. M. & S.—There were 29 candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 19 passed the examination, 10 in the First Class, and 9 in the Second Class. Nine were Hindus, 8 Parsis, and 2 Portuguese.

First Examination in Civil Engineering.—There were 28 candidates from Poona Civil Engineering College, of whom 18 passed the examination. One was placed in the First Class and 5 in the Second Class. 14 were Hindus and 4 Parsis.

Examination for the Degree of L.C.E.—There were 16 candidates from Poona Civil Engineering College. They all passed the examination. One was placed in the First Class, and 4 in the Second Class. 11 were Hindus and 5 Parsis. In the selected subjects 6 passed in Analytical Geometry and Differential and Integral Calculus, 5 in Mining and Metallurgy, and 5 in Mechanical Engineering.

UNIVERSITY PRIZES.

The Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal.—During the year under report the Syndicate received 4 Essays on the subject prescribed for the year, "The Advantages and Means of diffusing a Knowledge of Natural Science in India." But as none of them appeared to the judges appointed to consider their merits to be worthy of the prize, the Medal was not awarded.

The Bhugwandáss Purshottumdass Sanskrit Scholarship, of the value of Rs. 400 a year, was not awarded, as there was no candidate who passed the M.A. Examination in Sanskrit.

The Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships.—The two Jugonnath Sunkersett Scholarships, one of Rs. 20 a month and one of Rs. 15 a month, each tenable for three

years, were awarded to Shridhar Keshav Dámle, of Ratnágiri High School, and Báláji Sadáshiv Dáte, of Poona High School.

The Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship, of the value of Rs. 15 per month, and tenable for two years, was awarded to Anantrái Náthji Mehtá, of Bhávnagar High School.

The Cowasjee Jehanghier Latin Scholarship, of the value of Rs. 200, and tenable for one year, was awarded to John Harris Toole, of Bishop's High School, Poona.

The James Berkley Gold Medal, of the value of Rs. 250 with a prize of Books in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, of the value of Rs. 150, were awarded to Ganesh Krishna Apte, B.A., of Poona Civil Engineering College.

The Ellis Prize, consisting of books of the value of Rs. 60, was assigned by the Syndicate, during the year under report, to the Sindhi language. The prize was awarded to Kundanmal Mánikrái Jugtiáni, of Haidarábád Church Mission School, for having obtained the highest number of marks in that language at the Matriculation Examination.

The Hebbert and LaTouche Scholarship, of the value of Rs. 18 per month, and tenable for two years, was awarded to Pránlál Káhándás Joshipará, of Bahádurkhánji High School, Junágad.

The Ellis Scholarship, of the value of Rs. 25 a month and tenable for one year, was awarded to Henry Frank Shanahan, of St. Xavier's College, for having passed the B.A. Examination with the highest number of marks in English.

The Chancellor's Medal was assigned, for the year 1878, to Natural Sciences at the M.A. Examination; but the candidate who passed in that branch not having passed in the First Class, the Medal was awarded to Kávasji Jamshedji Sanjáná, B.A., of Deccan College, he having passed the M.A. Examination in Mathematics in the First Class.

The Arnold Scholarship, of the value of Rs. 22 a month, and tenable for one year, was awarded to Bháskar Shridhar Joshi, B.A., of Government Law School.

The Duke of Edinburgh Fellowship, of the value of Rs. 400 per annum, and tenable for two years, was awarded to Henry Frank Shanahan, of St. Xavier's College, for having passed, with the highest number of marks, in the First Class at the B.A. Examination.

The Bai Manekbai Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Prize, consisting of books of the value of Rs. 80, was awarded to Moro Vishvanáth Joshi, of Amráoti High School.

The Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarships.—The two Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarships, one of Rs. 20 a month and one of Rs. 15 a month, each tenable for three years, were awarded, respectively, to Rámdás Ladhá Rukha and Lakshmidás Ravji Sapat, both of Bombay Proprietary School.

The Sir Jasvantsingji Scholarships.—The first scholarship of Rs. 15 a month, and tenable for three years, was awarded to Mánashankar Parmánand Oza, of Bhávnagar High School, and no second candidate having passed from that school, the second scholarship has remained unawarded.

The Karsandas Mulji Prize.—The subject announced for this prize for 1878 was "The use and abuse of Religious and Educational Endowments." Only one Essay was sent in by Raghunáth Narsinh Mudholkar, B.A., of Elphinstone College, to whom the prize, consisting of books of the value of Rs. 100, was awarded.

The Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama Prize.—The subject announced for this prize for 1878 was "The Origin and Spread of Zymotic Diseases in India, and Suggestions for their Eradication." But the Syndicate received no Essay for this prize.

The Hughlings' Prize, consisting of books of the value of Rs. 100, was awarded to Luis Paul C. Gomes, of St. Xavier's College, for having passed the First Examination in Arts with the highest marks for proficiency in English.

The James Taylor Prize, consisting of books of the value of Rs. 100, was awarded to Jijibhái Edalji Modi, of Elphinstone College, formerly of St. Xavier's College, having passed the B.A. Examination in the Second Class with the highest number of marks in History and Political Economy.

The Bhau Daji Prize, consisting of books of the value of Rs. 200, was awarded to Káshináth Gangádhar Nátu, of Elphinstone College, for having passed the B.A. Examination with the highest number of marks for proficiency in Sanskrit.

The Vinayakrao Jugonnathji Sunkersett Prize.—The prize, consisting of books of the value of Rs. 180, was awarded to Narsingráo Bholánáth Divátiá, of Elphinstone College, for having passed the First Examination in Arts with the highest number of marks for proficiency in Sanskrit.

The Merwanjee Framjee Panday Scholarship, of the value of Rs. 20 a month and tenable for one year, was awarded to Máneklál Narbherám Muzumdar, of Poona Civil Engineering College, for having passed the L.C.E. Examination with the highest number of marks in Mechanical Engineering.

The Kahandas Mancharam Scholarship, of the value of Rs. 20 a month and tenable for one year, was awarded to Vanmáli Mulji Divechá, of Bombay High School, for having passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks among the Gujaráthi Hindu candidates.

The Sinclair Prize, consisting of books of the value of Rs. 60, was awarded to Moro Vishvanáth Joshi, of Amráoti High School, for having passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks in the Sanskrit language among the candidates who have passed the examination from a High School in Berár, in accordance with the condition specially attached to this endowment.

The Wilson Philological Lectureship.—In 1878, Professor Peterson delivered the six lectures in connection with this endowment, the subject being "Latin and Greek." The Syndicate elected E. Rehatsek, M.C.E, to deliever the series of lectures for 1879, the subject being "Hebrew and the other Semitic languages."

ENDOWMENTS.

The Gibbs Prize.—In November last, Mr. Jehanghier Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney offered to the University the sum of Rs. 2,000 for the foundation of a Gibbs Prize as a memento of the Honourable Mr. Gibbs's friendship for his father, the late Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier, to be

awarded to the candidate who passes the First Examination in Arts with the highest number of marks in Natural Science.

At the last annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 21st December last, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Narayan Vasudev Scholarship.—In December last, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy offered to the University, on behalf of the subscribers to the "Narayan Vasudev Memorial," Rs. 5,000 in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note, for the foundation of an annual Scholarship, to be called "The Narayan Vasudev Scholarship," to be awarded under such rules and in such manner as the Senate may be pleased to decide.

At the last annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 21st December last, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY AND THE RAJABAI TOWER.

In conclusion, the Syndicate desire to congratulate the University on the completion of the University Library and the Rajabai Tower, which were handed over by Government to the University on the 16th December last. For these magnificent buildings the University is indebted solely to the munificent benefaction of Mr. Premchund Roychund.

ADDRESS TO THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

The Dean of the Faculty of Arts then read an Address from the Senate to the Honourable the Vice-Chancellor as follows :—

On this the last occasion, Honourable Sir, on which you are likely to preside at a Convocation, we desire to express to you our deep sense of the obligations under which you have laid the University of Bombay by the services you have rendered to it during your nine years' tenure of the office of Vice-Chancellor.

In the daily detail of administration your long and varied experience in the Public Service has enabled you to grasp the essential facts of every important question as it

has arisen, and to dispose of varied, and in some ways unfamiliar, business with insight, promptness, and practical wisdom. You have constantly presided over the Meetings of the Syndicate, and have guided its determinations in a spirit of moderation, justice, and earnest desire to make the discharge of its functions a means to the furtherance of sound education, and of the abiding welfare of the University. The practical working of the Institution has thus been made more systematic and efficient. The purposes of its executive as they have gained in precision and persistence have exercised a wider and deeper influence on the Colleges and Schools of Western India. The teaching of these institutions has thus been moulded to greater symmetry and thoroughness, and the benefit of your ability, and your acquaintance alike with men and with affairs, has been felt through every grade of the educational scale.

In presiding over the Meetings of the Senate you have manifested a dignity, tact, and patience which have been of the greatest benefit to its deliberations. Anxious yourself for the thorough scrutiny of every proposed plan of amelioration, your calm and courteous earnestness in welcoming sound and beneficial suggestions has taught the advocates of contending views to temper zeal with moderation, to appreciate the force of arguments opposed to their own, and readily to sacrifice immediate success to the permanent interests of the institution whose welfare was committed to their care.

The relations of the University to the Government have, during your term of office and in a great measure, as we are sensible, through your discretion and good management joined to the deserved weight of your personal character been distinguished in general by a good understanding, by mutual concession and harmonious co-operation. Some progress has thus been made towards the attainment of well-founded and unvarying principles to which the resolution of future questions may safely be referred, and by which the sensitive independence of an academical body nurtured in the highest thought of a constitutional nation may be reconciled with the essential pecuniary conditions of our prosperity, and the inevitable restraints of a unique political position.

Your wide and sympathetic interest in the progress of mind and learning in every department has aided well in keep-

ing up the flow of private generosity towards the University throughout your tenure of office. The number of the endowments when you first became the Vice-Chancellor was 14. The funded value of these benefactions was Rs. 1,15,000. The endowments are now 32 in number. Their value is Rs. 2,47,000. This evidence of the respect and esteem which the Institution is winning amongst all classes, is the more striking on account of the various and independent sources from which it has sprung. Citizens of Bombay, unchecked by the successive mercantile calamities with which this community has been visited, have been stimulated to continued liberality by the generous rivalry of native Chiefs, won, it may be hoped, to a love of culture by experience of the wisdom which it can foster and develop to the highest uses of benevolence.

The responsive stream of learning and instruction has, we trust, flowed forth from our doors in a depth and volume not unworthy of the generosity we have enjoyed, and the toil and thought expended on the task of making our work truly fruitful of good. By no one, as we know, have the gratifying results of the last nine years been more cordially welcomed than by yourself. The aspirants to degrees increase steadily in number. The professions are supplied with men well grounded in science. Society is replenished with intelligent and cultivated representatives both of the ancient learning and of the last won conquests of modern thought. The latent aptitudes of some for official employment have been called forth and made manifest, as the growing fabric of Government accommodates itself by slow but sure degrees to the new conditions of an age of change. To have presided for so long, and so successfully, over an institution which is thus raising the mass of Indian society in this Presidency to a wider and nobler life, must be gratifying to yourself as it is to us to express our recognition of the share you have taken in advancing so high a cause.

In thus acquainting you with our feelings of gratitude for the enlightenment, devotion, and energy with which you have discharged your important duties, we rejoice to be able to congratulate you that a permanent memento of your connection with the University has already been provided in the prize recently founded by Mr. Jehanghier Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, and bearing the title of the Gibbs Prize. This will ever serve as a fitting

monument of the great interest you have taken in the movement for giving a wider scope, with greater depth and thoroughness, to the teaching of natural science in the University. Heartily welcoming this manifestation of regard for your character and services, we propose ourselves with your approval, to mark our appreciation of your valuable and unbought labours on behalf of the University by some substantial memorial. Bearing in mind your long, useful, and honourable course in the public service, and in the Government of this Presidency, it appears to us that this memorial may well and appropriately take the form of a Section of the University library, comprising a collection of the principal works in all languages on political science in its several departments. By recourse to this collection, the members of the University will, we hope for many generations, while they are reminded of the distinguished public servant whose name it is to bear, become imbued with the public spirit and the liberal principles which, with his abounding kindness of disposition, have endeared him to us and to the whole community. As your official labours, Sir, have been of a various and far-reaching kind, so have they won for you the affection and respect of widely severed classes. Hence many who are not members of this University, but who value and respect your public character, no less than ourselves, have sought to join in the memorial which we propose to establish. You will, we trust, not dissent from our opinion, that we might well accept this co-operation as an appropriate testimony to your public worth and a corroboration of our own sentiments of gratitude and regard.

Accept, Sir, in conclusion, our assurance, that in your honoured retirement you will be accompanied always by our best wishes as by our sincere regrets. We venture to hope that the Almighty will bless you with many pleasant days; and that amongst the subjects of your interest the progress of this University, answering to the care and the exertions you have given to its service, may ever be such as to satisfy your hopes and to enhance your happiness.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.

The Honourable the Vice-Chancellor then addressed the Senate as follows:—

Mr. Dean, and Gentlemen of the Senate,—It would be affectation on my part if I were to begin without ad-

mitting the great gratification with which I have listened to this Address, and thanking you most cordially for the indulgent spirit in which you have been pleased to review my action during the lengthened period I have had the honour of holding the office of Vice-Chancellor of this University,—a period which will ever form one of the most cherished recollections of my long sojourn in this Presidency,—and for the kindly terms in which you have given expression to the judgment you have formed.

I have listened to the Address with the greater pleasure, because, although I do not delude myself with the idea that I deserve all you have said about me—for I cannot but acknowledge, as I review the years of my Vice-Chancellorship, that I have in many things fallen short of what I might and perhaps ought to have done,—yet I recognise in the broad principles, for my fidelity to which you are pleased to praise me, principles to which it has been at least my constant aim to adhere.

Your appreciation of my services would in any case have been exceedingly gratifying; but the terms in which you have been pleased to express that appreciation is evidence that, in spite of my many shortcomings and imperfections, I have been able to some extent to be of service to the University.

It was not without diffidence that I accepted at the hands of Sir Seymour FitzGerald an office which had been filled by such eminent men as Sir Alexander Grant and Dr. John Wilson, to name only my two immediate predecessors. The former of these brought not only the resources of scholarship which had won for him high honour in his own venerable *Alma Mater*, but a grasp of educational doctrine and practice which was of the greatest value in laying the broad and deep foundation of our system, and which had found an appropriate recognition in his elevation to the highest post in the Educational Department of this Presidency. While of the latter, who looked on his appointment of Vice-Chancellor as his most cherished distinction, it may be said that he brought to the performance of his duties a most intimate knowledge of India and its people, a life-long experience in the cause of education, and a keen and catholic interest in all branches of knowledge, combined with a sympathy broad as the University itself

with all the many races whom we desire to attract to our portals.

To follow such men without a feeling of diffidence at the thought that I should be judged by the high standard to which they had accustomed the public mind, would have argued presumption on my part; but I was encouraged to think that the principles they had laid down would prove a sure foundation on which to raise the superstructure, while a pretty long experience in the public service would, I ventured to hope, give me some special qualification for the duty.

It has been my privilege to preside over the meetings of the Syndicate and Senate for a longer period than has fallen to the lot of any previous Vice-Chancellor, and it is with peculiar satisfaction that I learn from you, Sir, that the spirit in which I have endeavoured to discharge this and other functions appertaining to my office has commended itself to my colleagues on the Syndicate and to the body of the University. With you I am glad to believe that the progress of the University has been satisfactory during the period I have presided over its counsels. On that point I hope to touch in detail presently. In the mean time I cannot do better than borrow the language of this Address if you will first permit me briefly to make some adequate recognition of other services to the University which have had no small share in contributing to this success. For I could not omit this opportunity of putting on record my high sense of what the University of Bombay owes to the unbought exertion of the Syndicate. On this point I fully concur with what Sir Bartle Frere said in his farewell address at the Convocation for 1867, when, after pointing out that "it is a noteworthy circumstance that this University stands almost alone among the great institutions of this country, as managed by the unbought exertions of those who direct its action;" expresses his strong conviction and that of his colleagues in the Government, "that here, as in every part of the world, men will serve their fellowmen truly and laboriously for honour, for love, and for conscience sake," and thanks them "for teaching this among other truths that great service may be done the State, though it be not paid for in money." Nor can I refrain from noticing the care and discrimination with which the Senate has justified the wisdom of the arrangement

which made the choice of the executive body devolve on it. With these additions then, Sir, I say confidently, in the language of this Address, that the practical working of our University has been made more systematic and efficient, the purposes of its executive, gaining in precision and persistence, have exercised a wider and deeper influence on the Colleges and Schools of Western India, the teaching of these institutions has been moulded to greater symmetry and thoroughness, the beneficial influence of the University has been felt through every grade of the educational scale; and with you I rejoice to see the fruit of our labours in the replenishment of society with intelligent and cultivated representatives, both of the ancient learning and of the last won conquests of modern thought.

For my share in the work that has been done, your gratitude would have been ample reward. I have a warm appreciation of the kindness which has prompted this expression of your gratitude in a form which I cannot but consider as in itself a high distinction, and I have peculiar pleasure in the thought that your regard and that of other friends outside the University, may be permanently commemorated in the way which of all others is the most gratifying to me personally by the addition to the University of a collection of books and a Library endowment fund, which I am confident will prove no small accession to its means of usefulness.

On the first occasion of my addressing the Senate as Vice-Chancellor, so far back as 1871, I reviewed the results of the previous ten years of the University, and showed the progress it had made in the number of its graduates, the wealth of its endowments, and its influence on the progress of High Education in the Presidency. I think I cannot now, at the close of my Vice-Chancellorship, do better than pass in review the results of the nine years which have elapsed since my appointment to that high office, and thus, as it were, give you an account of the stewardship which has been confided to the Syndicate over which I have presided for that period.

The following statement will show the results of the Examinations in the addition to our graduates :—

	10th Convocation, 1871.	18th Convocation, 1879.	Difference showing additions during last 9 years.
M.A.	24	47	23
B.A.	92	286	194
LL.B.	29	53	24
L.M.	25	114	89
M.D.		1	1
L.C.E.	6	70	64
	176	571	395
Matriculation	1,227	3,565	2,338
Presented for Matriculation	4,567	12,931	8,364

From this it appears that while for the first ten years up to 1871, 176 degrees were conferred; in the eight following, including the present Convocation, the roll of graduates has increased to 571, while the total number of students who presented themselves for the Matriculation have increased from 4,567 to 12,931, and those who succeeded in passing that test from 1,227 to 3,565.

This statement shows that while the B.A. degree has been progressing in a satisfactory manner, the scientific degrees of L.M. and S., M.D., and L.C.E. have increased in a greater proportion. I think this is a fact on which the University may well congratulate itself, as it shows that a large number of the young men of the present generation are educating themselves for the purpose of gaining a professional livelihood.

It further shows, from the results of the Matriculation, that the University has maintained that high standard for its entrance which has distinguished it from the beginning from its sister Universities. It will be seen that while in the first ten years the ratio of successful students was about one-fourth, the same proportion has been maintained during the succeeding eight years. Our great object has

been to prevent in the first place Matriculation and afterwards the attainment of degrees being made too easy. We have preferred a few comparatively highly trained men to a multitude of an inferior quality. I trust that when another decade draws to a close, when one of my successors may have to submit a similar review, that the results may be, especially as to the standards, equally satisfactory.

In 1870 the University was in possession of Courses of Study and Regulations for Graduation in the various Faculties, over the elaboration of which much thought had been spent, and which had stood the test of experience, on the whole, very satisfactorily. But it need cause no surprise that, as time went on, some modifications suggested themselves, and no small part of the attention of the Governing Body has during the last five years been directed towards the task of removing inconsistencies, adapting our courses of study more and more to the surrounding circumstances, and giving fuller recognition to the great advances that have been made in recent times in certain branches of knowledge. Chief among the changes to which I refer have been the modifications introduced, on the recommendation of a Committee presided over by Mr. Justice West, into the course for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. There are special reasons why the curriculum for that degree should be—I do not say more important—but a matter of greater anxiety and debate than the courses in the professional faculties of Medicine, Law, and Civil Engineering, in which the question as to what ought to be demanded of the student finds an easy solution in the reference that can be made to the standard of professional knowledge of the day. The Faculty of Arts has a different and more difficult task to discharge in laying down such course or courses of study as shall best conduce to the special end it has in view, that of securing by more direct means the general cultivation of the mind. In the main principle which guided the deliberations of this Committee, —that of the desirableness of permitting in the later stages of a student's career and after having taken guarantees for a certain basis of general culture—considerable latitude in the courses of study open to him—I cordially concurred. We have not closed the door to those who may still wish to take for their B.A. degree a range corresponding to the width of the old curriculum, though to do so effectively is a difficult task for the student in days like ours when

knowledge has lengthened her stakes and stretched her borders on all sides. It is not, however, the business of the University to make that which is difficult impossible. But the majority of students, it is to be expected, will avail themselves of the permission accorded to them to specialise to a greater or less extent their studies after they have passed the First Examination in Arts. We have not as yet gone so far in this direction as other Universities. To three subjects we still attach an exceptional degree of importance, inasmuch as without a knowledge of English, one of the languages which we technically call classical, and Mathematics it is impossible for any student to obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. English it will always be necessary to retain on this list. But I think it deserves the anxious consideration of the Senate and Syndicate whether it may not eventually be advisable to extend the principle of specialisation further by permitting a candidate to go up in any one of the five branches of knowledge which at present constitute our optional subjects for the B.A. To a further, though yet future, development of this principle of specialisation I may perhaps be permitted to allude for a moment. Moved by His Excellency the Chancellor, whose interest in all that concerns our welfare deserves our grateful acknowledgment, the Syndicate are at present discussing a scheme for giving the Physical and Experimental Sciences in our Courses of Study a more distinct place. These sciences deal with subjects of an interest inferior to none. Their value as educational instruments has always been recognised in this University. But there have been practical difficulties in the way of giving them that full recognition which we all admit to be desirable. That this University has never been indisposed to concede to science, in the restricted sense of that term, a place among the other instruments of education, is proved from the position the physical and experimental sciences have all along held in its Matriculation Examination and its scheme for the M.A. Degree. But the increasing perception of the vast benefits which science can, if we give her room, offer to India, and the desirability of giving full and unfettered scope to those among our students who are attracted towards her by the bent of their own mind or the hope of doing service to their country, combine to form a loud call to the University to institute new and exclusive courses of study in science and to grant new scientific

degrees. The matter is still *sub judice*, but I have no doubt that the Senate will join the Syndicate in the hearty response they are prepared to make to the call of the Chancellor. Passing to the other Faculties, the schemes for degrees in them have received from time to time consideration and some modifications, but not to such an extent as to call for further allusion on the present occasion.

Greater changes have been made in the Matriculation Examination. For many years we stood alone in requiring the attendance of all candidates for that examination in Bombay. The year before last the experiment of conducting a portion of the examination at certain Centres was tried, followed in the year just concluded by the entire Examination being conducted in the above manner. It is too early to form an opinion as to whether the alteration has been successful. But on this point I may venture to throw out a suggestion as to whether an entire modification of our entrance examination should not be made. My own opinion inclines to making the English portion of the Examination more searching and more practical and reducing the number and the importance of the other subjects. There is no doubt that one of the greatest difficulties the student finds on joining the Colleges is to understand the lectures and the text-books. Whether the University should confine itself to the English test, leaving the other subjects to be dealt with by the Colleges, is a matter for consideration. But, at all events, I think that proficiency in a great portion of the other subjects in the present Matriculation Examination might be postponed to the F.A.

I will now turn to the Endowments, and present a comparative statement of them of the three Indian Universities :—

University.	Endowments.	Value.	Benefaction.	Value.	Total.	Remarks.
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Calcutta .	8	4,83,040	....	..	4,83,040	Two lacs of this were given by the same munificent citizen of Bombay to whom we are indebted for our Library and Tower
Madras ..	7	31,500	Lands and Buildings (value not known.)	..	31,500	
Bombay ..	32	2,47,000	5	5,02,400	7,49,400	

The University now possesses and administers no less than 32 separate endowments, which is more than double the number existing in 1870. Their aggregate value has risen from Rs. 1,15,000 to Rs. 2,47,000, and the annual income stands at Rs. 11,049 as against Rs. 5,110. It is at once highly creditable to the public spirit of Bombay, and a good omen for the future, that the decade less prosperous, in a mercantile point of view, which began with 1870 has been as fruitful in these gifts of an enlightened zeal as the decade on which that year closed. Much, however, remains to be done, and I trust that this flow of liberality may go on steadily for years to come.

The Wilson Philological Lectureship, on the lamented death of Dr. Wilson, assumed its final form, and became the first of what we hope may prove a goodly series of endowments, which are calculated, by the encouragement they give the scholars and the advantages they secure to the public, to be of the greatest service to the development of original literary research in this Presidency. Is it too much to expect that the friendly rivalry between the Arts and Sciences which is making itself heard within our walls may soon take the form of one or more scientific lectureships?

The list of benefactions shows no increase. And we may perhaps admit that in the Bombay of our day the University can hardly look for such benefactions from private individuals as the four lacs to which we owe the adjoining magnificent building.

Though I trust that in better days to come we may see, through private beneficence, other academical buildings clustering round these graceful piles, and forming the large open space to the East into a quadrangle which shall be sacred to learning and research. But while no increase has been made, during the period we are reviewing, to a list of benefactions, which at its commencement already presented an aggregate of more than five lacs of rupees, we must not omit to notice that the University has entered on the full enjoyment of the munificence of its benefactors. The first Convocation was held in this Hall in 1874 and the Library was handed over to us last month.

I cannot, however, conclude this allusion to our being now in possession of our own buildings without one word of personal regret that I shall not be here to see the first

movement of the hands on the dial marking the march of time towards eternity, or to hear the first peal from the melodious "joy bells" which are to cheer and enliven this city with their voices. May both be emblematic—the one of the march of this University towards that perfection which should be the end of all our aspirations, the other of the harmony which will attend on its deliberations and the joy with which the people of the Presidency will hail the results.

I may now allude to the Constitution of the University. Although no change has hitherto been made in this important point, I may, I think, express an opinion that the time is not far off when some change will be called for in this direction. An infant Institution of this nature had, at its commencement of course, to look to the general public whence to choose its directors, and it was not until comparatively a late period that it had men who had grown up within its own borders that could claim to take a part in its management. But that time has now come, and the claimants are increasing in numbers yearly; and I venture to think that the views which the Syndicate are now about to lay before Government, recommending that steps should be taken to secure in future the presence in the Senate of a greater proportion of graduates of this University, and further to limit the selection of others to those who have distinguished themselves in their literary or professional careers, are most wise. I also venture to think that the Senate may, especially when so strengthened, admit Reporters to its meetings, and so court the voice of public opinion on its proceedings. I do not think an enlargement of the Syndicate, save perhaps to admit the representative of a new Faculty, is advisable; but I hope as time progresses the Senate may make its power more and more felt, not only in its selections for the Syndicate, but in supporting and it may be occasionally in modifying the measures of that body.

Amongst the miscellaneous matters which have occurred during the past eight years, I may mention that the University has had the honour to present addresses to Their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Edinburgh and the Prince of Wales, and to receive their gracious replies: the latter ceremony having taken place in this Hall.

Having thus brought to a conclusion this review, I will take this the last opportunity I may have of presiding over

a Convocation to address a few parting words to the Graduates and Students. In so doing, I shall doubtless repeat what I have said on previous occasions, but I feel that for this the importance of the subject will be sufficient excuse. Let me then impress on you, Gentlemen Graduates, not only the necessity of bearing in mind the charge given you on receiving your degrees,—namely, that you ever in your lives and conversation show yourselves worthy of the same—but that you bear in mind that, when you can place after your names the letters of your degree, your education is not finished—in truth, it has but just begun. It is now your duty to pursue with steadfastness of purpose the line you have chosen to follow—and, be it what it may, go on in that line towards perfection therein. Look at some of the bright examples which we have had in our educational institutions. Witness particularly the two brothers, Bhau and Narayan Daji. See how they never tired of acquiring knowledge—how they sought to make the knowledge they were daily gaining a means for benefiting their fellow-men. I pray you each to remember such examples, and whatever profession you may choose,- be it Law, Medicine, Engineering, Science or Art,—let it be taken up firmly, pursued thoroughly, and with a fixed purpose to excel therein and so benefit others. Let this University have a list of graduates of whom it may be proud, as showing that one result of its exertions is the preparation of a fitting class of men to render services not only in the administration of the Empire in every department of the State, but in the more important work of spreading civilisation amongst their fellow-countrymen.

To you, Students, let me offer a few words of advice. Avoid, above all things, being satisfied with a smattering of many subjects—make up your mind to take up one profession or one branch of a profession and stick to it, and become thorough scholars in the subject of your choice; and while striving for the mastery over a foreign language, without which success in your profession is impossible, do not forget that you have a vernacular of your own, through which you must mainly look to spread abroad to others the benefits you have gained in your own course of education Remember also the responsibilities which a good education places upon you, namely, that you should be examples of loyalty, truthfulness, industry and sobriety; that when you are known as graduates of the University, men may find in you—as in the majority of the present graduates I trust

they can now find—that the old Latin lines in praise of learning are still true:

"——ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes
Emollit mores, nec sinit esse feros."

Finally, I would, ere I close, say to those who are still in the schools—of whom some may be here present—seek not High Education simply for the sake of Government service. I see the Native Press still harping on this point and blaming Government for not providing for all graduates. In the first place, such a view of the value of High Education is insulting to it—it would lower, nay, prostitute the highest instrument of civilisation. Learning, Science, Art, all or any, must be courted for their own sakes. But I may also add that if Government were willing to take a view which is too common, they could not possibly find employment for a tithe of the graduates this University has passed. Speaking as a Member of Government, I may say we have, following indeed in the steps of our predecessors, opened more widely the gates of our Service to graduates, and we are willing to do even more; but this is not so much to encourage our youth to seek High Education, as to enable Government to benefit by it in obtaining as public servants the men best fitted to fill these posts with loyalty, honesty and ability.

And now, Gentlemen of the Senate, brother Fellows of this University, the time has come for me to say farewell. We have worked together for many years; we have seen, in some respects, our labours bearing the fruit we hoped for; but the great success of this Institution is, I feel, yet in the future. May many of you remain here to see it approach more and more to what we would have it become, and witness the beneficent result of its civilising effects spread more and more generally over this portion of the Empire. May your efforts be blessed by Providence to this good end, and while saying again the words 'farewell,' "*floreat Academia,*" let me assure you that my thoughts and the affections of my heart will ever recur to the happy time we have worked together, and that no one will hail with greater satisfaction each prosperous step this University may take in the spread of learning and science than he who will hereafter be your ex-Vice-Chancellor.

The Honourable the Vice-Chancellor having resumed his seat, after a short pause again rose, and pronounced the Convocation dissolved.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

The total annual value of Endowments is Rs. 11,049

The total amount of Benefactions received is as follows :—

For University Buildings	...Rs. 1,00,000
For University Arms and Common Seal ...	... „ 1,200
For University Library Building	... „ 2,00,000
For the Rájábái Tower	... „ 2,00,000
For University Mace	... „ 1,200
	Total...Rs. 5,02,400

Seven Institutions are recognized by the University of Bombay.

3,565 the total number of Matriculated Students.

Results of Examinations of the University of Bombay for the Year 1878-79.

	Number of Candidates.	Candidates.				Passed.				Religion of Passed Candidates.						Class.*		
		Government Institutions.	Schools in Native States.	Private Institutions.	Private Students.	Government Institutions.	Schools in Native States.	Private Institutions.	Private Students.	Christians.	Hindus.	Parsis.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Europeans.	First.	Second.	Pass.
Matriculation Examination ..	932	388	27	304	213	134	5	102	20	9	154	76	2	7	13	..	..	..
First Examination in Arts ..	133	107	..	26	..	44	..	13	..	2	41	13	1	..	..	..	13	44
B.A. Examination	93	81	..	12	..	38	..	4	..	..	31	8	1	..	2	1	19	22
M.A. Examination	7	6	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	1
LL.B. Examination	19	19	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	6†	..
Honours in Law Examination.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
First Examination in Medicine and Surgery	47	47	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	3	5	16	..	..	..	1†	23†	..
L.M. & S. Examination ..	29	29	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	2	9	8	..	..	..	10	9	..
M.D. Examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
First Examination in Civil Engineering	28	28	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	14	4	..	..	..	1	5	12
L.C.E. Examination	16	16	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	11	5	..	..	..	1	5	10
M.C.E. Examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Number of Candidates..	1,304	721	27	342	214	302	5	119	20	17	270	133	4	7	15	15	81	89

* Applies to higher Examination only, and not to Matriculation.
† Division.

Examination Papers.

1878-79.

Examination Papers.

[*A copy of the following Directions is laid on the table of each candidate at the beginning of each examination.*]

1. Write your number on the list and your name, beginning with your surname, at the top of each sheet or page.

2. Make a margin (as in this paper), and write in the margin, at the top of each page, the number of the answer.

3. Write upon one side only of the paper and do not write any part of your answer upon the margin.

4. Begin each answer at the top of a new page.

5. Arrange your papers with care in the order of the question, and tie them together with the piece of string provided.

6. Write on the back of the last sheet or page,

1st, Your number on the List,

2nd, Your Name, beginning with your Surname.

7 Candidates in want of anything are to apply to the Examiner or other officials in charge, but are not to leave their seats on this or on any other account, except to deliver up their answers.

8. If any Candidate bring any book or paper into the Examination Hall, or speak to, or communicate in any other way with, another Candidate while the Paper Examination is going on, he will be instantly expelled, and his name reported to the Board of Examiners.

9. Candidates, when they have given up their answers, are on no account to return to their seats. They must at once leave the Hall without loitering.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,

University Registrar.

I.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1878-79.

EXAMINERS.

The Rev. J. Hamilton, S.J.	In English.
P. Peterson, M.A.	
The Rev. A. C. Grieve	
M. MacMillan, B.A.	
A. Barrett, B.A.	
G. W. Forrest, B.A.	
R. W. S. Pinhey, Esq.	
F. Kielhorn, Ph. D.	In Sanskrit.
The Rev. C. F. H. Johnston, M.A.	In Latin.
Joseph Ezekiel, Esq.	In Hebrew.
E. Rehatsek, M.C.E.	In Arabic.
Khan Bahadur Hoshang Jamasp Dastur.	In Persian.
The Rev. A. Bourquin	In French.
A. P. De Andrade, G.G.M.C.	In Portuguese.
Rao Bahadur Dadoba Pandurang	In Marathi.
The Rev. J. V. S. Taylor, B.A.	In Gujarathi.
Jayasatyabodhrao Tirmalrao Inamdar, Esq.	In Canarese.
Rahimtulah Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B.	In Hindustani.
Krishna Shastri Godbole, Esq.	In Sindhi.
Theodore Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D.	In Arithmetic, Algebra, and Euclid.
J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A	
Govind Vithal Kurkaray, B.A.	
The Rev. B. Blake, M.A., B.D.	In History and Geography.
James Scorgie, F.C.S.	In Natural Science.

MONDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH.

THE REV. J. M. HAMILTON, S.J. P. PETERSON, M.A.
THE REV. A. GRIEVE. M. MACMILLAN, B.A.
A. BARRETT, B.A. G. W. FORREST, B.A.
R. W. S. PINHEY, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Paraphrase, punctuating with care:— 30

But O, my muse, what numbers wilt thou find
To sing the furious troops in battle joined!
Methinks I hear the drum's tumultuous sound
The victor's shouts and dying groans confound,
The dreadful burst of cannon rend the skies,
And all the thunder of the battle rise.
'Twas then great Malbro's mighty soul was proved,
That, in the charging shock of hosts unmoved,
Amidst confusion, horror, and despair,
Examined all the dreadful scenes of war;
In peaceful thought the field of death surveyed,
To fainting squadrons sent the timely aid,
Inspired repulsed battalions to engage,
And taught the doubtful battle where to rage.
So when an angel, by divine command,
With rising tempests shakes a guilty land,
Such as of late o'er pale Britannia passed,
Calm and serene he drives the furious blast,
And, pleased the Almighty's orders to perform,
Rides in the whirlwind, and directs the storm.

2. In a short Essay of about 15 lines, discuss the correctness of the popular maxim, that "we should never speak ill of the dead." 20

3. Paraphrase the following idiomatic expressions in such a way as to show that you fully understand their meaning:— 20

(*a*) Pray do not tire our patience by continually harping upon the same subject.

(*b*) The best thing you can do is to pocket the insult.

(*c*) He felt himself completely knocked up at the close of his long journey.

(*d*) Though he now carries things with a high hand, the day of reckoning will surely come.

(*e*) You may take it for granted that what you say is beside the question.

4. Re-write the following dialogue, correcting all the mistakes :— 20

a. I am to go to Poona next month !

b. Is it ?

a. Yes ! The country presents a beautiful scenery now after it had rained.

b. Had you heard the news ?

a. No ! what it is ?

b. A boat was in harbour with five men and a dog. The five men were drowned except the dog.

a. I am very sad after hearing this.

b. Yes ! These men were our fellow-brothers.

a. The approach of monsoon had been anxiously watched this season.

b. Yes, but the rain has been falling since the last twenty days.

5. Parse fully the italicized words in the following sentence :— 10

"*Even* rigid moralists *felt* more inclined to *pity* than to *blame* him, when he *diced himself* into a *sponging* house or *drank himself* into a fever."

Explain fully the origin of the form "to write" in each of the following sentences :—

(*a*) I came to write.

(*b*) I love to write.

What form may be substituted for "to write" in the latter case ?

6. Form words in "ling," "dom," "ship," "ric," "ry," "er," "ness," "ment," "ard," "ish," "able," "esque," "ous," "ine," mentioning the force of the affix in each case. 10

Show that the forms "interior," "prior," &c., have lost their comparative force. Mention any words of Saxon origin which have the same peculiarity.

7. Distinguish between the use of "much" and "many"; "farther and further;" "elder, eldest" and "older, oldest"; "later, latest" and "latter, last"; "each other" and "one another." 10

Mention any distinction in the use of the relative forms "who" and "that," illustrating the distinction by examples; and distinguish between *reflective* and *reciprocal* pronouns.

8. Distinguish the meaning of the following words:— 10

Clever, learned, wise; passionate, impassioned; foolish, ignorant, illiterate; childlike and childish; government, administration, sovereignty.

Trace the connection between the roots and present meanings of promontory, subterfuge, municipality, education, production, deduction, society, consequences, deviating, obvious.

9. Analyse according to the subjoined form:— 10

He was by no means yet reconciled to his own daughter's marrying, though it had been entirely a match of affection, when he was now obliged to part with Miss Taylor too; and from his habit of gentle selfishness, and of being never able to suppose that other people could feel differently from himself, he was very much disposed to think Miss Taylor had done as sad a thing for herself as for them, and would have been a great deal happier, if she had spent all the rest of her life at Hartfield.

Sentence.	Kind of Sentence.	Subject.	Predicate	Completion.	Extension

10. Distinguish between an iambus, a trochee, and a dactyl. Give examples of each. 10

What kind of metre is most common in English? Whence has it derived its name?

Scan the following lines, marking the feet and accents:—

With many a weary step and many a groan
Up the high hill he heaves a huge round stone;
The huge round stone, resulting with a bound,
Thunders impetuous down, and smokes along the ground.

MONDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ELEMENTARY HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

Rev. B. BLAKE, M.A., B.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Point out the dynasties or families to which the following Sovereigns belonged, and mention the period during which they reigned :—Humayun, Yusuf Adil Shah, Chánd Bibi, Surajah Dowla, Ahmed Shah Abdali, Richard I., Elizabeth, Charles I., Anne and George II. 10

2. Indicate the combatants engaged in the following battles, and their results :—The Standard, Bannockburn, Shrewsbury, Ramilies, Culloden, Dettingen, Thanéswar, Second battle of Pánipat, Porto Novo, and Assaye. Give dates. 10

3. When did the following persons live, and for what are they famous ?—Langton, Simon de Montfort, the King Maker, Cranmer, Marlborough, Sir Robert Walpole, Behram Khan, Todar Mal, Clive, Dupleix and Salabat Jung. 11

4. Explain briefly the importance of the following events :— Foundation of the English House of Commons, the English Reformation, the English Revolution, the Act of Settlement, the Habeas Corpus Act, and the Declaration of American Independence 6

5 Contrast Akber and Aurungzebe, pointing out the causes of the fall of the Mogul power, and of the rise of the Peishwah, Scindia, Holkar and Nizam. 6

6 What countries were concerned in the treaties of Troyes, Ryswick, Utrecht and Versailles? What wars did these close ? 7

7. Describe the geographical position of the following towns, mentioning the rivers or seas near which they are situated :—Marseilles, Washington, Benares, Surat, Hull, Batoum, Inverness, Quebec and Yeddo. For what are these towns noted ? 9

8. Explain the meaning of the following geographical terms, giving illustrative cases :—Water-shed, plateau ecliptic, high latitudes, perpetual snow line, the temperate zone. Clearly distinguish between political, mathematical and physical geography. 6

9. What countries border India? Mention their chief towns, and the passes from them into India. 5

10. Name the exports of India, and show on what countries England is dependent for her supplies of corn, tea, silk, cotton and wood? 5

TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT—PAPER I.

F. KIELHORN, Ph. D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give the rule for the change of न् to ण् in the interior of words, and illustrate it by examples. 8

2. Decline in the Dual— 8

अहन्, उपानह्, देवृ, the feminine of निनीवस्, पाद, भूयस् *neut.*, the feminine of वात्, सदृश् *masc.*

3. Decline षष् and पूर्व *masc.* in the plural. 4

4. Give the 3 *plur. present*, 2 *sing. imperat.* 1 *plur. potential*, 3 *sing. imperf.* in Par. or Atm. (or both if both are used) of इष्, ईश्, घ्रा, धा, लिह्, सेा, हन् 12

5. Which roots *must* and which *may* form the periphrastic perfect? Illustrate your rules by examples. 5

6. Give the 2 *sing.* and *plur.* of the *Aorist* in Par. or Atm. (or both if both are used) of इ, कॄ, गम्, दृश्, पत्, प्रच्छ्, बन्ध्, स्पृश्. 12

7. Give the 3 *sing. present* of the *passive* and of the *desiderative* of कॄ, ग्रह्, चुर्, तन्, दा, दिव्, भिद्. 10

8. Distinguish between *primary* and *secondary* nouns. 3

9. Give the participle of the *redupl. perf.* Par. and the *gerunds* in त्वा and य, of अस्, तन्, यज्, स्तु, हन्. 8

10. Give the rules for the changes of गो at the end of Tatpurusha and of धर्म at the end of Bahuvrihi compound. Give examples. 4

11. Translate into Sanskrit:— 30

(*a*) Râma was dearer to Sitâ than any other man.

(*b*) This is the king of Avanti, who is long-armed, broad-breasted, and slender-waisted. (*Use compounds*).

(*c*) Do not cut (*Aorist of* छिद्) the branches of this tree.

(*d*) He arrived on the 26th.

(*e*) He makes me dwell (*Causal*) here 39 days.

(*f*) He made the pupil study (*Causal* of अधि-इ) his lesson.

(*g*) They intended to gather (*Desider.* of अव-चि) flowers.

(*h*) He dines without having bathed.

TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SANSKRIT—PAPER II.

F. KIELHORN, Ph. D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1 Translate into English :— 25

अस्ति कस्मिंश्चिद्वृक्षे पुराह वसायि । तत्राधस्तात्कोटरे कपिञ्जलो नाम चटकः प्रतिवसति स्म । अथ सैवास्तमनवेलायामागतयोर्द्वयोरने-

कशुभाषितगोष्ठ्या देवर्षिब्रह्मर्षिराजर्षिपुराणचरितकीर्तनेन च पर्यटनदृष्टानेककौतूहलप्रकथनेन च परमसुखमनुभवतोः कालो व्रजति। अथ कदाचित्कपिञ्जलः प्राणयात्रार्थमन्यैश्चटकैः सहान्यं पक्वशालिप्रायं देशं गतः। ततो यावन्निशासमयेऽपि नायाति तावदहं सोद्वेगमनास्तद्वियोगदुःखितश्चिन्तयामि। अहो किमद्य कपिञ्जलो नायातः। किं केनापि पाशेन बद्धः उताहोस्वित्केनापि व्यापादितः। सर्वथा यदि कुशली भवति तन्मां विना न तिष्ठति। एवं मे चिन्तयतो बहून्यहानि व्यतिक्रान्तानि। ततश्च तत्र कोटरे कदाचिच्छीघ्रगो नाम शशकोऽस्तमनवेलायामागत्य प्राविष्टो मयापि कपिञ्जलनिराशत्वेन न निवारितः। अथान्यस्मिन्नहनि कपिञ्जलः शालिभक्षणादतीव पीवरतनुः स्वमाश्रयं स्मृत्वा भूयोऽपि तत्रैव समायातः। अथवा साधिदमुच्यते।

न ताद्गज्ञायते सौख्यमापि स्वर्गे शरीरिणाम्।
दरिद्रेऽपि हि यादृक्स्यात्स्वदेशे स्वपुरे गृहे॥

2. Translate into English :—

(a) जीवन्नेव मृतोऽसौ यस्य जनो वीक्ष्य वदनमन्योन्यम्।
कृतमुद्भभङ्गो दूरात्करोति निर्देशमङ्गुल्या॥

(b) वसन्त्यरण्यषु चरन्ति दूर्वां
पिबन्ति तोयान्यपरिग्रहाणि।
तथापि वध्या हरिणा नराणां
को लोकमाराधयितुं समर्थः॥

(c) परार्थे यः पीडामनुभवति भङ्गेऽपि मधुरो
यदीयः सर्वेषामिह खलु विकारोऽप्यभिमतः।
न संप्राप्तोवृद्धिं यदि स भृशमक्षेत्रपतितः
किमिक्षोर्दोषोऽसौ न पुनरगुणाया मरुभुवः॥

3. Translate into Sanskrit :— 50

In the kingdom over which S'antanu ruled there was no rain for twelve years. Apprehensive that the country would become a desert, the king assembled the Brahmans, and asked them why no rain fell and what fault he had committed. They told him that he was as it were a younger brother married before an elder, for he was in the enjoyment of the earth which by right belonged to his elder brother Devâpi. "What then am I to do?" said the Râjâ: to which they replied, "Until the gods shall be displeased with Devâpi, by his declining from the path of righteousness, the kingdom is his, and to him therefore you should resign it."

TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN—PAPER I.

The Rev. C. F. H. JOHNSTON, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. How many declensions are there in Latin? and by what endings are they distinguished? Give the endings.

2. Give the genitive and dative plural of dea, gener, genus, vir, vis, arbiter, canis, axis, apis, cinis, finis, imber. 3

3. What is the gender and meaning of dies, locus, vas (vadis), vas (vasis), ver, vir, vis, verres, pestis, testis, arbor, labor, lepor, lepus, aes, aer.

4. What are the meanings of the comparative and superlative forms of adjectives. Give the comparison of multus, procerus, nequam, ocior, dives, vetus, viridis, audacter, facile, saepe, secus, male. 5

5. Explain the pronominal words egomet, cuius, cuias, suapte, uter, neuter, alteruter, uterque, quotus, quotusquisque. 5

6. Decline in singular and plural iste, ille, ipse, quis (interrogative), quis (indefinite), qui (relative). 4

7. Express in Latin and in Latin symbols five, fifty, two thousand, nineteen, twenty, six hundred. 6

8. Exaplain the words triduum, biennis, mille passus, mille passuum, alter ab undecimo, tertio quoque anno, heres exasse, quinque partes. 5

9. Explain the terms (1) active transitive verb, (2) deponent verb. 4

10. How are intransitive verbs used in the passive voice? 3

11. What are impersonal verbs? 5

Translate by means of an impersonal verb :—you may go : we ought to play : I repent of having spoken : it is always a pleasure to learn.

12. Give the future simple active (1st pers. sing.), the future perfect active (1st pers. sing.) and participle future active of the following verbs :— 5

tonare, secare, juvare, flere, docere, nocere, censere, parcere, parĕre, tangere, facere, sepelire, apriree, sancire, sentire.

13. Translate, explaining the words in italics :— 6

Aiunt injurias istas *ultum iri*.

Macte virtute esto.

Non *iturus* essem, nisi tu jussisses.

Opus est ut eas.

14. Express in Latin the participles :—Loving, having loved, about to love, being loved, having been loved, about to be loved. 9

15. Supply the substantives omitted in the following ellipses :— 3

ferina,
stativa,

brevi,
Flaminia,
Falernum,
ad Vestae.

16. Translate, explaining the use of the pronouns hic, iste, ille; 7

His duobus mensibus.

Idem et docenti et discenti propositum esse debet, ut ille prodesse velit, hic proficere.

Adventu tuo ista subsellia vacuefacta sunt.

17. Translate the following prepositional phrases:— 8

Apud me; apud priscos Romanos; post tergum; post cenam; post hominum memoriam; circa pectus; circa quingentos capti sunt; hortus meus juxta viam est; juxta seditionem ventum est; praeter ripam; praeter modum; praeter opinionem; a patre nobilis; de nocte; de multa nocte.

18. Explain the meaning of the moods in the following sentences:— 12

Circumfunduntur hostes, si quem aditum reperire *possent*.

Quoniam jam nox *est*, in vestra tecta discedite.

Marcus gratias mihi egit quod sibi *pepercissem*.

Sume, catelle; negat; si non *des*, *optet*.

TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LATIN—PAPER II.

The Rev. C. F. H. JOHNSTON, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into Latin Prose:— 50

The van of the Scots then fled also, and the English horse returning to the attack, and their infantry pressing forward, the victory was gained with very little trouble. The Scots attempted no farther resistance, and the slaughter was very great, because the river Esk lay between the fugitives and any place of safety. For more than five miles the fields were covered with the dead, and with the spears, shields

and swords which the flying soldiers had cast away, that they might run the faster.

The Scots, *Scoti*; the English, *Angli*; Esk, *Esca*.

2. Translate— 50

His rebus permotus Q. Titurius, quum procul Ambiorigem suos cohortantem conspexisset, interpretem suum Cn. Pompeium ad eum mittit rogatum ut sibi militibusque parcat. Ille appellatus respondit: si velit secum colloqui, licere; sperare a multitudine impetrari posse quod ad militum salutem pertineat; ipsi vero nihil nocitum iri, inque eam rem se suam fidem interponere. Ille cum Cotta saucio communicat, si videatur, pugna ut excedant et cum Ambiorige una colloquantur; sperare ab eo de sua ae militum salute impetrare posse. Cotta se ad armatum hostem iturum negat atque in eo constitit. Sabinus quos in praesentia tribunos militum circum se habebat et primorum ordinum centuriones se sequi jubet, et quum propius Ambiorigem accessisset, jussus arma abjicere imperatum facit suisque ut idem faciant imperat. Interim dum de conditionibus inter se agunt longiorque consulto ab Ambiorige instituitur sermo, paullatim circumventus interficitur. Tum vero suo more victoriam conclamant atque ululatum tollunt impetuque in nostros facto ordines perturbant. Ibi L. Cotta pugnans interficitur cum maxima parte militum, reliqui se in castra recipiunt unde erant egressi; ex quibus L. Petrosidius aquilifer, quum magna multitudine hostium premeretur, aquilam intra vallum projecit, ipse pro castris fortissime pugnans occiditur.

Explain the construction of the following words:—rebus, rogatum, licere, nocitum, pugna, sperare, posse, sequi, imperatum, consulto, hostium.

Give the derivation of interpretem, multitudine, militum, communicat, centuriones, sermo, egressi, aquilifer.

TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HEBREW—PAPER I.

JOSEPH EZEKIEL, ESQ.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

(a) What letters were used as vowels before the introduction of the vowel marks? 6

(b) What are the signs of accents chiefly used for?

2. (a) What force has the letter ה when it is added to a participle? 10

(b) What is the difference between ה the definite article and ה interrogative?

(c) What are the exceptions and counter-exceptions to the rule for placing light Dagesh in the letters בגדכפת

3. (a) What are Heemantic nouns? Illustrate your answer by a few examples. 10

(b) Give some nouns that are used only in the plural.

4. (a) What parts of speech assume the construct state? Give an example of each. 10

(b) Give the construct form of the plural of—

חק, עֶבֶד, גְּדִי, עֵץ, אִשָּׁה׃

5. Give the following numerals both in letters and words:—115, 365, 340, 463, 255. 10

6. (a) Designate the classes of the following verbs:— 14

יָלֵד, אָכַל, שָׁלַח, קָם, רָעַע, יָרָא, יָרָה, נָשַׁק, עָמַד, נָחָה׃

(b) Give the past of Niphal, Hiphil and Hithpael of the verb הָיַךְ with their significations.

7 Give the following grammatical terms in Hebrew:— noun, adjective, verb, gender, number, conjugation, imperative, infinitive, past, future. 10

8. Translate the following phrases into English:— 10

(a) שִׂים יְמִינְךָ עַל רֹאשׁוֹ׃

(b) שׂוֹם חָשִׁים עָלֶיךָ מֶלֶךְ׃

(c) וְשַׂמְתֶּם אֶת דְּבָרַי אֵלֶּה עַל לְבַבְכֶם׃

(d) לֹא שָׂמוּךָ לְנֶגְדָּם׃

(e) שָׂמוּ אֹתִי בַּבֹּר׃

9. Translate the following phrases into Hebrew :— 10

(*a*) Whose daughter art thou ?

(*b*) Let me drink a little water of thy pitcher.

(*c*) Forsake the foolish and live.

(*d*) A wise son maketh a glad father.

(*e*) The tongue of the just is as choice silver.

10. Parse :—

וַיִּשָּׂא יַעֲקֹב רַגְלָיו וַיֵּלֶךְ אַרְצָה בְּנֵי קֶדֶם 10

TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HEBREW—PAPER II.

JOSEPH EZEKIEL, ESQ.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate the following passage into English :— 35

אָז תָּבֹאנָה שְׁתַּיִם נָשִׁים זֹנוֹת אֶל הַמֶּלֶךְ וַתַּעֲמֹדְנָה לְפָנָיו : וַתֹּאמֶר הָאִשָּׁה
הָאַחַת בִּי אֲדֹנִי אֲנִי וְהָאִשָּׁה הַזֹּאת יֹשְׁבֹת בְּבַיִת אֶחָד וָאֵלֵד עִמָּהּ בַּבָּיִת :
וַיְהִי בַּיּוֹם הַשְּׁלִישִׁי לְלִדְתִּי וְתֵלֶד גַּם הָאִשָּׁה הַזֹּאת וַאֲנַחְנוּ יַחְדָּו אֵין זָר אִתָּנוּ
בַּבַּיִת וּשְׁתֵּינוּ שְׁהֵינוּ אֲנַחְנוּ בַּבָּיִת : וַתָּמָת בֶּן הָאִשָּׁה הַזֹּאת לַיְלָה אֲשֶׁר שָׁכְבָה
עָלָיו : וַתָּקָם בְּתוֹךְ הַלַּיְלָה וַתִּקַּח אֶת בְּנִי מֵאֶצְלִי וַאֲמָתְךָ יְשֵׁנָה וַתְּשִׂכִּיבֵהוּ
בְּחֵיקָהּ וְאֶת בְּנָהּ הַמֵּת הִשְׁכִּיבָה בְּחֵיקִי : וָאָקָם בַּבֹּקֶר לְהֵינִיק אֶת בְּנִי וְהִנֵּה
מֵת וָאֶתְבֹּנֵן אֵלָיו בַּבֹּקֶר וְהִנֵּה לֹא הָיָה בְנִי אֲשֶׁר יָלָדְתִּי : וַתֹּאמֶר הָאִשָּׁה
הָאַחֶרֶת לֹא כִי בְנִי הֶחָי וּבנֵךְ הַמֵּת וְזֹאת אֹמֶרֶת לֹא כִי בִנֵךְ הַמֵּת וּבְנִי הָחָי
וַתְּדַבֵּרְנָה לִפְנֵי הַמֶּלֶךְ : וַיֹּאמֶר הַמֶּלֶךְ זֹאת אֹמֶרֶת זֶה בְּנִי הֶחָי וּבִנֵךְ הַמֵּת
וְזֹאת אֹמֶרֶת לֹא כִי בִנֵךְ הַמֵּת וּבְנִי הֶחָי : וַיֹּאמֶר הַמֶּלֶךְ קְחוּ לִי חֶרֶב וַיָּבִיאוּ
הַחֶרֶב לִפְנֵי הַמֶּלֶךְ : וַיֹּאמֶר הַמֶּלֶךְ גִּזְרוּ אֶת הַיֶּלֶד הַחַי לִשְׁנָיִם וְתְנוּ אֶת
הַחֲצִי לְאַחַת וְאֶת הַחֲצִי לְאַחַת : וַתֹּאמֶר הָאִשָּׁה אֲשֶׁר בְּנָהּ הַחַי אֶל הַמֶּלֶךְ
כִּי נִכְמְרוּ רַחֲמֶיהָ עַל בְּנָהּ וַתֹּאמֶר בִּי אֲדֹנִי תְּנוּ לָהּ אֶת הַיֶּלֶד הַחַי וְהָמֵת אַל
תְּמִיתֻהוּ וְזֹאת אֹמֶרֶת גַּם לִי גַּם לָךְ לֹא יִהְיֶה גְּזֹרוּ : וַיַּעַן הַמֶּלֶךְ וַיֹּאמֶר תְּנוּ
לָהּ אֶת הַיֶּלֶד הַחַי וְהָמֵת לֹא תְמִיתֻהוּ הִיא אִמּוֹ : וַיִּשְׁמְעוּ כָל יִשְׂרָאֵל אֶת

הַמִּשְׁפָּט אֲשֶׁר שָׁפַט הַמֶּלֶךְ וַיִּרְאוּ מִפְּנֵי הַמֶּלֶךְ כִּי רָאוּ כִּי חָכְמַת אֱלֹהִים בְּקִרְבּוֹ לַעֲשׂוֹת מִשְׁפָּט׃

2. Translate the following passage into English :— 15

וַיֶּזֶד יַעֲקֹב נָזִיד וַיָּבֹא עֵשָׂו מִן הַשָּׂדֶה וְהוּא עָיֵף׃ וַיֹּאמֶר עֵשָׂו אֶל יַעֲקֹב הַלְעִיטֵנִי נָא מִן הָאָדֹם הָאָדֹם הַזֶּה כִּי עָיֵף אָנֹכִי עַל כֵּן קָרָא שְׁמוֹ אֱדוֹם׃ וַיֹּאמֶר יַעֲקֹב מִכְרָה כַיּוֹם אֶת בְּכֹרָתְךָ לִי׃ וַיֹּאמֶר עֵשָׂו הִנֵּה אָנֹכִי הוֹלֵךְ לָמוּת וְלָפָּה זֶּה לִי בְּכֹרָה׃ וַיֹּאמֶר יַעֲקֹב הִשָּׁבְעָה לִי כַּיּוֹם וַיִּשָּׁבַע לוֹ וַיִּמְכֹּר אֶת בְּכֹרָתוֹ לְיַעֲקֹב׃ וְיַעֲקֹב נָתַן לְעֵשָׂו לֶחֶם וּנְזִיד עֲדָשִׁים וַיֹּאכַל וַיִּשְׁתְּ וַיָּקָם וַיֵּלֶךְ וַיִּבֶז עֵשָׂו אֶת הַבְּכֹרָה׃

3. Translate the following passage into Hebrew :— 50

And Joseph was brought down to Egypt; and Potiphar, an officer of Pharaoh, captain of the guard, an Egyptian, bought him of the hands of the Ishmeelites, which had brought him down thither. And the Lord was with Joseph, and he was a prosperous man; and he was in the house of his master the Egyptian. And his master saw that the Lord was with him, and that the Lord made all that he did to prosper in his hand. And Joseph found grace in his sight, and he served him; and he made him overseer over his house, and all that he had he put into his hand. And it came to pass from the time that he had made him overseer in his house, and over all that he had, that the Lord blessed the Egyptian's house for Joseph's sake; and the blessing of the Lord was upon all that he had in the house, and in the field. And he left all that he had in Joseph's hand; and he knew not ought he had, save the bread which he did eat. And Joseph was a goodly person, and well-favoured.

TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ARABIC—PAPER I.

E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Put the proper marks on the word مُلك to mean :—
He possessed, kingdom, king and *angel.*

(*b*) Give the plurals of شريف — جبل — بيت and اسد | كتاب — with vowel marks. 5

(*b*) In what cases must duals lose their final syllable? Give a few examples. 10

2. What are the signs and uses of همزة — وصلة — مدة and سكون? 5

(*a*) Point out the genitives in بيضة — فضة 5

كل حيوان — فضة الدراهم

3. Point out the accusatives in the phrase .—

لا يكون الحكيم حكيما حتي يغلب جميع شهواته

(*a*) What is the numerical value (according to the Abujad notation) of the phrase هو شارب خمر 15

4 Express *he has* by عند by لـ and by فيه in the three phrases :— 3

He has a book ; he has money ; he has science.

(*a*) Give the future tense of وعد in the singular, the dual, and the plural. 7

(*b*) State which of the cardinal numbers take the *feminine form* when the objects numbered are of the *masculine gender;* and conversely what cardinal numbers take the *masculine form* when the objects numbered are *feminine?* 10

5. Translate into Arabic :— 15

(*a*) Allow me to smell this flower.

(*b*) Is there any discount on these goods?

(*c*) He made no apology for his misconduct.

(*d*) They deal in various articles.

(*e*) Sprinkle a little water.

(*f*) Are you at leisure?

(*g*) Don't be troublesome.

(*h*) How is your brother?

6. Translate into English : 15

(a) تركوه وحده بدون ان يفتكروا في خطره اصلا

(b) هو يقدر علي ذلك المعروف لو شآء

(c) يجب عليها ان تحبّ والدها

(d) ايقدر ان يعذب بلا موجب

(e) اقدرتُ الا ان اقول له

(f) ربما أُخبر عنه من مركب النار القادم

(g) ربما يحدث مرة اخري

TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ARABIC—PAPER II.

E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1 Translate into Arabic :— 50

THE OLD MAN AND HIS SONS.

An old man had many sons, who were often falling out with one another. When the father had exerted his authority, and used other means in order to reconcile them, and all to no purpose, at last he had recourse to this expedient: he ordered his sons to be called before him, and a short bundle of sticks to be brought; and then commanded them, one by one to try if, with all their might and strength, they could any of them break it. They all tried, but to no purpose; for the sticks being closely and compactly bound up together, it was impossible for the force of man to do it.

After this the father ordered the bundle to be untied, and gave a single stick to each of his sons, at the same time bidding him to try to break it: which when each did with all imaginable ease, the father addressed himself to them to this effect: O my sons, behold the power of unity! For, if you, in like manner, would but keep yourselves strictly conjoined in the bonds of friendship, it would not be in the power of any mortal to hurt you.

2 Translate into English:— 30

قبل ان قيصر ملك الشام و الروم ارسل
رسولا الي ملك فارس كسري انوشيروان
صاحب الايوان فلما وصل و راي عظمة
الايوان و عظمة مجلس كسري علي كرسيه
و الملوك في خدمته ميّز الايوان فراي
في بعض جوانبه اعوجاجا فسال الترجمان
عن ذلك فقيل له ذلك بيت لعجوز
كرهت بيعه عند عمارة الايوان فلم ير
الملك اكراهها علي البيع فابقي بيتها في
جانب الايوان فذلك ما رايت و سالت
فقال الرومي و حق دينه ان هذا الاعوجاج
احسن من الاستقامة و حق دينه هذا الذي
فعله ملك الزمان لم يورخ فيما مضي لمُلك
و لا يورخ فيما بقي لملك فاعجب كسري
كلامه فانعم عليه و رده مسرورا محبورا

3. Translate into English :— 20

الا مثال مصابيح الاقوال

لسان الشمع يضحك عن قليل يهلك

كمال العلم في الحلم

لا كل من عليه جلد النمر شجيع

كل امرئ في شان نفسه ساعي

كثرة الوقعات تُعلّم الطفل المشي

قطرة بقطرة تصير غديرا

لا تفتح بابا يتعبك سدّه

غني النفس افضل من غني المال

بالا قلام تدبر البلدان

TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PERSIAN—PAPER I.

KHAN BAHADUR DASTUR HOSHANG JAMASP.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

1 (*a*) Give the Aorist 3rd pers. pl. of گسیختن and 15
دوختن — خفتن, 2nd pers. sing. imperative of بریشتن
(to milk) and سفتن

(*b*) Give the past potential or habitual 1st pers. pl of

خوردن — افکندن and بُریدن and 2nd pers. sing.

pluperfect tense of آزمودن — گریختن and افشردن

2. (*a*) Give English equivalents of the following gram- 7
matical terms :—

مسند — محذوف — مقدره — مستثنی — مبتدا

— مسند الیه

(*b*) What do you understand by ضمیر متصل

— ضمیر منفصل and ضمیر مشترک ? Give examples.

3. Give the singular forms of اولیا — کونین 10

— the dual forms of زُلف and اسرار — قواعد — حُکما

and سنه and the plural forms شهر — یوم — خد —

of ذکی and خبیب — نور — عالِم — شریف

4. Explain the following, paying particular attention to 20
the words underlined :—

خسرو در جنگ دست بُرد و آستین افشاندن

گرفت — حَسَن اوّل دماغ بیهوده بُخت و بعده

درهم افتاد — وقتی که آتش معده او بالا

گرفته بود بکاسه پنجه زده پاک پاک کرد —

تیمور حکم داد که کُهنه دیوار پارا از پا در

آرند واز سر بر آرند—هوای سیاختم در سر
اُفتاد سر خویش گرفتم—بیگانه و یگانه بزگوار
دولت را خُرد سال یافته از چار سو ریختند
و عربده انگیختند و سپاهش هم پُشت دادند—
هر که علم خواند و عمل نکرد بدان ماند—
که گاو راند و تُخم نیفشاند—شنیدم که شاپور
دم در کشید—چوخسرو باسمش قلم در کشید

5. (*a*) How are the comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives formed in Persian? 9

(*b*) Give the superlatives of شریف—کامل—
عالِم and مُنیر

6 Show the difference between فاعل and اسم فاعل 9
نفی and فعل مجهول and فعل معروف—
نهی and مفعول and اسم مفعول—Give examples.

7. (*a*) Name and explain the 'alif' in the following 10
—ای ستم گارا—در سراپای تو میرام
دمادم باد ها خوردند و رفتند—او بسا سبکسار است
—تا که رُفتند هر دو دو شادوش

(b) Give examples of بای ظرفیت—بای استعانت
شین مصدری and بای ملت

8 How are diminutives formed in Persian? Give examples. 7

9. Paraphrase the following — 13

جهان أی برادر نماند بکس
دل اندر جهان آفرین بند و بس
مکن تکیه بر مُلک دنیا و پشت
که بسیار کس چون تو پرورد و کشت
چو آهنگ رفتن کند جانِ پاک
چه بر تخت مُردن چه بر روی خاک

TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 PM.]

PERSIAN PAPER—II.

KHAN BAHADUR DASTUR HOSHANG JAMASP

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into Persian :— 50

James and Roberts were brothers, the one being about seven years of age, and the other less than five. James was a boy of good sense and fine dispositions. Robert was as good a boy; but, being younger, he had less knowledge and sense, and more frequently did wrong. One day these two

boys took a walk into the fields. As they passed along, Robert observed a bird's nest in a hedge. The parent bird, which was sitting in the nest, flew out at their approach; and when they looked in, they saw three young ones, which she had just been feeding. Robert wished to take the young ones out, and carry them home. But James prevented him. "My papa" he said "told me long ago that it is wrong to rob birds' nests. The birds love their young ones just as much as our father and mother love us. When their little ones are taken away, they grieve as much for them as our papa and mamma would grieve if any wicked person were to come to our house and take away us and the little babies."

2. Translate :— 30

از سوانح افکار

گویند سُلطان محمود غزنوی در آوان کودکی در باغستان غزنین طوف نموده بر کنار چشمهٔ نزول نمود احمد حسن میمندی که از اقران و ملازمان بود همراهِ او می بود ناگاه نظر سُلطان بر شخصی که در آن حوالی میگشت اُفتاد سُلطان از خواجه احمد سوال کرد که ایا این شخص چه کس است گفت نجّار است باز پُرسید که چه نام دارد گفت احمد سُلطان پُرسید که مگر او را میشناسی گفت هرگز او را ندیده ام سُلطان گفت از چه میگوئی که نام او احمد است

و نجّاری می داند وی گفت که چون
سلطان مرا آواز داد او میخواست که
جواب دهد پس معلوم شد که احمد نام
دارد و چون همواره بگرد این درختِ
خُشک میگردید ونظّاره آن میکرد و تخیلی
مینمود باخود گفتم که دور نیست که نجّار
باشد سُلطان گفت اگر بگوئی که چه خورده
است کمال حدس باشد احمد گفت عسل
با دو شاب خورده پس سُلطان آن شخص
را طلب داشته اوّلًا استفسار نمود که تو این
کودک را می شناسی گفت هرگز اورا
ندیده ام پُرسید که چه نام داری و چه
کارهٔ و چه خوردهٔ گفت احمد نام دارم
و نجّارم و امروز عسل خورده‌ام سُلطان را
حیرت افزوده از خواجه احمد پرسید که
چه دانستی که عسل خورده است وی عرض

کرد که همواره دهن را پاک میکرد و مگس
از حوالی خود می راند بنابرین دانستم
که عسل خورده است

3. Translate :—

دلا در وفا باش ثابت قدم
که بی سکّه رایج نباشد درم
زراه وفا گر نه پیچی عنان
شوی دوست اندر دلِ دشمنان
مگردان زکوی وفا روی دل
که در روی جانان نباشی خجل
منه پای بیرون زکوی وفا
که از دوستان می نیرزد جفا
جُدای ز احباب کردن خطاست
بُریدن ز یاران خلاف وفاست
بود بیوفای سرشتِ زنان
مباموز کردار زشتِ زنان

TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

FRENCH—PAPER I.

The Rev. A. BOURQUIN.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

FRENCH GRAMMAR, IDIOM AND ETYMOLOGY.

1. Translate into English :— 26

Cet homme a-t-il des dettes ?
Non, il n'en a pas.
Je bois du vin nouveau } Translate and explain the
Je bois du nouveau vin } difference.
Il faut que vous partiez.
Il me faut de l'argent.
Il n'a pu faire celà faute d'argent.
Il me manque dix francs.
Ce que je blâme en vous, ce sont vos indiscrétions.
Il est beau de mourir pour sauver l'innocence.
Je fuiai fait lire un chapitre.
Rien n'est certain ici-bas.
Qu'il sorte sur le champ.
J'irai tout à l'heure.
Il ne vient me voir que de loin en loin.
La voilà qui passe.
Elle se mit tout-à-coup à pleurer.
La richesse n'est rien au prix de l'honneur.
Nous distinguions des rochers à fleur d'eau.
Je vous ai confié mon fils voulant en faire un membre utile de la société.
Je l'ai rencontrée allant à l'église.
Si chaque jour vous oubliez de lire, vous finirez par oublier à lire.
Qu'est-ce que celà me fait.
Je ne saurais y aller aujourd'hui.
Va et achète une boîte à thé et une de thé.
Aimez-vous le potage aux pois ?

2. Translate into French :— 27

I speak to him. I speak to her.
It is she. It is he. It is I.
I heard him say that.
The tree fell on the ground.

The boy's ball fell on the ground.
Have you finished the letter you began to write yesterday?
Yes, I have finished it.
Then give it to me.
She has killed herself.
The remedy is worse than the evil.
The man you saw is a thief.
The boy who did that will be punished.
Where are the roses I saw yesterday in your garden?
They have been plucked.
Every one that goes there comes back wiser.
Do you believe in the resurrection of the dead?
Yes, I believe in it.
They have both been brought up in the country.
Give him some bread.
Constables arrested him.
Philip II. of Spain filled his court with informers and spies.
Give me ten pounds of sugar.
Give me ten pounds of the sugar I saw yesterday.
Did he come first? No, he came last.
It is not money I ask for, but advice.
This child loves her mother.
This child disobeys his mother.

3. Correct the following sentences if needful:— 14

Alexandre était un grand homme, son extérieur fut agréable, il fut d'une taille moyenne et eut le nez aquilin.
Mon frère jouait pendant que j'écrivis.
Si les Titans auraient chassé du Ciel Jupiter, les poètes auraient chanté les Titans.
Cet ouvrage fut publié cette année
Je doute que la richesse peut donner le bonheur
De quelle Mademoiselle parlez-vous?
Elle est toute étonnée de ce changement.

4. State the classes of substantives which form their plural in *x*. 4

5. Give the two different plural forms of the following nouns, and their different meanings:— 3

ciel, oeil, aieul.

6. Give the feminine form of the following adjectives:— 3

cruel, suje, ancien, discret, franc, turc.

7. State any rules you know concerning the genders. 3

3. Conjugate the— 20

Imparfait de l'indicatif, passé indéfini, futur simple, and the present du subjonctif of the following verbs :—

être, courir, tomber, voir.

TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER,

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

FRENCH—PAPER II.

THE REV. A. BOURQUIN.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Translation.

1 Translate into English :— 22

(*a*) Je ne saurais m'empêcher de vous dire, mon cher fils, que je suis très-content de tout ce que votre mère m'écrit de vous. Je vois par ses lettres que vous êtes fort attaché à bien faire, mais surtout que vous craignez Dieu, et que vous prenez du plaisir à le servir. C'est la plus grande satisfaction que je puisse recevoir, et en même temps la meilleure fortune que je vous puisse souhaiter. J'espère que plus vous irez en avant, plus vous trouverez qu'il n'y a de véritable bonheur que celui-là. J'approuve la manière dont vous distribuez votre temps et vos études ; je voudrais seulement qu'aux jours que vous n'allez point au collége, vous pussiez relire votre Cicéron et vous rafraîchir la mémoire des plus beaux endroits d'Horace et de Virgile.

(*b*) Malgré la grandeur de Rome, malgré la politique pro- 20
fonde de toutes les belles institutions de cette fameuse république, elle portait dans son sein la cause de sa ruine dans la jalousie perpétuelle du peuple contre le sénat, ou plutôt des plébeiens contre les patriciens. Romulus avait établi cette distinction. Il fallait bien que les rois eussent des gens distingués qu'ils attachassent à leur personne par des liens particuliers et par lesquels ils gouvernassent le reste du peuple. C'est pour cela que Romulus choisit les Pères dont il forma le sénat. On les appelait ainsi à cause de leur âge et de leur dignité, et c'est d'eux que sont sorties les familles des patriciens.

(*c*) Comme Rome semble déserte lorsque l'on revient de 18
Naples ! On entre par la porte Saint-Jean-de-Latran et l'on

traverse de longues rues solitaires. Le bruit de Naples, sa population, la vivacité de ses habitants accoutument à un certain degré de mouvement qui d'abord fait paraître Rome singulièrement triste ; l'on s'y plaît de nouveau après quelque temps de séjour, mais quand on s'est habitué à une vie de distraction et de bruit, l'on éprouve toujours une sensation mélancolique en se trouvant soudainement dans une tranquilité qui engage à rentrer en soi-même.

(*d*) Tu ne te feras point d'image taillée, ni aucune ressemblance des choses qui sont là-haut dans les cieux, ni ici-bas sur la terre, ni dans les eaux sous la terre ; tu ne te prosterneras point devant elles et ne les serviras point. 6

2. Translate into French :— 34

James II. succeeded his brother. Then a second question was added to that of absolute power, namely, the question of religion. James II. desired to bring about the triumph of popery as well as that of despotism. Here, then, as at the beginning of the revolution, we have a political and a religious warfare, both directed against the Government. It has often been asked, what would have happened had William III. never existed, or had he not come with his Hollanders to put an end to the quarrel between James II. and the English nation ? I firmly believe that the same event would have been accomplished. All England, except a very small party, had rallied, at this epoch, against James and, under one form or another, it would have accomplished the Revolution of 1688.

TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PORTUGUESE—PAPER I.

A. P. DEANDRADE, G.G.M.C.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain how the passive voice is formed in Portuguese, and how are the infinitive, and present and past participles formed from the root ? Give a few illustrations. 8

2. What are the principal terminations of Portuguese words derived from the Latin and Greek languages ? 8

3. Give the etymology of the words 'bemquisto,' 'raiz,' 'dialecto,' 'venerando,' 'secluso,' 'arvore,' 'affecto,' 'estilo,' 'beneficio,' 'designio,' 'philosopho,' 'publico'? 10

4. Corrijá as seguintes frases, ou diga quaes dellas são correctas e quaes não. 8

"Aborreço a affectação
"Aborrece-me a affectação
"Esquecé-me do negocio
"Esqueceu-me o negocio
"Lembra-me a mim
"Lembro-me eu."

5. A'que classe de pronomes pertence o seguinte:— 6
Quem, qual, Tu, Este, Isto, e Aquelle?

6. A que conjugaçoens de verbo e aque tempos pertence o seguinte: Ponde, Tivera, Amado, Parecendo, Pensaria, Tiver Vencido, Verás, Tivera feito, Feril-o-hia? 10

7. Quaes são os sojeitos dos verbos, que se acham no seguinte trecho? 10

A'mim convém dar doutrina; ati releva aprender sciencia; aos homens apraz ter dinheiro; ás mulheres cumpre ter honestidade, e á todos obedecer aos preceitos da Egreja.

8. Corrijá as seguintes frases ou diga quaes dellas são correctas e quaes não:— 8

"Se eu sou pai, diz Deos, onde está o meo amor; se sou Senhor, onde está o meo temor"?

"Saudades minhas o mattam."
"Minha mãe morreu do meo parto."

9. Que se entende por verbo defectivo, impessoal, e irregular? Dê-me dous exemplos de cada úm. 6

10. Que se entende pelas figuras Ellypse, Pleonasmo, Hyperbaton? 6

11. "Eu com estes olhos o vi-eu com estes ouvidos o ouvi" Diga-me se a grammatica permitte fazer uso de semilhante expressão, e por qual regra da syntaxe? 8

12. Paraphrasêe o seguinte:— 12

"Conceito digno foi do ramo claro
Do venturoso réi, que arou primeiro
O mar, por ir deitar do ninho caro
O morador de Abyla derradeiro.

Este, por sua industria e engenho raro,
N'um madeiro ajuntando outro madeiro,
Descubrir póde a parte, que faz clara
De Argos, da Hydra a luz, da Lebre e da Ara."

TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PORTUGUESE—PAPER II.

A. P. DEANDRADE, G.G.M.C.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Vêrta em Inglez o seguinte :—

1. O consul Attilio Regulo, estando prêso em Carthago, foi enviado a Roma pelos Carthaginezes, a persuadir ao senado que entregasse os captivos que lá tinham : o qual, chegado a Roma, aconselhou com instancia ao senado que nem captivos entregasse nem a paz se consentisse ; para o que soube dar taes razões que o senado, movido d'ellas, outorgou o parecer de Regulo, pelo qual, tendo-se os carthaginezes por escarnecidos, o mattaram cruelmente. 50

Não menos o fez o infante sancto, D. Fernando, filho d'el-rei D. João I, que no cerco de Tanger, por salvação dos seus, se deu em refens aos mouros ; os quaes vindo em concêrto com el-rei D. Duarte, seu irmão (que neste tempo reinava), que se entregasse Centa pela liberdade do infante, elle infante jámais o consentin, antes da mesma prisão e captiveiro escrevia a el-rei, seu irmão, tal não fizesse nem consentisse : e o desviou sempre com muita instancia de similhante tracto, dizendo que nunca Deus quizesse que cidade, que tanto sangue de christãos tinha custado e tanto importava ao bem da Christandade, elle fôsse sôlto por ella ; e assim escolheu este sancto infante viver antis em tam vil e baixo captiveiro, e morrer miseravelmente nelle por salvação dos seus e da Hispanha, que dar-se Centa aos mouros, que el-rei D. João, seu pai, comprára com sangue de tantos e tam bons cavalleiros e fidalgos Portuguezes que na emprêsa se acharam ; e por ella ser chave e segurança da Hispanha. Pelo que, escarnecidos os mouros de suas pretensões, lhe apertaram a prisão, em que morreu, depois de ter espantado toda a Mauritania com infinitos milagres que, em sua vida e por morte, Deus abrou por seus merecimentos.

Vêrta em Portuguez o seguinte :—

2. To his natural qualities, developed by a brilliant education, were added physical advantages. His tall stature, his rounded and well-proportioned limbs, stamped his person with a grace that distinguished him from all others. He had 50

black eyes, a piercing look, a pale complexion, a straight and high nose. His mouth, small and regular, but with rather thick lips, gave a kindly expression to the lower part of his face, whilst his breadth of brow betokened the development of the intellectual faculties. His face was full, at least in his youth, for in his busts, doubtless made towards the end of his life, his features are thinner and bear traces of fatigue. He had a sonorous and penetrating voice, a noble gesture, and an air of dignity reigned over all his person. His constitution, at first delicate, became robust by a frugal regimen, and the habit of exposing himself to the inclemency of the weather. Accustomed from his youth to all bodily exercises, he was a bold horseman, and bore privations and fatigues without difficulty. Habitually temperate, his health was impaired neither by excess of labour, nor by excess of pleasure. However, on two occasions—the first at Corduba, the second at Thapsus—he was seized with nervous attacks, wrongly mistaken for epilepsy.

Tuesday, 19th November.

[10 A.M. to 1 P.M.]

MARATHI—Paper I.

Rao Bahadur Dadoba Pandurang.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is the particular term by which the time occupied in the full utterance of a vowel is called? 5

2. What distinction is kept in view in the Marathi Grammar in writing the words सर्वांत and सर्वान्त, अकारांत and अकारान्त thus differently? 5

3. Into how many classes called ganas are the feminine nouns ending in आ divided in the formation of their numbers and cases? Give examples of each. 8

4. Is there any difference or shade of meaning in the use of the adjective pronouns असला and असलाला, तसलें and तसलालें? Illustrate, if any, by examples. 8

5. Conjugate the verbs दे, घे, and कर in the प्रयोजक भेद and शक्य भेद in the past tense only. 10

6. Give some examples of the true अव्ययीभाव समास in Marathi. 10

7. Mention some or all the senses which you may know, in which the instrumental case is used. 12

8. What words are essentially necessary in order to form a perfect sentence? And what are they termed in Marathi Grammar? 12

9. Correct the following sentences if you think them to be erroneous :— 14

(*a*) आपण लोकांशीं सत्य, न्याय, आणि दयेनें वागलां, तर आपण सर्वांच्या आवडते होऊं.

(*b*) तुला दोन रुपये देण्यास मी असंतोष आहे असे तूं समजू नये.

(*c*) तें पत्र त्याणें मुलाचे मनोहरण होईसा गोड गोड शब्दानें लिहिलें.

10. Can you explain the relation which exists in the following half of an áryá, between the words न शिरे and जागे, and point out the two words standing in opposition, the one to the other, to establish that relation. 16

'मम मनदरींत न शिरे कोपमतंगज विवेक-

TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MARATHI—PAPER II.

*RAO BAHADUR DADOBA PANDURANG

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into Marathi the following passages :—

(*a*) When Bajee Rao laid his plans for the overthrow of Nana Furnuwees, he engaged the Raja of Satara in the plot, and advised him to confine Baboo Rao Kishen, Nana's agent, and to seize the fort; assuring him that it was his determination to re-establish the old form of government, and to serve the head of the State as faithfully as the first Bajee Rao had done. The Raja promptly complied with this request, confined Baboo Rao, and seized the fort. 16

(*b*) Mr. Elphinstone cites the existence of this Tamul literature as evidence that society in the south of India had made considerable progress in civilization before the Hindus colonized there, and monopolized learning as the exclusive privilege of Brahmans. When at length Brahmans did settle in the south, they translated Sanskrit literature into the Tamul languages; and this again is a testimony to the cultivation of the Tamul inhabitants; for Brahmans would not have bestowed their precious literature upon indigenes or un-Brahmanical tribes, unless convinced that the newly subdued people could not be kept in subjection by mere force, and that it was politic to put public opinion under Brahmanical influence by an infusion of Sanskrit legends and philosophy. 34

2. Translate into English :— 20

(*a*) गोल्डफिंच म्हणून पांखरांत एक जात आहे. या जातीचीं पांखरें, त्यांच्या गरीबपणा वरून व त्यांच्या स्वरांच्या मधुरपणा वरून, लोकांच्या आवडींतलीं आहेत. फळबागांत राहणें त्यांस फार आवडतें; आणि तीं आपलीं सुंदर घरटीं शेवाळीनें बहूतकरून आपल्या नांवाच्या किंवा प्रेरं नांवाच्या फळझाडां वर बांधितात.

(b) आपल्याच प्रयत्नानें उपजीविका जो मनुष्य करितो, त्याणें प्रथम हें केलें पाहिज, कीं, ज्याणें आपली नित्याची उपजीविका होईल तें साहित्य मिळवावें ; उपजीविकेचें साहित्य संपादणें हें काम कांहीं लहान नव्हे, मोठें आहे, त्याज वर चित्त लावून झटावें हें योग्य आहे ; असें काम केल्याचे पोटांत आपल्याशीं, कुटुंबाशीं, सोयऱ्याधायऱ्यांशीं, आणि आपल्या देशचे लोकांशीं वागण्याचे जे आपले अवश्य धर्म आहेत, त्यांतून कितीएक धर्म सहज घडतात. 30

TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

(10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.)

GUJARATI—PAPER I.

The Rev. J. V. S. TAYLOR, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Substitute the anunásika letters for the anuswára in the following words, giving the reasons for the change :— 8

રંક, ગંગા, આંખ, પંચ, અંજન, કંઠ, ઇંડું, ભિંત, મંથન. સંધિ, બિંબ, રંભા.

2. Write out all the મહાપ્રાણ અઘોષ letters. 5

3. Separate the component words of the following compounds :— 7

સચ્છાસ્ત્ર, સચ્ચિદાનંદ, કર્ત્તાર્થ, મહેશ, અન્નોદક, ઉપજીવિકા, •ુત્પત્તિ.

4. What cases of nouns are designated—

કર્ત્તા, કર્મ, કરણ, સંપ્રદાન, અપાદાન, સંબંધ, અધિકરણ ?

5. Why is the સંબંધ considered equivalent to an adjective? Illustrate your answer by one or two examples. 5

6. Name the samās of the following compound words :— 10

મધરાત, બપોરે, અચ્છેર, સુવર્ણકંઠ,
પરમોત્તમ, યથાશક્તિ, સન્માર્ગ, રાજમાર્ગ,
વસુંધરા, કાળલાભ.

7. Translate and explain :— 15

'વિનાશ કાળે વિપરીત બુદ્ધિ.'
'આપ વડાઈ આપ મુખ ગંડક હોય તે ગાય.'
'હાર્યો જુવારી બમણું રમે.'
'એક પંથ ને દો કાજ.'
'તાં સુખ શાતા છે.'
'ઉતાવળ કરિયે તો વધારે વાર લાગે.'

8. Translate :— 15

'It is too good to be true.'
'He is found guilty.'
'It is never too late to mend,'
'A wise ruler tempers justice with mercy.'
'Better late than never.'
'It is never too late to learn.'
'I took some interest in the lad.'
'Honesty is the best policy.'

9. Give as many equivalents as you can for the following :— 20

'For all that.'
'At all events.'
'In order to.'
'By means of.'
'By all means.'
'By no means.'
'This is as I would have it.'
'As you like.'
'There is no help for it now.'
'No cross, no crown.'

10. Parse the following :— 10

કેવીમધમાખી કરે આખો દાહડો કામ
મધ મેળવવાને ભૂમે ફુલે ફુલે બહુ ઠામ

TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

(2 P.M TO 5 P.M.)

GUJARATI—PAPER II.

The Rev. J. V. S. TAYLOR, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Translate into Gujarati the following :— 40

"The causes of the reformation in the sixteenth century were numerous and multifarious. The crusaders had broken up the stagnations of despotism; learning had revived; the art of printing was discovered; an adventurous spirit of discovery and conquest was abroad; the science of navigation made abundantly practical by the invention of the mariner's compass, brought the nations of the earth into neighbourhood and acquaintance. There was, too, a bold spirit of enquiry among philosophers, divines, and every class of the literati, which demanded reform. The inspiration of poetry breathed it. The spirit of the age boldly demanded that immortal mind should be free. Mind is like the irrepressible spirit of liberty. You cannot chain it; you cannot imprison it. Though for a time it may be reserved in chains of darkness, the day of emancipation must come, hastened on by the very galling of its chains, and the gloominess of its prison."

Translate into English the following :— 60

ગુરૂ, સચ્છાસ્ત્ર અને શિષ્ય, એની ત્રિપુટી પ્રકાશ, પદાર્થ અને આંખો આદિ ઇન્દ્રિયોની મળતી છે. પદાર્થ ઉપર પ્રકાશ પડે અને આપણે આંખે દેખતા હઇએ, તો યથાર્થજ્ઞાન થાય છે. એ ત્રણમાંથી એકની પણ ખામી હોય તે યથાર્થજ્ઞાન થતું નથી.

દુઃખી સંસાર સાગરમાં ગુરૂ ત્રણ પ્રકારના કહ્યા છે. એક પથરા જેવા, જે પોતે બૂડે અને પોતાનો આશ્રય લેનારને બૂડાડે; બીજા પાનડા જેવા, જે પોતે તરી શકે પણ બીજાને તારી શકે નહિ; ત્રીજા વાહાણ જેવા, જે પોતે તરે અને બીજાને પણ તારી શકે. એમ કનિષ્ઠ,

મધ્યમ, અને ઉત્તમ ગુરૂ હોય છે; તે ઉત્તમ ગુરૂદ્વારા જ્ઞાન યથાર્થ મળી શકે છે.

શિષ્ય પણ ત્રણ પ્રકારના હોય છે. એક પામર, તે ધકધિકતા લોઢા જેવા હોય છે, જેના ઉપર ઉપદેશરૂપી જળના છાંટા આવતાં તે બળી જાયછે; બીજા વિષયી, તે પાનડા જેવા હોય છે, જેના ઉપર ઉપદેશરૂપી જળના છાંટા આવતાં તે ભીંતી જેવા દેખાય છે; શુક્તિ-(જેમાં મોતી થાયછે તે શીપ)માં સ્વાતી જળનાં બિંદુ પડે છે તેનાં મોતી થાયછે એમ માની, ત્રીજા મુમુક્ષુઓ શુક્તિ જેવા ગણાય છે; તેમનો ઉપદેશ સફળ થાયછે.

જેમ કિરણાલેખ્ય કલામાં (ફોટોગ્રાફીમાં) સૂર્યના કિરણ, શુદ્ધ થઈ સંસ્કાર પામેલા નિશ્ચલ કાચ ઉપર, ક્ષણવારમાં યથાર્થ પરિપૂર્ણ ચિત્ર પાડે છે, તેમ બ્રહ્મનિષ્ઠ શ્રોત્રિય ઉત્તમ ગુરૂ શુદ્ધ થઈ સંસ્કાર પામેલા નિશ્ચલ અંતઃકરણ ઉપર યથાર્થ જ્ઞાનની પ્રતિમા પાડે છે.

TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

CANARESE—PAPER I.

JAYASATYABODHRAO TIRMALRAO INAMDAR, ESQ.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

(*a*)—What are the classifications of words in Canarese? Enumerate their names with two examples of each. 4

(*b*)—Define the following grammatical terms with their equivalents in English and with examples :— 4

ಆಗಮ. ಶಬ್ದೈಸ್ಯಾನ. ಸ್ವರಸಂಧಿ. ವಿಭಕ್ತ್ಯಾವ್ಯಯ.

2. (*a*)—State the rules of Sandhi according to which the following compounds may be resolved, and state also the parts they are composed of:— 5

ತಾಮ್ರಾಕ್ಷ. ಹೆದ್ದಲೆ. ತಂಘೂಳಿ.

ಮಣ್ಣೊಡ್ಡರು. ಬೆಂಕೊಡು. ಬೆಂಕೊಳ್ಳು.

(*b*)—Combine the following words into Sandhis, specifying the rules by which they are regulated:— 5

ಉಪ್ಪಿನ + ಕಾಯಿ. ಕಂಜಜ + ಉದ್ಭವ. ನಿಂತಇರು +.

ನಾಶಿಕ + ಉಶ್ವಾಸ. ಒಳ್ಳೆ + ಅವನು. ಮೇಲ + ಕೈ.

3. (*a*)—Mention and illustrate with examples Mr. Hodson's three rules regarding the formation of derivative nouns from nouns in their crude state. 5

(*b*)—Enumerate, with examples, some of the purposes for which the dative case is made use of in Canarese. 5

4. (*a*)—How are passive verbs formed in Canarese? Does any other kind of verb take the passive form? 4

(*b*)—What does ಬಿಡು denote when added to a gerund? Can you mention any other word which conveys the same sense as ಬಿಡು? 4

Illustrate your answers with examples.

5. (*a*)—What does an infinitive, ending in ಉ, denot when it is followed by ಒಲ್ಲು, and when by ಇಲ್ಲ. 4

(*b*)—Mention what are all the expressions, that you know, used for marking the quoted passages as such. 4

6. Give, *in pure Canarese style*, a short account, not exceeding 100 words, of the state of female education in your centres respectively. 12

7. Parse fully the following sentence :— 8

ಅಗಸನ ಬಡಿವಾರವೆಲ್ಲ ಪರರ ಬಟ್ಟೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ.

8. Paraphrase the following into Canarese prose :— 14

ಸುರಾಪಾನ ಮಾಡೋನರ ಚ್ರಷ್ಟನಷ್ಟೇ;

ಖರೇ, ಆದರೂ ಪಾನವಂಥಾತಗಿಷ್ಟೇ ||

ಇರೇ ವಾಸನಾ ನಿಂದೃಕಮಗ್ಗಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ;

ಫರೇಶಾದರೂ ಹೇಸನೇ ಮಾಡುಪಲ್ಲಿ ॥ ೧ ॥
ಹಿತೋತ್ತಾನು ಶೇರಿಟ್ಟು ವಿಮ್ಹಾಪಡಲ್ಲಿ;
ಕೃತೋಪಾಯರಾಗಿನ್ನುನೀವಾಟ ಚಲ್ಲಿ ॥
ಮತಿನ್ಹೊಂದಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾಪ್ರತಕ್ಕಾತುರಾಗಿ;
ಅಶಿಪ್ರೇಮವಿಂತಕ್ಕ ಮಾರ್ಗಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಗಿ ॥ ೨ ॥

9. Translate the following into idiomatic Canarese :— 10

(a) Self do, self have.
(b) Spare the rod, and spoil the child.
(c) All is fine that is fit.
(d) Better leave than lack.
(e) Better untaught than ill taught.

10. Translate the following into idiomatic English:— 12

(a) ಚರ್ಮ ತೊಳದರೆ ಕರ್ಮ ಹೋದೀತೇ?
(b) ನುಡಿಪುರಾತನ, ನಡೆಕಿರಾತನ.
(c) ಬಂಕಾಪೂರಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದರೆ ಜೊಂಕು ಬಿಟ್ಟೀತೇ?
(d) ಮನೆಗೆ ಮಾರಿ, ಹೆರರಿಗೆ ಉಪಕಾರಿ.
(e) ಆಶೆಗೆ ನಾಶವಿಲ್ಲ.

TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

CANARESE—PAPER II.

JAYASATYABODHRAO TIRMALRAO INAMDAR, ESQ.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into Canarese the following passage :— 50

In England, a man of small fortune may cast his regards around him, and say with truth and exultation—"I am lodged in a house that affords me conveniences and comforts which even a king could not command some centuries ago. There are ships crossing the seas in every direction, to bring

what is useful to me from all parts of the earth. In China, men are gathering the tea-leaf for me; in America, they are planting cotton for me; in the West India islands, they are preparing my sugar and my coffee; in Italy, they are feeding silk-worms for me; in Saxony, they are shearing the sheep to make me clothing; at home, powerful steam-engines are spinning and weaving for me, and making cutlery for me, and pumping the mines that minerals useful to me may be procured. My patrimony was small, yet I have post-coaches running day and night on all the roads to carry my correspondence; I have roads, and canals, and bridges, to bear the coal for my winter fire; nay, I have protecting fleets and armies around my happy country to secure enjoyments and repose."

2. Translate into English the following passage :— 50

ಬೃಹಸ್ಪತ್ಯಾಚಾರ್ಯರು ದೇವೇಂದ್ರಾದಿಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮಂದರ ಪರ್ವತದ ಬಳಿಗೆ ಕರೆದು ಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದು, ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿ, ದೈತ್ಯರಾಜರ ಬಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ, ಶುಕ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯರು ಸಹಿತವಾಗಿ ಅವರನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕರೆದು ಕೊಂಡು, ದೇವತೆಗಳ ಬಳಿಗೆ ಬಂದು, ಇಬ್ಬರಿಗೂ ಸಂಧೀ ಮಾಡಿ, ಸ್ನೇಹವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಸಿದನು. ಆ ಮೇಲೆ ಸುರಾಸುರರು, ದೈತ್ಯ ದಾನವರು, ಯಕ್ಷ, ಗರುಡ, ಗಂಧರ್ವ, ಕಿಂಪುರುಷೋರಗ, ಮುಂತಾದವರೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕೂಡಿ, ಮಂದರ ಪರ್ವತವನ್ನು ಎಷ್ಟು ಬಲದಿಂದ ಕಿತ್ತಾಗ್ಯೂ, ಅಲ್ಲಾಡದೆ ಇದ್ದಕಾರಣ, ದೇವಾಸುರರೆಲ್ಲರು ಮಹಾ ವಿಷ್ಣುವಿಗೆ ನಮಸ್ಕರಿಸಿ, ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳಲು; ವಿಷ್ಣುವು ಅನಂತನೆಂಬ ಮಹಾ ಶೇಷನನ್ನು ಕರೆದು— ನೀನು ಹೋಗಿ, ಮಂದರ ಪರ್ವತವನ್ನು ಕಿತ್ತು, ಇಟ್ಟುಬಾ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲು; ಆತನು ಮಹಾ ಬಲಿಷ್ಠನಾದ್ದರಿಂದ, ನಿಮಿಷ ಮಾತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಿತ್ತು ಬಿಟ್ಟನು. ಆ ಮೇಲೆ ಸುರಾಸುರರೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕೂಡಿ, ಆ ಪರ್ವತವನ್ನು ತಲೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೊತ್ತುಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದು, ಕ್ಷೀರ ಸಮುದ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಕಲು; ಅದು ಕಡಲಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಳುಗಿ ಹೋಯಿತು. ಆಗ ದೇವಾಸುರರೆಲ್ಲರು ರಾತ್ರೆಯೆಲ್ಲಾ ಶ್ರಮ ಪಟ್ಟು,—ಹೆತ್ತ ಕೂಸನ್ನು ನಾಯಿ ಎತ್ತಿ ಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಯಿತು ಎಂಬ ಗಾದೆಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಶ್ರಮವೆಲ್ಲಾ ವೆರ್ಥವಾಗಿ ಹೋಯಿತು, ಎಂದು ಚಿಂತೆಪಟ್ಟು—ಚಕ್ರಪಾಣಿಯೇ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಪತಿಯೇ ನೀನೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಕಷ್ಟವನ್ನು ಸಾಫಲ್ಯ ಮಾಡಿ,

ನಾವು ಈಗೆ ಯೋಚಿಸಿರುವ ಕಾರ್ಯವು ಕೈಗೂಡುವಂತೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ಮೇಲೆ ಕನಿಕರವಿಟ್ಟು, ಮಾಡಿಸ ಬೇಕೆಂದು, ಬಹಳವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸ ಕೊಂಡದ್ದರಿಂದ, ಮಹಾವಿಷ್ಣುವು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷನಾಗಿ, — ಎಲೈ, ದೇವಾಸುರರುಗಳಿರಾ, ನಾನು ಮಾಡಾ ಕೂರ್ಮಾವತಾರವನ್ನು ಧರಿಸಿ, ನಮ್ಮುದ್ದದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಳುಗಿರುವ ಈ ಮಂದರ ಪರ್ವತವನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿ, ನನ್ನ ಬೆನ್ನಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಮುದ್ರದ ನಡು ನೀರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊತ್ತು ಕ್ಷೀರಾಂಬುರುವೆನು; ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಂತೋಷವಿಷ್ಟ ಹಾಗೆ ಕಪೆಯಿರಿ, ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಅದೃಶನಾಗಿ, ಮಹಾ ಕೂರ್ಮಾವತಾರವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ, ತನ್ನ ಬೆನ್ನಿನಿಂದ ಎತ್ತಿ, ಪರ್ವತವನ್ನು ಧರಿಸಿ ಕೊಂಡನು.

TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.
[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HINDUSTANI—PAPER I.

RAHIMTULAH MUHAMMAD SAYANI, M.A, LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. To what parts of speech is the term اِسم applied? 4

2. How are feminine nouns obtained from masculines? 4

3. Decline the personal pronouns وہ — تو — میں 5

4. How are abstract nouns formed from adjectives? Give instances. 5

5. State what class of adjectives in Hindustani are declinable; and what are indeclinable? Of the former give a few examples, declining them. 10

6. How are the comparative and superlative degrees formed in Hindustani? 7

7. In what part of a verb is the Hindustani root found? How are the infinitive, and present and past participles formed from the root? 7

8. Define a Verb. How is the passive sense of a verb denoted? 6

9. How many kinds of compound verbs are there? Give instances; and give the transitive and causal forms of— 10

دَولنا — بولنا — چلنا

10. Give the general order of words in a sentence. 7

11. Translate—

(*a*) I have but poor accommodation to offer you, but such as it is, you are welcome to it.

(*b*) How long have you known him, and what is your opinion of him?

(*c*) It is never too late to mend.

(*d*) It never rains but pours.

(*e*) Habit is a second nature.

(*f*) This news is too good to be true.

12. Explain the use of the three short or primitive vowels, viz., Zabar, Zer and Pesh. 5

13. Give the numerical value of the letters of the alphabet. 5

TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HINDUSTANI—PAPER II.

RAHIMTULAH MUHAMMAD SAYANI, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Translate into Hindustani :— 50

"The village country gentleman, who lives on his own means, has not, perhaps, more, at the utmost, than 20 £ or 30 £ of income per annum. His property is, most likely, a share of the village in which he lives, or of several villages together, held jointly with others on some tenure which could not be easily described to the uninitiated in these matters; and his income is derived from the payments of the ryots, or sub-tenure holders, after the expenses of collection have been defrayed, and the claims of Government, or of

some superior holder, satisfied. His day's routine is most uneventful and colourless. He rises at daybreak, washes in the tank or river, receives in his verandah, or sitting-place, all who come to him for business or gossip, both of which are aided by the ever-present and indispensable hookah; then, having anointed and bathed himself, he goes for his first and midday meal to the part of the dwelling where the women and children are, and where, in an accustomed place, the floor has been swept and a square piece of carpet spread for him. He seats himself upon this, and, with his children around him, is served by his wife on a stone platter. His food is rice, in large quantity, split pulse of some sort, a small portion of a vegetable, separately prepared, a fish curry, with milk and sugar to drink. The food is conveyed from the platter to the mouth by the fingers of the right hand. When the eating is done, he washes his hand and mouth, takes the pan and betel prepared for him by the women of the family, and returns to his own sitting-place. After smoking his hookah for a while, he lies down and takes a siesta of a couple of hours during the hottest part of the day. The following part of the day almost repeats the first; except that the gentleman then goes the more often out for his gossip and recreation; and the second meal, which ends the day at 10 P.M., is the first over again."

Translate into English :— 50

ملکۂ شہرزاد نے بادشاہ شہریار سے
عرض کیا کہ حضور اگلے زمانے مین ایک
سوداگر ایّوب نام رہنے والا دمشق کا
تھا دولت کیثر اسکے پاس تھي اور
ایک بیٹا تھا نہایت شکیل صاحب شعور
پہلے اوسکو غانم کہتے تھے پھر لقب اوسکا
بندۂ عشق ہوا اور الکلنپ نامي اوسکي

ایک لڑکي تهي حسین اور صاحب جمال
جو کوئي اوسکو دیکهتا بے اختیار عاشق
زار هو جاتا اتفاقاً وه سوداگر بهت دولت
چهوڑ کے مرگیا چناچه سو گٹهریان مال
نفیس کي اوسکے گدام گهر مین بندهي
هوئي رکهي تهین که اوسمین بهاري تهان
کمخاب اور گلبدن وغیره کے تهے اور
هر ایک بستے پر براے بغداد بخط جلي
لکها هوا تها اور اوس زمانے مین حاکم
شهر دمشق کا محمد زبیني بیٹا سلیمان کا
تها اور دمشق کو دارالملک سیرا کا کهتے
تهے اور زبیني خراج گزار بني عم هارون
رشید خلیفه بغداد کا تها بعد وفات اوس
سوداگر کے ایک دن غانم نے اپني
مان سے استفسار کیا که مینے هر ایک
بستے پر بڑے حرفون سے لکهي هوئي
لفظ براے بغداد کي دیکهي هي اسکے
کیا معني هین اوسکي مان نے کها که

تمهارے باپ کا دستور تها که جب مال
کسي شهر مين لیجانے کا قصد کرتا تو
اوسکو باندهکے هر ایک گٹهري پر نام
اُوس شهر کا لکهدیتا تو وقت بار کرنے
کے شبهه نه پڑے اور ان دنون اس مال
کي گٹهریان باندهکر وه آماده سفر بغداد
کا تها اجل نے اوسے فرصت ندي
دفعةً جان بحق تسلیم هوا یهه کهکے وه
بي بي اوسے یاد کرکے رونے لگي غانم
اپني مان کو اس حال مین دیکهه نسکا
مگر مغموم هوکے اوسوقت چپ هو رها
دوسرے وقت اوسکو خوش پاکر کها
که افسوس میرا باپ اس اسباب کو بغداد
مین لیجانے نپایا اب مین چاهتا هون
که اس جنس کو بغداد مین لیجا کے
بیچون اور بهت فائده حاصل کرون اوسکي
مان نے اس بات کو سنکر بهت رنج کیا
که وه اوسکو بهت پیار کرتي تهي کها

که بیٹا تم صغیر سن ہو کس طرح متحمل
اتنے بڑے سفر کے ہوگے ایک تو مین
تمھارے باپ کے مرنے سے مبتلا غم
و الم کي ہون دوسرے اب تم بھي
چاہتے ہو که اپني مفارقت سے مجھے رنج
مین ڈالو میرے نزدیک مناسب ہي
که یہه اسباب دمشق کے تاجرون کو
دے دو اور تھوڑے نفع پر اکتفا کر کے
اس سفر دور و دراز سے محفوظ رہو
غانم نے مان کا سمجھانا مطلق نه سنا
اور سفر بغداد کو اپنے دل مین مصمم
کر کے جانے پر اصرار کیا اور نخاس
مین جا کر کئي غلام حبشي بقدار اپني
حاجت کے خرید کئے

TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SINDHI—PAPER I.

KRISHNA SHÁSTRI GODBOLE, ESQ.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

(a) When does the adjective qualifying a noun inflected, remain uninflected? 10

(b) How is the adjective coming after several nouns of different genders joined by ऐं *and*, changed?

2. Give the pronominal bases from which adjectives denoting quantity, size, and kind are derived, and also their affixes. 10

3. To which nouns are the pronominal suffixes attached for the most part? How are they attached to post-positions ending in اي ए *e*. 7

4. How is the present participle (active and passive) derived from the verbal root? 8

5. Give the terminations of the future tense, imperative, and potential, and apply them to اچڻ अचणु and ڪرڻُ करणु. 20

6. (*a*) Define prayogas, and give two examples of each kind. 15

(*b*) Parse fully اَکرِ هري هري لِکڻُ گُهرجنِ अखर हरे हरे लिखणु घुर्जनि.

7. Give five nouns whose signification is modified in their plural. 5

8. (*a*) What grammatical terms are there in Sindhi for *gender, preposition, instrumental, future imperfect, and participle?* 12

(*b*) Name and explain the compounds :—

ميزبانِي—چوواٽو—سڦلُ—اَوَگڻُ—پرلوڪُ

پيٽارٿِي

पेटार्थी, परलोकु, अवगुणु, सफलु, चौवाटो, मेजवानी.

9. Paraphrase and translate into English :— 13

وينْدا سي اِيمان سِينْ ڪلمو جنين* واتِ

تِڏهينْ ماڙهُو مڪّي شهر جا مِڙِئو

ميڙا ڪنِ

ٿِئو ڪُڄاڙو* قَيس کي اَچِئو اِينْئ چَوَنِ

ڪو چَوي پِئُسِ جنُّ جُسي ۾ ڪو چئي

عقْلُ ڦِرِئوسِ

پُڇي پڙهِئا پنْڊِتا* ڪو دارُو دَوا ڪِرِئوسِ*

ماڙهُن چِيو ماڻُس کِي ته تُونْ پاڻ پُڇِينْسِ

वेंदा से ईमान सें कलिमो जनीं* वाति.

तड़िहें माड्हू मक्के शहरजा मिडिओ मेडा कनि.

थिओ कुजाडो* कैस खे अचिओ ईअ चवनि

को चवे पिउसि जिन्नु जुसे में को चए अक्लु फि-

रिओसि.

पुछी पड्हिआ पंडिता को दारू दवा करिओसि.

माड्हुनि चयो माणुसि खे त तूं पाण पुछींसि.

Parse the words with asterisk in the above.

TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SINDHI—PAPER II.

KRISHNA SHASTRI GODBOLE, ESQ.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into Sindhi :— 50

It is easy to perceive how deeply Akbar's religious tolerance affected his State policy. He had induced the proudest and most exclusive of the hitherto inaccessible Rajpoot Chiefs to bestow daughters in marriage upon himself, his sons, and his grand-sons. He employed Rajpoot princes as generals and civil administrators, and his great finance minister, Rajah Toder Mul, brought, by his measures of reform, thousands of Hindoos into the imperial service. They shared the details of all ordinary business with Muhammadans; were collectors, treasurers, surveyors, assessors, every thing indeed but judges; for their administration of Muhammadan law would have been impossible. Hindoos, however, enjoyed the protection of their own laws, which were now recognised and explained in the courts of the Muhammadan judges. When all these reforms are considered, it becomes difficult to realise how they not only emanated from, but were carried out in all their details by, one mind; and that, too, under frequent interruptions by war and other political events. One material circumstance, however, in the Emperor's proceedings, will not have escaped the reader's observation. He seems to have had no abstract passion for war, nor ever employed much of his time in it. If necessary,

he opened a campaign in person; and after giving general instructions to his commanders, in regard to its prosecution, he returned to his seat of government, and devoted himself to civil affairs. But his opponents well knew that, though absent in person, he was yet present in spirit, and in case of any reverse to his troops, that he would join them as rapidly, and fight in person with the same fiery valour he had displayed at Surtâl, and from his youth upwards.

2. Translate into English the following :— 35

سنڌِيا جَيَپُور واري کانْ ڪي پَيسا گهُرِيا
هُئا سي هُن نه ڍِڻا هُئا — تنهِنْڪري
جَيَپُور واري لاءِ سِنْڌِيا جي من ۾
خُصُومت هُئِي — اِها ڳالْهِ دِلِ ۾ رکِي سِنْڌِيا
ڀِيم سِنْگ رجپُوت کي چَوائي موڪِلْيو ته
تُونْ پنهنْجِي ڌِيءَ جَيَپُور جي راجا کي
پٽِيَ نه ڏي ۽ اُنجا جي ماڻهُونْ نِينگرِي
وٺڻ لاءِ آيا آهِنِ تِنکِي ورائي ڇڏِ ۽
پنهنْجِي ڌِيءَ مان سِنْگ راجا کي ڏي —

هِي سِنْدِيا جِي ڳالْهِ پِيم سِنگ نه مڃِي
تنْهِنْڪري سِنْدِيا کي ڪاوڙِ آئِي — تنْهِنْ
پنْهِنْجِي فَوج توپُنِ سُوڌِي اُديپُور ڏي
هلائِي — جڏِهِنْ پِيم سِنگ کي هِن ڳالْهِ جِي
خبر پيئِي تڏِهِنْ هُن پنْهِنْجِي فَوج ۽ جَيپُور
واري جي طرف جا ٽِي هزار ماڻْهُونْ
سِنْدِيا جي فَوج جي سامُهونْ ٿِئڻ لاءِ
موڪِلِيا ۽ اُديپُور جي ماڻْهُنِ گهڻِي
ڪوشِش ڪئِي ته سِنْدِيا جي فوج کي
دڙيجي اَنْدرِ اَچڻُ نه ڏِيُونْ پر سِنْدِيا جِي
فَوج اُنْهنِ تي غالِبُ اَچِي پيئِي — پوءِ
سِنْدِيا سڀِ فَوج ڏُونْگر جي پاڙ وٽِ آڻِي
بِيهارِي ۽ پاڻ اَٺِنِ هزارنِ ماڻْهُنِ سانْ
اَڳِتي وڃِي اُديپُور کي ويجهو مقامُ ڪِئو —

او ڏِي مهل ڀِيم سِنگ کي جَيپُور جا ماڻهُونْ
ورائِڻُ ۽ سِنْدِيا جو چَيو ڪرڻُ ضرُورُ ٿِيو—
سِنْدِيا هِڪ مهِيني تانْئِينْ اُتي هو—
هُنجِي ۽ ڀِيم سِنگ جِي مُلاقات پاڻ ۾
ايڪلِنگ جي ديوَلَ ۾ ٿِي—

3. Translate into English :— 15

هِڪِڙي فِقير ويٺي مانِي کاڌِي—اَڳْيانْسِ
ٻه ڪُتاهِيڻو ۽ ڏاڍو بِيٺا هُئا—فقِير هِڪِڙي
مانِيءَ جا ٻه اَڌ ڪري هِڪُ هِڪُ هِڪ هِڪ
کي اُڇِلائي ڏِنا—ڏاڍي ڪُتي پاڻ وارو
اَڌُ رکِي هِيڻي جو اَڌُ ڇڏائِڻ لاءِ ڊوڙِيو
—پرهِيڻو ڏاڍي کانْ ڀِڄِي وِيو تاسِينْ ٿِيو
ڪُتو ڏاڍي ڪُتي وارو اَڌُ نِڌڻْڪو ڏِسِي

ڪڻي ويندو رهيو—ڏاڍو وري اچي پڙ
پاڻهو ڏسي ڦڪو ٿي چَوَڻ لڳو ته سياڻن
سچ چيو آهي ته جيڪو اَتُ ڇڏي سڄي
جي پُٺيان ڊوڙي تنهن جو اَتُ پُڻ وڃي—
فقط لالچ جو حالُ ڏسو—جي ڏاڍو ڪُتو
پرائي اَتِ مانئي جي لالچ نه ڪري ته
پنهن جي اَتِ مانِي هُرو ڀرُو نه وِڃائي—
تنهنڪري لالچ ڪرڻُ چڱو نه آهي—
جنئ ڪانئُن ڪمان کان ڀڄي تنئ تو کي
لالچ کان ڀڄڻُ گهرجي

2. सिंदिया जयपूर वारे खां के पैसा घुरिया हुआ से हुन न ड़िना हुआ. तंहिंकरे जयपूर वारे लाइ सिंदिया जे मन में खुसूमत हुई; इहा गाल्हि

दिलिमें रखी सिंदिया भीमसिंग रजपूत खे चवा-
ए मोकिलियो त तूं पंहिंजी धिअ जयपूरजे राजा
खे पटिय न डे ऐं उनजा जे माण्हूं नींगिरी वढण
लाइ आया आहिनि तिनिखे वराए छडि ऐं पंहिंजी
धिअ मानसिंग राजा खे डे.ही सिंदिया ची गाल्हि
भीमसिंग न जी तंहिंकरे सिंदिया खे कावडि
आई. तांहिं पंहिंजी फौज तो पुनि सूधी उदेपूर
डे हलाई. जडिहिं भीमसिंग खे हिन गाल्हि जी
खबर पेई तडिहिं हुन पंहिं जी फौज ऐं जयपूर वा-
रे जे तरफ जा टे हजार माण्हूं सिंदिया जे फौज जे
सामु हो थिअण लाइ मोकिलिया ऐं उदेपूर जे मा-
ण्हुनि घणी कोशिश कई त सिंदिया जे फौज खे द
डेजे अंदरि अचणु न डियुं पर सिंदिया जी फौज
उन्हनि ते गालिबु अची पेई. पोइ सिंदिया सभि
फौज डूंगर जे पाडवाटि आणे बीहारी ऐं पाण अठ-
नि हजार नि माण्हुनि सां अगते वञी उदेपूर खे
वेढो माकमु कियो. आडिय महल भीमसिंग
खे जयपूर जा माण्हूं वराइणु ऐं सिंदिया जो चयो
करणु जरूरु थियो. सिंदिया हिक महीने ताईं

उते हो. हुनजो ऐं भींयसिंग जी मुलाकात पा-णमें एकलिंग जे देवलमें थी.

3. हिकिडे फकीर वेठे मानी खाधी. अ-ग्यांसि ब कुता हीणो ऐं डाढो बीठा हुआ. फकीर हिकिडे मानिअ जा ब अध करे हिकु हिकु हिक हिकखे उछिला ए डिना. डोढ कुने पाण वारो अधु रखी हीणे जो अधु छडाइण लाइ डांडियो. परही-णो डाढे खां भजी वियो. तासीं टियो कुतो डाढे कुते वारो अधु नि धण्को डिसी खणी वेंदो रह्यो. डाढो वरी अची पिदु पाल्हो डिसी फिको थी च-वण लगो त सियाणनि सचु चयो आहे त जेको अ-धु छडे सजे जे पुठयां डोडें ताहें जो अधु पुणि वञे. फकति लालिचि जो हालु डिसो. जे डाढो कुतो पराए अधिमानिअ जी लालिचि न करे त पंहं जी अधिमानी हरू भरू न विञाए तंहिंकरे लालि-चि करणु चडो न आहे. जिंअ कांउं कमान खां भजे तिंअ तोखे लालिचि खां भजणु घुर्जे.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.,
[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ARITHMETIC.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.

GOVIND VITHAL KURKARAY, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Seven men find a lump of gold weighing 13 lbs. $7\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Troy. What will be each man's share, supposing gold to be worth £3 17*s.* $10\frac{1}{2}d.$ per ounce? 5

2. Simplify— 5

$$1\tfrac{1}{11} - \frac{1 - \frac{7}{25}}{2 - \frac{1}{3}} + \frac{1\frac{1}{3}}{3\frac{1}{3}} - \frac{5\frac{5}{8}}{6\frac{1}{4}} \text{ of } \left\{ \frac{1}{8} - \frac{\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5}}{4\frac{1}{4} - 3\frac{1}{6}} \right\}$$

3. Find the Value of— 7

·387 of £8 16*s.* 3*d.* + $6\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{12}{65}$ of 7*s.* $8\frac{1}{2}d.$ + $\frac{7}{11}$ of 1*d.*

4. What is the length of the edge of a cubical cistern which contains as much as a rectangular one whose edges are 154 ft. 1$\frac{1}{2}$ in., 70 ft. 7 in., and 53 ft. 1 in.? 7

5. In 1861 three towns had populations of 17,650, 19,600, 18,760, respectively. In 1871 the population of the first had decreased 18 per cent., that of the second had increased 21 per cent., while the population of the third had increased by 4,691; find the change per cent. in the population of the third town. 9

6. A bankrupt has goods worth Rs. 9,750; and had they realised their full value, his creditors would have received 13 annas in the rupee; but $\frac{2}{3}$ths were sold at 17·5 per cent. and the remainder at 23·75 per cent. below their value. What sum did the goods fetch, and what dividend was paid? 9

7. What sum will amount to £1,591 13*s.* 2·16*d.* in 3 years at compound interest; the interest for the first, second and third years being 3, 2 and 1 per cent. respectively? 9

8. Find the true discount on £2,750 due two years hence at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. 6

9. If 4 men earn as much in a day as 7 women, and one woman as much as 2 boys, and if 6 men, 10 women and 14 boys working together for 8 days earn £22, what will be the earnings of 8 men and 6 women working together for 10 days? 9

10. A person having a certain sum of money to invest, finds that an investment in a railway stock bearing five per cent. interest at 117½ will yield him £29 more annually than an investment in the three per cents at 92¼. How much money has he to invest? 9

WEDNESDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ALGEBRA.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.

GOVIND VITHAL KURKARAY, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Remove the brackets from the expression— 5

$$\left\{m - n - \overline{3x - 2y}\right\} - \left\{2x + 5y - \overline{n + m}\right\}$$

and enclose the last three terms of the expression $a - b + c - 2d - 1$ in a bracket with a negative sign.

2. Find the quotient which arises from dividing the third power of $10\,a^2$ by the square root of one million times a^{12}. 4

3. Extract the square root of— 6

$$x^4 - 6x^3y + 13x^2y^2 - 12xy^3 + 4y^4.$$

4. Find the Greatest Common Measure of— 7

$$21x^3 - 26x^2 + 8x \text{ and } 6x^2 - x - 2.$$

5. Find the Least Common Multiple of—

$$x^2 - 1,\ x^2 + 2x - 3 \text{ and } x^3 - 7x^2 + 6x.$$

6. Reduce to their simplest forms the expressions— 9

(i) $$a + \left(\frac{b-a}{1+ba}\right) \times \frac{a}{b} \div \left(1 - a\frac{b-a}{1+ba}\right)$$

(ii) $$\frac{3\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{8}(x-2)}{1\frac{1}{12} + (x - \frac{3}{4})}.$$

7. Solve the equations— 9

(i) $(x-a)(x-b) = ab - x^2$

(ii) $\sqrt{x+4} + \sqrt{2x+9} = \sqrt{3x+25}$

8. Solve the equations— 8

$$\frac{4}{x} - \frac{5}{y} = \frac{x+y}{xy} + 1\frac{22}{35},$$

$$xy = \tfrac{14}{15}(y - x).$$

9. From a certain sum of money I took away one-third part and put in its stead 50 Rupees; from the sum thus increased I took away one-fourth part and put in its stead 70 Rupees. I then found I had 120 Rupees; what was the original sum? 10

10. A number consists of two digits whose sum is 8; another number is obtained by reversing the digits. If the product of these two is 1,855 find the number. 10

THURSDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

EUCLID.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.

GOVIND VITHAL KURKARAY, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks].

[*N.B.*—No algebraical Symbols are to be employed, and the only abbreviations which can be permitted are *sq.* for 'square', *rect.* for 'rectangle', ∠ for 'angle', and △ for 'triangle.']

1. Define *figure, circle, right angle, scalene triangle, oblong, rhombus, gnomon, segment of circle, sector of circle.* 5

What do you mean by an *axiom* and what by a *postulate?* Distinguish them carefully.

2. If, at a point in a straight line, two other straight lines, on the opposite sides of it, make the adjacent angles together equal to two right angles, these two straight lines shall be in one and the same straight line. 5

3. The opposite sides and angles of a parallelogram are equal to one another. 6

Show that the sum of the perpendiculars from an interior point upon the four sides is constant.

4. Bisect a triangle by a straight line drawn from a given point in the base. 11

5. If a straight line be divided into two equal parts and also into two unequal parts, the rectangle contained by the unequal parts, together with the square on the line between the points of section, is equal to the square on half the line. 5

6. Describe a square that shall be equal to a given rectilineal figure. 5

7. AB is a diameter of a circle, C any point in its circumference, AC, BC produced meet the tangents at B and A in D and E, and the tangent at C meets the same tangents in F and G; show that FG is half of BD and AE taken together. 11

8. Similar segments of circles on equal straight lines are equal to one another. 11

In the base BC of an isosceles triangle ABC any point D is taken; show that the circles described about the triangles ABD and ACD are equal.

9. If two straight lines cut one another within a circle, the rectangle contained by the segments of one of them shall be equal to the rectangle contained by the segments of the other. [Prove that case only in which one straight line, passing through the centre, cuts the other, which does not pass through the centre, not at right angles.] 5

10. Describe a circle about a given triangle. 11

Having given three points not in the same straight line, describe a circle such that all the tangents to it from the given points shall be equal.

THURSDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ELEMENTARY NATURAL SCIENCE.

JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Distinguish between essential and non-essential properties of matter. 6

2. Describe the construction of the common air-pump. 6

3. If two forces acting on a point are represented in magnitude and direction by the two sides of a parallelogram, show that their resultant is represented in direction and magnitude by the diagonal of the parallelogram. 7

4. The length of an inclined plane is 18 feet and the perpendicular height 6 feet; what power will be required to sustain a weight of 1 cwt? 7

5. Explain why a man who has to carry a heavy weight in one hand must throw his body on one side. 6

6. How many units of work are expended in lifting one ton 100 feet high? 4

7. What is the difference between a mixture of two elements and a compound of two elements? Why is atmospheric air declared to be a mixture and not a compound? 5

8. How is Hydrogen prepared? Sketch the apparatus, and explain the process. I burn a jet of hydrogen in air: what chemical effect is produced? 7

9. What are the resulting products when carbon, sulphur and phosphorus are burnt in oxygen. 6

10. Illustrate by a diagram the position of the earth in the solar system. 8

11. Explain what is meant by longitude. Why are the degrees of latitude and longitude not equal in length? 7

12. Explain the cause of the tides and draw a diagram showing the relative position of the earth, moon and sun at neap tides. 8

II

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS, 1878-79.

EXAMINERS.

JOHN NUGENT, C.S. ... ... F. G. SELBY, B.A....	In English.
F. KIELHORN, Ph.D. ... ... RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A., Hon. Mem. R.A.S.	In Sanskrit.
P. PETERSON, M.A.	In Latin.
JOSEPH EZEKIEL, Esq.	In Hebrew.
E. REHATSEK M.C.E.	In Persian.
JAMES JARDINE, M.A. ... ... The Rev. C.F.H. JOHNSTON, M.A. ...	In Mathematics.
G. W. FORREST, B.A.	In English (Group A).
RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A., Hon. Mem. R.A.S.	In Sanskrit (Group A).
P. PETERSON, M.A.	In Latin (Group A).
W. MARTIN WOOD, Esq.... ... ... S. NEWCOME FOX, B.A.	In History and Political Economy.
M. MACMILLIAN, B.A. ... ... The Rev. H. BOCHUM, S.J.	In Logic and Moral Philosophy.
JAMES JARDINE, M.A. ... ... J.T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.	In Mathematics(Group D).
THEODORE COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D. W., GRAY M.B.	In Natural Science.

MONDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH—PAPER I.

JOHN NUGENT, C.S.; F. G. SELBY, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

King Lear, Bacon's Essays, and Table of the Colours of Good and Evil.

1. Paraphrase :— 15

EDM.—When I dissuaded him from his intent,
And found him pight to do it, with curst speech
I threatened to discover him : he replied,
'Thou unpossessing bastard ! dost thou think,
If I would stand against thee, would the reposal
Of any trust, virtue, or worth, in thee
Make thy words faith'd ? No : what I should deny
(As this I would, ay, though thou didst produce
My very character) I'd turn it all
To thy suggestion, plot, and damned practice :
And thou must make a dullard of the world,
If they not thought the profits of my death
Were very pregnant and potential spurs
To make thee seek it.'

GLO.—Strong and fasten'd villain !
Would he deny his letter ?—I never got him.—
Hark, the duke's trumpets ! I know not why he comes.—

All ports I'll bar : the villain shall not 'scape ;
The duke must grant me that : besides, his picture
I will send far and near, that all the kingdom
May have due note of him ; and of my land,
Loyal and natural boy, I'll work the means
To make thee capable.

2. Give the meaning of the following :— 9

(*a*) Equalities are so weighed that curiosity in neither can make choice of either's moiety.

(*b*) turn their halcyon beaks
With every gale and vary of their masters.

(*c*) all this done
Upon the gad.

(*d*) I would unstate myself, to be in a due resolution.

(*e*) Our means secure us, and our mere defects
Prove our commodities.

(*f*) The untented woundings of a father's curse
Pierce every sense about thee!

(*g*) He gives the web and the pin.

3. What place would you assign amongst Shakespeare's characters to (1) Cordelia, (2) Kent, and (3) the Fool in Lear? 10

4. Give the derivations and meanings of the following words found in King Lear as also the signification now attached to them:—diffuse, brazed, pelting, cockney, overture, unkind, respects, reverbs, meiny. 7

5. Explain the allusions in the following passages:— 9

(*a*) I do profess to be no less than I seem; ... and to eat no fish.

(*b*) If I had a monopoly out they would have part on't.

(*c*) I'd drive ye cackling home to camelot.

(*d*) The country gives me proof and precedent of Bedlam beggars.

(*e*) Wore gloves in my cap.

6 "The rising unto place is laborious; and by pains men come to greater pains: and it is sometimes base; and by, indignities men come to dignities. The standing is slippery and the regress is rather a downfall or at least an eclips, which is a melancholy thing." Illustrate this from Bacon's own career. 12

7 What does Bacon assign as the causes and motives of seditions? Cite instances in support of his theory. What are the remedies he suggests? 10

8. How does Bacon distinguish between simulation and dissimulation, and what does he consider to be their advantages and counterbalancing disadvantages? 9

9. What according to Bacon are the chief "vices of authority"? What rules does he prescribe for the regulation of the conduct of a man in high place? 10

10. Explain the following passages:— 9

(*a*) Public envy is as an ostracism.

(*b*) He that preferred Helena quitted the gifts of Juno and Pallas.

(*c*) Imitation is a globe of precepts.

(*d*) Phaeton's car went but a day.

(*e*) The blessing of Judah and Issachar will never meet.

(*f*) To be master of the sea is an abridgment of a monarchy.

MONDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGLISH—PAPER II.

JOHN NUGENT, C.S. ; F. G. SELBY, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Spectator ; the Princess.

1 "Were I always grave, one-half of my readers would fall off from me : were I always merry I should lose the other. I make it therefore my endeavour to find out entertainments of both kinds, and by that means perhaps consult the good of both, more than I should do, did I always write to the particular taste of either." 15

Consider the merits of Addison as a moralist and a humourist.

2. Enumerate the chief social vices and foibles mentioned in the Spectator. 5

3 "An abusive scurrilous style passes for satire and a dull scheme of party notions is called fine writing." 10

Give some account of the political pamphleteers of Queen Anne's time.

4. Describe from the Spectator the life of an English country gentleman of the eighteenth century. 5

5. Explain— 10

(i) He makes a May-fly to a miracle.

(ii) He used to say that to speak ill of a merchant was to begin his suit with judgment and execution.

(iii) One of these fellows is milking a ram, the other holds the pail.

(iv) There are several of this sort of fellows in town who wager themselves into statesmen, historians, geographers, mathematicians and every other art, when the persons with whom they talk have not wealth equal to their learning.

(v) He that would be long an old man must begin early to be one.

(vi) I find however that the knight is a much stronger Tory in the country than in town, which, as he has told me in my ear, is absolutely necessary for the keeping up his interest.

6. What is the meaning of the following words :— 5

Pedant, milksop, henpeckt, castle builders, prude, cant, ombre, valetudinarian, cozenage, casuist, affectation ?

7. Describe the scene which forms the subject of the Prologue to the Princess. 15

8. Paraphrase :— 25

At last
She rose upon a wind of prophecy
Dilating on the future : 'everywhere
Two heads in council, two beside the hearth,
Two in the tangled business of the world,
Two in the liberal offices of life,
Two plummets dropt for one to sound the abyss
Of science, and the secrets of the mind :
Musician, painter, sculptor, critic, more :
And everywhere the broad and bounteous earth
Should bear a double growth of those rare souls,
Poets, whose thoughts enrich the blood of the world.'
For woman is not undevelopt man,
But diverse : could we make her as the man,
Sweet love were slain : his dearest bond is this,
Not like to like, but like in difference.
Yet in the long years liker must they grow :
The man be more of woman, she of man :
He gain in sweetness and in moral height,
Nor lose the wrestling thews that throw the world :
She mental breadth, nor fail in childward care,
Nor lose the childlike in the larger mind :
Till at the last she set herself to man,
Like perfect music unto noble words.

9. Explain :— 10

(i) Our great court-Galen poised his gilt-head cane,
And paw'd his beard and muttered catalepsy.

(ii) She fulmined out her scorn of laws Salique.

(iii) 'Wretched boy,
How saw you not the inscription on the gate,
Let no man enter in on pain of Death ?'
'And if I had,' he answer'd, 'who could think
The softer Adams of your Academe,
O sister, Sirens tho' they be, were such
As chanted on the blanching bones of men ?'

(iv) Love-whispers may not breathe
Within this vestal limit.

(v) She answer'd, 'peace! and why should I not play
The spartan mother with emotion, be
The Lucius Junius Brutus of kind?

(vi) You, likewise, our late guests, if so you will,
Follow us: who knows? we four may build some plan
Four square to opposition.

TUESDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT—PAPER I.

F. KIELHORN, Ph. D.; R. G. BHANDARKAR, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Uttararâma charita; Sisupâla vadha I—IV.

1. Translate into English — 15

(a) कूजत्कुञ्जकुटीरकौशिकघटाधुत्कारवत्कीचक-
स्तम्बाडम्बरमूकयौकुलिकुलः क्रौञ्चाव-
तोऽयं गिरिः।
एतस्मिन्प्रचलाकिनां प्रचलतामुद्वेजिताः
कूजितै-
रुद्वेल्लन्ति पुराणचन्दनतरुस्कन्धेषु कु-
म्भीनसाः॥

(b) आगुञ्जाद्विरिकुञ्जकुञ्जरघटाविस्तीर्णकं-
र्णज्वरं

ज्याभिर्घोषयमन्ददुन्दुभिरवैराध्मातमुज्जृ-
म्भयन् ।
वेल्लद्वैरवभूरिरुण्डनिकरैर्वीरो विधत्ते भुव-
स्तृप्यत्कालकरालवक्त्रविधसव्याकीर्य
माणा इव ॥

2. Translate and explain where necessary— 15

(a) प्रसीद एष ते जीवितावधिः प्रवादः ।
कष्टं जनः कुलधनैरनुरञ्जनीय-
स्तन्नो यदुक्तमाशिवं न हि तत्क्षमं ने ।

(b) एको रसः करुण एव निमित्तभेदा-
द्भिन्नः पृथक्पृथगिवाश्रयते विवर्तान् ।

(c) अग्निरिति वत्सां प्रति परिसघून्यक्षराणि
सीतेत्येव पर्याप्तम् ।

(d) विद्याकल्पेन मरुता मेघानां भूयसामपि ।
ब्रह्मणीव विवर्तानां क्वापि विप्रलयः
कृतः ।

3. (a) Give the meaning of, and explain where neces- 10
sary, the following words :— नमोवाकम्, बीभत्समानाः, सौनिकः, निगमान्तविद्या, संख्यामङ्गलग्रन्थि, ङ

(*b*) Dissolve the following compounds and quote the rules applied in their formation :— परःसहस्राः, वधूसखः, मधुगन्धिषु, उदीर्णधन्वा.

(*c*) Give the rules for the employment of the Atmanepada in फलकुसुमपल्लवार्घ्येण मामुपतिष्ठते, and विजयतामायुष्मान्.

4 Translate into English — 15

युगान्तकालप्रतिसंहृतात्मनो
जगन्ति यस्यां सविकाशमासत ।
तनौ मयुस्तत्व न कैटभद्विष-
स्तपोधनाभ्यागमसंभवा मुदः ॥

निदाघधामानमिवाधिदीधितिं
मुदा विकाशं मुनिमभ्युपेयुषीं ।
विलोचने बिभ्रदधिश्रिताश्रिणी
स पुण्डरीकाक्ष इति स्फुटोऽभवत्॥

सितं सितिम्ना सुतरां मुनेर्वपु-
र्विसारिभिःसौधमिवाथ लम्भयन् ।
द्विजावलिव्याजनिशाकरांशुभिः
शुचिस्मितां वाचमवोचदच्युत : ॥

5. Translate and explain where necessary— 19

(*a*) सर्वकार्यशरीरेषु मुक्काङ्कस्कन्धपञ्चकम् ।
सौगतानामिवात्मान्यो नास्ति मन्त्रो महीभृताम् ॥

(b) निहत्यरीनेकपदे य उदात्तः स्वरानिव ॥

(c) अनुत्सूत्रपदन्यासा सद्वृत्तिः सन्निबन्धना ।
शब्दविद्येव नो भाति राजनीतिरपस्पशा॥

(d) एतस्मिन्नाधिकपयःश्रियं वहन्त्यः
संक्षोभं पवनभुवा जवेन नीताः ।
वाल्मीकेररहितरामलक्ष्मणानां
साधर्म्यं दधति गिरां महासरस्यः ॥

6 State the *alankâras* in the following passages (without translating the latter) :—

(a) दिदृक्षमाणाः प्रतिरथ्यमीयुर्मुरारिमारादनघं जनौघाः।
अनेकशःसंस्तुतमप्यनल्पा नवं नवं प्रीतिरहो करोति ॥

(b) तुरङ्गकान्तामुखहव्यवाहज्वालेव भित्त्वा जलमुल्ललास ॥

(c) उत्तालतालीवनसंप्रवृत्तसमीरसीमन्तितकेतकीकाः ।
आसेदिरे लावणसैन्धवीनां चमूचरैः कच्छभुवां प्रदेशाः ॥

7 Translate into English— 15

अङ्गैस्त्वंगुत्कनकरुचिभिः कार्मणं लोचनानां
सूरेस्तस्मादजनि जगतां शेखरो बिल्हणाख्यः ।

सान्द्रैर्वेदध्वनिभिरनभिव्यक्तमञ्जीरनाद्रा
मौञ्जीबन्धात्प्रभृति वदने यस्य वाग्देवतासीत्॥
साङ्गो वेदः फणिपतिदृशा शब्दशास्त्रे विचारः
प्राणा यस्य श्रवणसुभगा सा च साहित्यविद्या
को वा शक्तः परिगणयितुं श्रूयतां तत्त्वमेत-
त्प्रज्ञादर्शे किमिव विमले नास्य संक्रान्तमासीत्॥

TUESDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.
[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SANSKRIT—PAPER II.

F. KIELHORN, Ph. D.; R. G. BHANDARKAR, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Kâdambarî Kâvyâdarśa I—II.

1. Translate into English— 9

तस्यैव पद्मसरसः पश्चिमे तीरे दिग्गजकरदण्डा-
नुकारिणा जरदजगरेण सततवेष्टितमूलतया वद्ध-
महालवाल इव दिक्चक्रवालपरिमाणमिव गृह्णता
भुवनान्तरालविप्रकीर्णेन शाखासंचयेन प्रलयकाल-
ताण्डवप्रसारित भुजसहस्रमुद्वहतीशकलशेखरामि-
व विडम्बयितुमुद्यतः पुराणतया पतनभयादिव गग-
नस्कन्धलग्नो निखिलशरीरव्यापिनीभिरतिदूरोन्न-
ताभिर्जीर्णतया शिराभिरिव परिगती व्रततिभिर्जरा-
तिलकबिन्दुभिरिवकण्टकैराचिततनुः समीपवर्ति-
नामुपरि संचरतामम्बरतलगमनखेदायासितानां र-

विरथनुरङ्गमाणां सृक्कपरिस्रुतैः फेनपटलैः संदेहित-
जराशितृभिर्धवलीकृतशिखरशाखो ऽ खिलभुवनत-
लावलोकनप्रासाद इव वनेदेवतानामधिपतिरिव
दण्डकारण्यस्य शाखाबाहुभिरवगूह्येव विन्ध्याट-
वीमवस्थितो महाञ्जीर्णः शाल्मलीवृक्षः ।

2 Translate and explain fully— 20

(a) नाटकमिव प्रकटपताकाङ्कशोभितं संपूर्ण-
चन्द्रोदयमिव मृदुकरसहस्रसंवर्धितरत्नालयं
प्राग्वंशमिवनानासवपात्रसंकलं [राजकुलं
विवेश] ।

(b) सहजमाननामोदमाजिघ्रतीव दूरायता क-
नकलेखेव नासिका रक्तोत्पलनिकरमुद्वहतीव
चास्याधरकम् ।

(c) किंतु महाग्राहग्रस्तेव विफलनरेन्द्रसमा-
गमास्मीत्ययमस्या देव्याः संतापः ।

(d) दर्शितप्रत्यादेशानि संनिधानमातृभवनानि
जगाम ।

(e) जरासन्ध इव घटितसंधिविग्रहो [ऽमात्यः]।

(f) यस्मिंश्च राजनि गिरीणां विपक्षता
प्रत्ययानां परत्वं शूलपाणिप्रतिमानां दुर्गा-
श्लेषःपद्मानां जलदिव्यं देवतानां यात्रा कु-
सुमानां बन्धनस्थितिः ।

(g) बौद्धेनेव सर्वदानास्तिवादशूरेण सांख्यागमेनेव प्रधानपुरुषगुणोपेतेन विलासिजनेनाधिष्ठिता [नगरी] ।

(h) अनेकसारिकोद्गृह्यमाणसुव्रह्मण्यमर्धपक्वपुरोडाशपुंण्यपरिमलामोदितं सांख्यमिव कपिलाधिष्ठितमाश्रममपश्यम् ।

(i) कुशकुसुमलतोपास्यमानलोलदृष्टिना नपोवनमृगेणानुगम्यमानो वचनरोऽपि कृतमहालयप्रवेशोऽसंयतोऽपि मोक्षार्थी संनिहितनेत्रद्वयोऽपि परित्यक्तवामलोचनो [मुनिकुमारकः] ।

(j) If this reading is not satisfactory, choose out of the following that which fits, and show why it is better :—**प्रत्यय, आकार, आयास्यमान.**

3. State and explain the *alankâra* indicated by **इव** in question 1, and in question 2 *a*, and by **अपि** in question 2 *i* and that in question 2 *f*. 7

4. What according to Dandin constitutes the beauty of a *kâvya*. Does he seem to accept the definition **वाक्यं रसात्मकं काव्यम्** ? If not, what place do the eight rasas occupy in his system ? What are the *rîtis* and the principle of distinction between them ? What relation does this principle bear to the system ? 8

5. Explain and illustrate the distinction between **दीपक**, **तुल्ययोगोपमा** and **तुल्ययोगिता**, **विभावना** and **विशेषोक्ति**, **समासोक्ति** and **अप्रस्तुतप्रशंसा** as they are defined by Dandin. 12

6. As distinguished from **स्वभावोक्ति** what are the other *alankâras* called? Give two instances of **स्वभावोक्ति** from Kâlidâsa's Sakuntalâ. What are the *alankâras* in the following:— 7

मुञ्चति मुञ्चाति कोशं भजति च भजति
प्रकम्पमारिवर्गः ।
हम्मीर वीरखड्गे त्यजति त्यजति क्षमामाशु ॥
राकायामकलङ्कश्चेदमृतांशोर्भवेद्वपुः ।
तस्या मुखं तदा साम्यपराभवमवाप्नुयात् ॥

7. Explain— 7

कर्ता यदुपमानं स्यान्नयग्भूतोऽसौ क्रियापदे ।
स्वक्रिया साधनव्यग्रो नालमन्यदपेक्षितुम् ॥
यो लिम्पत्यमुना तुल्यं तम इत्यपि शंसतः ।
अङ्गानीति न संबद्धं सोऽपि मृग्यः समो गुणः ॥

What are the relations of the **कर्ता** and **व्यापार** as alluded to in the first and second verses?

8. Translate into Sanskrit—

Let us look back three or four centuries. Then as now the great mass of mankind were governed by the three main wishes, the wish for vigour of body, including the absence of painful feelings; for wealth, or the power of procuring the

external conditions of bodily enjoyment: these during life—and security from pain, and continuance of happiness, after death. Then, as now, men were desirous to attain them by some easier means than those of temperance, industry, and strict justice. They gladly therefore applied to the priest, who could insure them happiness hereafter without the performance of their duties here; to the lawyer who could make money a substitute for a right cause; to the physician, whose medicines promised to take the sting out of the tail of their sensual indulgences, and let them fondle and play with vice, as with a charmed serpent; to the alchemist, whose gold tincture would enrich them without toil or economy; and to the astrologer, from whom they could purchase foresight without knowledge or reflection.

TUESDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN—PAPER I.

P. PETERSON, M.A.,

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Horace Odes III. Epistle I. Virgil, Georgics III-IV.

1. Translate into English :— 10

O Fons Bandusiae, splendidior vitro,
Dulci digne mero non sine floribus,
Cras donaberis haedo,
Cui frons turgida cornibus

Primis et venerem et proelia destinat;
Frustra: nam gelidos inficiet tibi
Rubro sanguine rivos
Lascivi suboles gregis.

Te flagrantis atrox hora caniculae
Nescit tangere, tu frigus amabile
Fessis vomere tauris
Praebes et pecori vago.

Fies nobilium tu quoque fontium,
Me dicente cavis impositam ilicem
Saxis, unde loquaces
Lymphae desiliunt tuae

2. Write explanatory notes on the following passages with particular reference to the words in Italics :— 15

(*a*) *Contracta pisces aequora* sentiunt
Iactis in altum molibus;

(*b*) Virtus repulsæ nescia sordidae
Intaminatis fulget honoribus,
Nec sumit aut ponit secures
Arbitrio popularis aurae.

(*c*) Atqui sollicitae nuntius hospitae,
Suspirare Chloem et miseram *tuis*
Dicens *ignibus* uri
Tentat mille vafer modis.

(*d*) Non te Penelopen difficilem procis
Tyrrhenus genuit parens.

(*e*) I, *pedes* quo te rapiunt *et aurae.*

(*f*) Purae rivus aquae silvaque jugerum
Paucorum et segetis certa fides meae
Fulgentem imperio fertilis Africae
Fallit sorte beatior.

(*g*) Da lunae propere novae,
Da noctis mediae, da, puer auguris
Murenae : *tribus aut novem*
Miscentur cyathis pocula commodis.

3. Translate :— 15

Inter cuncta leges et percontabere doctos,
Qua ratione queas traducere leniter aevum ;
Num te semper inops agitet vexetque cupido,
Num pavor et rerum mediocriter utilium spes ;
Virtutem doctrina paret, naturane donet ;
Quid minuat curas, quid te tibi reddat amicum ;
Quid pure tranquillet, honos an dulce lucellum,
An secretum iter et fallentis semita vitae.
Me quoties reficit gelidus Digentia rivus,
Quem Mandela bibit, rugosus frigore pagus,
Quid sentire putas ? quid credis, amice, precari ?
Sit mihi, quod nunc est, etiam minus ; et mihi vivam,
Quod superest aevi, si quid superesse volunt di ;
Sit bona librorum et provisae frugis in annum
Copia, neu fluitem dubiae spe pendulus horae.
Sed satis est orare Iovem quae donat et aufert :
Det vitam, det opes, aequum mi animum ipse parabo.

4. Write explanatory notes on the following :— 5

Donatum jam rude, nos numerus sumus, lucum (pulas) ligna, vilis amicorum est annona bonis ubi quid deest, non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum.

5. Write a short Essay on any *one* of the following themes. Marks will be given for suitable quotations. 15

(*a*) Horace's tastes and pursuits.

(*b*) Horace's political creed.

(*c*) Is Horace to be regarded as a pure Epicurean in morals and religion? Compare his views on these subjects with those of Cicero and Virgil.

6. Translate— 15

Quod superest, ubi pulsam hiemem sol aureus egit
Sub terras caelumque aestiva luce reclusit,
Illae continuo saltus silvasque peragrant
Purpureosque metunt flores et flumina libant
Summa leves. Hinc nescio qua dulcedine laetae
Progeniem nidosque fovent, hinc arte recentis
Excudunt ceras et mella tenacia fingunt.
Hinc ubi jam emissum caveis ad sidera caeli
Nare per aestatem liquidum suspexeris agmen
Obscuramque trahi vento mirabere nubem,
Contemplator: aquas dulcis et frondea semper
Tecta petunt. Hue tu jussos adsperge sapores,
Trita melisphylla et cerinthae ignobile gramen
Tinnitusque cie et Matris quate cymbala circum:
Ipsae consident medicatis sedibus, ipsae
Intima more suo sese in cunabula condent.

7. State and illustrate from the Georgics the Virgilian use of the following:—Seges, mollis, fovere, deducere, superare, dare, servare, horrere, tempestas. 5

8. Translate— 20

Postero die senatus frequens datus Hannibali. Ubi prima ejus oratio perblanda ac benigna fuit, qua gratias egit Campanis, quod amicitiam suam Romanae societati praeposuissent, et inter cetera magnifica promissa pollicitus, brevi caput Italiae Capuam fore, juraque inde cum ceteris populis Romanum etiam petiturum. Unum esse exsortem Punicae amicitiae foederisque secum facti, quem neque esse Campanum neque dici debere, Magium Decium. Eum postulare, ut sibi dedatur, ac se praesente de eo referatur senatusque consultum fiat. Omnes in eam sententiam inierunt quamquam magnae parti et vir indignus ea calamitate, et haud parvo initio minui videbatur jus libertatis. Egressus curia in templo magistratuum consedit, comprehendique Decium Magum atque ante pedes destitutum causam, dicere jussit. Qui cum manente ferocia animi negaret lege foederis id cogi posse,

tum injectae catenae ducique ante lictorem in castra est jussus. Quoad caṗite aperto est ductus contionabundus incessit ad circumfusam undique multitudinem vociferans "habetes libertatem, Campani, quam petistis. Foro medio, luce clara, videntibus vobis nulli campanorum secundus vinctus ad mortem rapior. Quid violentius capta Capua fieret? Ite obviam Hannibali, et ornate urbem, diemque adventus ejus consecrate, ut hunc triumphum de cive vestro spectetis.

(*a*) Give a short account of the events that immediately preceded Hannibal's entry into Capua.

(*b*) Turn Magus' address to the people into the *oratio obliqua*.

TUESDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LATIN—PAPER II.

P. PETERSON, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Cicero de Natura Deorum: *Livy XXIII.*

1. Translate into Latin— 20

I do not envy the man who can see a fellow-creature in distress and not assist him by hand or voice. Oppose the beginnings of so contracted a spirit, and at the risk of being often imposed upon, with the certainty of being thought and called a foolish man, and a simpleton, obey the voice of benevolence. I have never known a man who was generous to hear, and prompt to give, who did not gain a rich crop of reward. I would have you therefore indulge the selfishness which begins with helping others, and ends by doing good to oneself.

Think sometimes of me and farewell—At Athens, 21st of June.

2. Explain clearly the difference of meaning between the indicative and the subjunctive with *si* and *cum*. 8

3. Translate into Latin— 12

(*a*) I ought to have told you this long ago.

(*b*) They had scarcely hoped the fleet would be driven off at the first attack.

(*c*) He vainly tried to prevent me from doing what I wished.

(*d*) So far from being his enemy I have done all I could to keep him.

4. Discuss the etymology of the following words :— 10

Chamberlain, pilgrim, jewel, miscreant, chest, eye, pheasant, arbiter, goose, heart.

5. Translate— 20

(*a*) Ista emin flagitia Democriti sive etiam ante Leucippi, esse corpuscula quaedam levia, alia aspera, rotunda alia, partim autem angulata, hamata quaedam et quasi aduncа, ex his effectum esse caelum atque terram, nulla cogente natura, hanc tu opinionem, C. Vellei, usque ad hanc aetatem, perduxisti priusque te quis de omni vitae statu quam de ista auctoritate dejecerit. Ante enim judicasti Epicureum te esse oportere quam ista cognovisti. Ita necesse fuit ant haec flagitia concipere amino aut susceptae philosophiae nomen amittere. Quid enim mereas ut Epicureus esse desinas. Nihil, equidem, inquis, ut rationem vitae beatae veritatemque deseram. Ista igitur est veritas ?

(*b*) Atqui et nostrorum augurum et Etruscorum haruspicum disciplinam P. Scipione, C. Figulo consulibus res ipsa probavit : quos quum Ti. Gracchus, consul iterum, crearet, primus rogator, ut eos rettulit, ibidem est repente mortuus. Gracchus quum comitia nihilominus peregisset, remque illam in religionem populo venisse sentiret, ad senatum rettulit. Senatus, quos ad soleret, referendum censuit. Haruspices introducti responderunt non fuisse justum comitiorum rogatorem. Tum Gracchus, ut e patre audiebam, incensus ira Itane vero ? ego non justus, qui et consul rogavi et augur et auspicato ? an vos, Tusei ac barbari, auspiciorum populi Romani jus tenetis et interpretes esse comitiorum potestis. Post autem ex provincia litteras ad collegium misit, se quum legeret libros, recordatum esse, vitio sibi tabernaculum captum fuisse hortos scipionis, quod, quum pomoerium postea intrasset habendi senatus causa, in redeundo, quum idem pomoerium transiret auspicari esset oblitus : itaque vitio consules creatos esse.

(1) A brief note on the context of these two passages.

(2) *Hortos* is the reading of the MSS. *in hortos* and *ad hortos* have been suggested as emendations. Which of the three readings do you prefer ?

5. Discuss at some length any *two* of the following themes. 30
Marks will be given for suitable quotations.

(*a*) Velleius' exposition of the doctrine of Epicurus.

(*b*) Cotta's criticism (1) of the argument from universal consent, and (2) of the Epicurean doctrine of the blessedness of the gods.

(*c*) The attitude of Epicurus and the Epicureans towards (1) Religion and (2) the popular cult.

(*d*) The information with regard to the philosophy of Democritus, Zeno Cleanthes and Pythagoras that can be gathered from the *De Natura Deorum*.

(*e*) The natural philosophy of the Stoics, and its bearing on their argument for the existence of God.

(*f*) The Stoic argument for (1) the Divine Government and (2) Divine Providence.

(*g*) Cotta's criticism of the Stoic argument for the existence of the gods, and his own attitude towards that doctrine?

TUESDAY 26TH NOVEMBER,

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HEBREW—PAPER I.

JOSEPH EZEKIEL, ESQ.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1 (*a*) What is the Hebrew name of the fifth book of Moses synonymous to Deutronomy? 8

(*b*) What was the Jewish law in regard to slaves?

(*c*) Quote the tenth commandment in Hebrew as written in Deutronomy. Shew the difference, if any, between this text and that in the book of Exodus.

2 Translate the following passage into English :— 25

וְעַתָּה יִשְׂרָאֵל מָה יְיָ אֱלֹהֶיךָ שֹׁאֵל מֵעִמָּךְ כִּי אִם לְיִרְאָה אֶת יְיָ אֱלֹהֶיךָ לָלֶכֶת
בְּכָל דְּרָכָיו וּלְאַהֲבָה אֹתוֹ וְלַעֲבֹד אֶת יְיָ אֱלֹהֶיךָ בְּכָל לְבָבְךָ וּבְכָל נַפְשֶׁךָ׃ לִשְׁמֹר
אֶת מִצְוֹת יְיָ וְאֶת חֻקֹּתָיו אֲשֶׁר אָנֹכִי מְצַוְּךָ הַיּוֹם לְטוֹב לָךְ׃ הֵן לַיְיָ אֱלֹהֶיךָ
הַשָּׁמַיִם וּשְׁמֵי הַשָּׁמַיִם הָאָרֶץ וְכָל אֲשֶׁר בָּהּ׃ רַק בַּאֲבֹתֶיךָ חָשַׁק יְיָ לְאַהֲבָה
אוֹתָם וַיִּבְחַר בְּזַרְעָם אַחֲרֵיהֶם בָּכֶם מִכָּל הָעַמִּים כַּיּוֹם הַזֶּה׃ וּמַלְתֶּם אֶת עָרְלַת

לְבַבְכֶם וְעֶרְפְּכֶם לֹא תַקְשׁוּ עוֹד : כִּי יְיָ אֱלֹהֵיכֶם הוּא אֱלֹהֵי הָאֱלֹהִים וַאֲדֹנֵי
הָאֲדֹנִים הָאֵל הַגָּדֹל הַגִּבֹּר וְהַנּוֹרָא אֲשֶׁר לֹא יִשָּׂא פָּנִים וְלֹא יִקַּח שֹׁחַד : עֹשֶׂה
מִשְׁפַּט יָתוֹם וְאַלְמָנָה וְאֹהֵב גֵּר לָתֶת לוֹ לֶחֶם וְשִׂמְלָה : וַאֲהַבְתֶּם אֶת הַגֵּר כִּי
גֵרִים הֱיִיתֶם בְּאֶרֶץ מִצְרָיִם : אֶת יְיָ אֱלֹהֶיךָ תִּירָא אֹתוֹ תַעֲבֹד וּבוֹ תִדְבָּק וּבִשְׁמוֹ
תִּשָּׁבֵעַ : הוּא תְהִלָּתְךָ וְהוּא אֱלֹהֶיךָ אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה אִתְּךָ אֶת הַגְּדֹלֹת וְאֶת הַנּוֹרָאֹת
הָאֵלֶּה אֲשֶׁר רָאוּ עֵינֶיךָ : בְּשִׁבְעִים נֶפֶשׁ יָרְדוּ אֲבֹתֶיךָ מִצְרַיְמָה וְעַתָּה שָׂמְךָ יְיָ
אֱלֹהֶיךָ כְּכוֹכְבֵי הַשָּׁמַיִם לָרֹב :

3 (*a*) Distinguish the significations of תּוֹרָה, חֹק, עֵדוּת 6
מִשְׁפָּט, and of מוֹסְדִים, אוֹתוֹת, מַסּוֹת :

(*b*) What word of opposite signification may be derived from the verb יָרַשׁ :

(*c*) What does repetition of a noun denote? Give an example.

4 (*a*) What peculiarity do you find in the orthography 10
of the book of Amos?

(*b*) Give the Hebrew names of the constellations Orion and Pleiades.

(*c*) Correct the grammatical errors in the following sentences, and shew your reasons for it :—

1 שִׁמְעוּ הַדָּבָר הַזֶּה פָּרוֹת הַבָּשָׁן אֲשֶׁר בְּהַר שֹׁמְרוֹן הָעֹשְׁקוֹת דַּלִּים הָרוֹצְצוֹת
אֶבְיוֹנִים הָאֹמְרוֹת לַאֲדֹנֵיהֶם הָבִיאָה וְנִשְׁתֶּה :

2 אֵת כָּל הַדָּבָר אֲשֶׁר אָנֹכִי מְצַוֶּה אֶתְכֶם אֹתוֹ תִשְׁמְרוּ לַעֲשׂוֹת לֹא תֹסֵף
עָלָיו וְלֹא תִגְרַע מִמֶּנּוּ :

(d) Translate :—

וּנְשָׂאתֶם אֵת סִכּוּת מַלְכְּכֶם וְאֵת כִּיּוּן צַלְמֵיכֶם כּוֹכַב אֱלֹהֵיכֶם אֲשֶׁר עֲשִׂיתֶם
לָכֶם :

(*e*) Give the different renderings of the words סִכּוּת and כִּיּוּן in the above sentence.

5 Translate the following passage into English :— 20

בַּיּוֹם הַהוּא אָקִים אֶת סֻכַּת דָּוִיד הַנֹּפֶלֶת וְגָדַרְתִּי אֶת פִּרְצֵיהֶן וַהֲרִסֹתָיו אָקִים
וּבְנִיתִיהָ כִּימֵי עוֹלָם : לְמַעַן יִירְשׁוּ אֶת שְׁאֵרִית אֱדוֹם וְכָל הַגּוֹיִם אֲשֶׁר נִקְרָא
שְׁמִי עֲלֵיהֶם נְאֻם יְיָ עֹשֶׂה זֹאת : הִנֵּה יָמִים בָּאִים נְאֻם יְיָ וְנִגַּשׁ חוֹרֵשׁ בַּקּוֹצֵר
וְדֹרֵךְ עֲנָבִים בְּמֹשֵׁךְ הַזָּרַע וְהִפְשִׁיטוּ הֶהָרִים עָסִיס וְכָל הַגְּבָעוֹת תִּתְמוֹגַגְנָה :
וְשַׁבְתִּי אֶת שְׁבוּת עַמִּי יִשְׂרָאֵל וּבָנוּ עָרִים נְשַׁמּוֹת וְיָשָׁבוּ וְנָטְעוּ כְרָמִים וְשָׁתוּ
אֶת יֵינָם וְעָשׂוּ גַּנּוֹת וְאָכְלוּ אֶת פִּרְיֵהֶם : וּנְטַעְתִּים עַל אַדְמָתָם וְלֹא יִנָּתְשׁוּ
עוֹד מֵעַל אַדְמָתָם אֲשֶׁר נָתַתִּי לָהֶם אָמַר יְיָ אֱלֹהָיִךְ :

6 Explain the allusions in the following sentences :— 6

(*a*) כֹּה אָמַר יְיָ עַל שְׁלֹשָׁה פִּשְׁעֵי אֱדוֹם וְעַל אַרְבָּעָה לֹא אֲשִׁיבֶנּוּ עַל רָדְפוֹ
בַּחֶרֶב אָחִיו וְשִׁחֵת רַחֲמָיו וַיִּטְרֹף לָעַד אַפּוֹ וְעֶבְרָתוֹ שָׁמְרָה נֶצַח :

(*b*) וָאֲנִי הִשְׁמַדְתִּי אֶת הָאֱמֹרִי מִפְּנֵיהֶם אֲשֶׁר כְּגֹבַהּ אֲרָזִים גָּבְהוֹ וְחָסֹן
הוּא כָּאַלּוֹנִים וָאַשְׁמִיד פִּרְיוֹ מִמַּעַל וְשָׁרָשָׁיו מִתָּחַת :

7 Translate the following phrases into Hebrew .— 10

(*a*) Dread not neither be afraid of them.

(*b*) There is hope in thine end.

(*c*) Can two walk together except they be agreed.

(*d*) Come thou and reign over us.

(*e*) I will forgive their iniquities, and I will remember their sin no more.

8 Dissolve the compounds שִׁעְמְמוֹ, פְּלֶגֶשׁ, סַנְסִיר, בַּרְזֶל, בִּלְיַעַל, 5

giving the significations of the whole words and of the component parts.

9 Comment upon the style of the book of Amos. 5

10 (*a*) Give the Hebrew of brick, kiln, caterpiller, coat-of-mail, fish-hook, ink, ivory, needle-work, plumb-line, razor, sieve. 5

(*b*) And the English of גֹּפֶר, יְצָהָר, תִּירֹשׁ, מַלְקוֹשׁ, יוֹרֶה, אַרְמוֹן, כְּלוּב, עֶרֶשׂ, שָׁשׁוֹן, תִּקְוָה :

TUESDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HEBREW.—PAPER II.

JOSEPH EZEKIEL, ESQ.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1 (*a*) Who do you think was the author of the book of Judges? On what grounds do you form your opinion? 10

(*b*) A history of how many years is given in the book of Judges? From what date to what date?

(*c*) Give the names of all the Judges that judged the Israelites after Joshua with the term of their service.

(*d*) To celebrate what event was the song in the book of Judges sung?

(*e*) Give some account of the victory gained by Gideon over Zebah and Zalmunna.

(*f*) Where is the earliest instance of an apologue found in Hebrew? What is it?

2 Translate the following passage into English:— 20

וַתָּשַׁר דְּבוֹרָה וּבָרָק בֶּן אֲבִינֹעַם בַּיּוֹם הַהוּא לֵאמֹר׃ בִּפְרֹעַ פְּרָעוֹת בְּיִשְׂרָאֵל
בְּהִתְנַדֵּב עָם בָּרְכוּ יְיָ׃ שִׁמְעוּ מְלָכִים הַאֲזִינוּ רֹזְנִים אָנֹכִי לַיְיָ אָנֹכִי אָשִׁירָה אַזַּמֵּר
לַיְיָ אֱלֹהִי יִשְׂרָאֵל׃ יְיָ בְּצֵאתְךָ מִשְׂעִיר בְּצַעְדְּךָ מִשְׂדֵה אֱדוֹם אֶרֶץ רָעָשָׁה גַּם
שָׁמַיִם נָטָפוּ גַּם עָבִים נָטְפוּ מָיִם׃ הָרִים נָזְלוּ מִפְּנֵי יְיָ זֶה סִינַי מִפְּנֵי יְיָ אֱלֹהִי
יִשְׂרָאֵל׃ בִּימֵי שַׁמְגַּר בֶּן עֲנָת בִּימֵי יָעֵל חָדְלוּ אֲרָחוֹת וְהֹלְכֵי נְתִיבוֹת יֹלְכוּ אֲרָחוֹת
עֲקַלְקַלּוֹת׃ חָדְלוּ פְרָזוֹן בְּיִשְׂרָאֵל חָדְלוּ עַד שַׁקַּמְתִּי דְּבוֹרָה שָׁקַמְתִּי אֵם בְּיִשְׂרָאֵל׃
יִבְחַר אֱלֹהִים חֲדָשִׁים אָז לָחֶם שְׁעָרִים מָגֵן אִם יֵרָאֶה וָרֹמַח בְּאַרְבָּעִים אֶלֶף
בְּיִשְׂרָאֵל׃ לִבִּי לְחוֹקְקֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל הַמִּתְנַדְּבִים בָּעָם בָּרְכוּ יְיָ׃

3 (*a*) Parse the words פְּרָזוֹן, נָטָפוּ, הַאֲזִינוּ, בִּפְרֹעַ, and יֵרָאֶה in the above passage. 5

(*b*) Give nouns derived from לָחֶם, שָׁכַח, עָבַד, בָּנָה, and

4 (a) Translate the following passages into Hebrew— 40

(a) For what nation is there so great, who hath God so nigh unto them, as the Lord our God is in all things that we call upon him for. What nation is there so great that hath statutes and judgments so righteous as all this which I set before you this day.

(b) Shall a trumpet be blown in the city, and the people not be afraid? Shall there be evil in a city, and the Lord hath not done it? Surely the Lord God will do nothing, but he revealeth his secret unto his servants the prophets. The lion hath roared, who will not fear? the Lord God hath spoken, who can but prophesy?

(c) But fear not thou, O my servant Jacob, and be not dismayed, O Israel; for behold, I will save thee from a far off, and thy seed from the land of their captivity; and Jacob shall return, and be in rest and at ease, and none shall make him afraid. Fear thou not O Jacob my servant, saith the Lord; for I am with thee: for I will make a full end of all the nations whither I have driven thee; but I will not make a full end of thee, but correct thee in measure; yet will I not leave thee wholly unpunished.

5 (a) What other prophets were contemporaries with Jeremiah? 5

(b) Give some account of Baruch, Gedaliah and Nebuzaradan.

(c) What countries are meant by עֵילָם, כּוּשׁ, and אֵרֶם נַהֲרַיִם?

6 Translate and explain the following phrases;— 10

(a) הַשֹּׁחַד יְעַוֵּר עֵינֵי חֲכָמִים וִיסַלֵּף דִּבְרֵי צַדִּיקִם׃

(b) מֵהָאֹכֶל יָצָא מַאֲכָל וּמֵעָז יָצָא מָתוֹק׃

(c) בִּלְחִי הַחֲמוֹר חֲמוֹר חֲמוֹרָתַיִם בִּלְחִי הַחֲמוֹר הִכִּיתִי אֶלֶף אִישׁ׃

(d) אָבוֹת אָכְלוּ בֹסֶר וְשִׁנֵּי בָנִים תִּקְהֶינָה׃

(e) אֲנִי נָתַתִּי לָכֶם נִקְיוֹן שִׁנַּיִם בְּכָל עָרֵיכֶם׃

7 (*a*) Give the future Kal of לָקַח and the past Hith-pael of דָּבַק. 5

(*b*) What is meant by Keri and Kethib? 5

8 Translate the following sentence, Whose prophesy is it? About whom is it?

אִם תִּגְבִּיהַּ נַפְשֶׁךָ וְאִם בֵּין כּוֹכָבִים שִׂים קִנֶּךָ מִשָּׁם אוֹרִידְךָ נְאֻם

TUESDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PERSIAN—PAPER I.

E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Shahnamah and Anvari-Suhaili.

1. What is your opinion of the account given in the Shahnámah about Alexander's visit to the Kabah? 5

Mention the names of two murderers of Darius and the manner of their punishment by Alexander. 5

Give the duration of Alexander's reign in Erán. 5

Describe the منجنيق in a few words and give its derivation. 15

2. Translate into English :— 10

(*a*) چو خورشید برزد سر از پشت راغ
زمین شد بکردار روشنچراغ

(*b*) بهشتم بر آمد یکی تیره کرد
بد انسان که خورشید شد لاجورد

(*c*) هیونی فرستاد و بر سان باد
بر آمد بر فور فوران نژاد

ثبات رای نماید خیال کار درست
در آب جنبان صورت درست ننماید

6 Give the roots of مطالعه—وساوس—مطلوب 5
the singular of فواید and decompose سیلاب
باصره— and شبنم

TUESDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER

[2 P.M. TO 5 P M]

PERSIAN—PAPER II.

E. REHATSEK, M C.E

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

[Divan-Hafez and Ferishtah.

1 Describe the تعوین mentioned below — 4

حافظ تو این دعا که آموختی که یار
تعوین کرد شعر ترا و بزر گرفت

(*a*). What is the name of the "old man" of Canaan 4
here :—

شنیده ام سخنی خوش که پیر کنعان گفت

(*b*). Explain the expression طایر سدره of the 4
following :—

بستهٔ دام قفس باد چو مرغ وحشی
طایر سدره اگر در طلبت سایر نیست

2. Translate into English :— 8

بی مهر بخت روز مرا نور نماند است
و زعمر مرا جز شب دیجور نماند است
هنگام وداع تو ز بس گریه که کردم
دور از رخ تو چشم مرا نور نماند است
من بعد چه سود از قدمی رنجه کند دوست
کز جان رمقی در تن رنجور نماند است
میرفت خیال تو ز چشم من و میگفت
هیهات ازین گوشه که معمور نماند است

3 Find the number expressed by the chronogram— 15

فتح دار الحرب

4 Translate into English :— 20

بود چندی مقام چندیری
پر ز کفّار و دار حربی حرب
به حرب قلعهٔ آن
گشت تاریخ فتح دار الحرب

پس حکومت چندبری بوارث قدیمش احمد شاه بن محمّد شاه بن ناصر الدین مندوی که ملازم رکاب بود تفویض فرمود و درینوقت خبر رسید که جمعی از امرا که بدفع افغانان شرقی رفته بودند بیصرفه

چنک کرده شکست یافته اند بنابران فردوس
مکانی بتعجیل تمام جانب قنوج روا نشد
و دز رابری امرای شکسته مغل ملحق شدند
و پادشاه چون بکنار آب کنک رسید سی
چهل کشتی بهمرسانیده پل بست و حسین
تیمور سلطان و دیگر امیران شروع در
گذشتن نمودند و افغانان صلاح در توقّف
ندیده فرار بر قرار اختیار کردند بعد از آن
حسین تیمور سلطان دنبال کرده افغانان را
آواره ساخت بسیاری از زن و فرزند ایشانرا
اسیر گردانید و پادشاه در حوالی دریای
کنک شکار کرده باگره معاودت فرمود

5. What was the duration of Báber's reign, and the date of his death, according to the Moslem and according to the European reckoning? 15

6. Translate into Persian:— 30

There is a noble prospect from the hill which overlooks Báber's tomb, and a summer-house has been erected upon it by Shah Zemán from which it may be admired. If my reader can imagine a plain about twenty miles in circumference, laid out with gardens and fields in pleasing irregularity, intersected by three rivulets which wind through it in a serpentine course, and wash innumerable little forts and villages, he will have before him one of the meadows of Cabool. To the north lie the hills of Pughman, covered half way down with snow, and separated from the eye by a sheet of the richest verdure On the other side the mountains which are bleak and rocky, mark the hunting preserves of

the kings; and the gardens of this city, so celebrated for fruit, lie beneath, the water being conducted to them with great ingenuity. I do not wonder at the hearts of the people being captivated with the landscape, and of Bâber's admiration; for, in his own words, 'its verdure and flowers render Cabool, in spring, a heaven' (Burnes's Travels.)

WEDNESDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

EUCLID AND GEOMETRICAL CONIC SECTIONS.

JAMES JARDINE, M.A.; The Rev. C. F. H. JOHNSTON, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Two straight lines which are each of them parallel to the same straight line and not in the same plane with it, are parallel to one another. 5

2. If two straight lines be cut by parallel planes they shall be cut in the same ratio. 6

3. If a solid angle be contained by three plane angles, any two of them are together greater than the third. 7

4. Perpendiculars are drawn from a point to a plane and to a straight line in that plane, show that the straight line joining the feet of the perpendiculars is perpendicular to the former straight line. 7

5. If the normal at the point P of a parabola meet the axis in the point G, and PN be the ordinate of the point P, then NG = 2 AS. 6

6. If QV be an ordinate to the diameter PV of a parabola then $QV^2 = 4\ SP.\ PV$. 8

7. If the tangent at the point P of an ellipse meet the axis major produced in T, and PN be the ordinate of the point P, then $CT.CN = CA^2$. 9

8. If CP and CD be conjugate semi-diameters of an ellipse, then $CP^2 + CD^2 = AC^2 + BC^2$. 9

9. If from the foci S and S' of an hyperbola, SY and S'Y' are drawn at right angles to the tangent at P, then Y and Y' are on the circumference of the circle described on AA' as diameter. 10

10. If through any point R on either of the diagonals of the rectangle formed by drawing tangents to the hyperbola and its conjugate at the vertices A, A', B, B', the ordinate RPN be drawn at right angles to AA' and meeting the hyperbola in the point P, then $RN^2 \sim PN^2 = BC^2$, and the diagonal CR of the rectangle is an asymptote to the hyperbola. 11

11. A circle is described upon the latus rectum BC of a parabola, and a chord QPW is drawn through any point P on the part of the parabola which lies within the circle parallel to the axis and meeting the circle in Q and the latus rectum in W, prove that $QW^2 = 4$ AS. PW. 10

12. Through any point P on an ellipse QPNT'Q' is drawn perpendicular to the major axis AA', meeting AA' in N and the circle on AA' as diameter in Q, Q', and Pqnq'p' is drawn perpendicular to the minor axis BB', meeting BB' in n and the circle on BB' as diameter in q, q', prove that the line joining Q'q' passes through the centre C. 12

(You are allowed to assume PN : QN :: CB : CA and the analogous property of the smaller circle, viz., qn : Pn :: BC : AC.)

WEDNESDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

STATICS.

JAMES JARDINE, M.A. ; THE REV. C. F. H. JOHNSTON, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Enunciate and prove as regards direction the theorem called the Parallelogram of Forces. 9

2. Find the magnitude and direction of the resultant of two parallel forces acting on a rigid body. 9

3. Show that the algebraic sum of the moments of two forces round any point in the plane containing the two forces is equal to the moment of their resultant. 9

4. Define centre of gravity and show that when a body which can turn freely round a fixed point is in equilibrium if it be slightly displaced it will tend to return to its position of equilibrium or to recede from it according as the centre of gravity is below or above the fixed point. 9

5. Define a couple— 11

Show that two unlike couples in parallel planes will balance if their moments are equal.

6. Define a lever. 9

Find the ratio of the power to the weight in the lever when there is equilibrium.

7. State the principle of virtual velocities and demonstrate it for the single moveable pully with strings not parallel. 11

8. The inscribed circle is cut out of a triangle: find the centre of gravity of the remaining portions. 11

9. A straight uniform rod is suspended by one end: determine the position in which it will rest when acted on by a given horizontal force at the other end. 11

10. Describe the differential screw and find the ratio of the power to the weight when there is equilibrium. 11

THURSDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Group 4.

ENGLISH—PAPER I.

G. W. FORREST, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Pope.

1. "There are flaws in Pope's workmanship" says Mr. Pattison: point out the special merits and weaknesses in Pope's style. 10

2. To whom did Pope dedicate his Moral Essays? In what way does he connect his praise of them with the subject of each epistle? Who are supposed to be the originals of Atossa, Chloe, Tamon, Philomede and Narcissa? 15

3. To what authors was "The Essay on Man" ascribed on its first appearance? Can it be called an original poem? How does it reflect the current of thought prevalent at the time? Quote from it any lines which have become proverbial. 15

4. Write short explanatory notes on the following passages— 20

(*a*) "If plagues or earth-quakes break not Heav'n's design
Why then a Borgia or a Cataline?
Who knows but he, whose hand the light'ning forms
Who heaves old ocean, and who wings the storms;
Pours fierce ambition in a Cæsar's mind,
Or turns young Ammon loose to scourge mankind?"

(*b*) "Modes of self-love the passions we may call
'Tis real good, or seeming, moves them all."

(*c*) "Who first taught souls enslav'd, and realms undone,
Th' enormous faith of many made for one;
That proud exception to all nature's laws,
T' invert the world, and counter-work its cause?"

(*d*) "If parts allure thee, think how Bacon shin'd,
The wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind;
Or ravish'd with the whistling of a name,
See Cromwell, damn'd to everlasting fame."

5. "The men and women of Pope's satires are real types." Illustrate this remark. Compare Pope as a Satirist with Dryden. 10

6. Explain the allusions in the following passages:— 10

(*a*) And so obliging that he never obliged.

(*b*) He help'd to bury whom he help'd to starve.

(*c*) Tho' double tax'd how little have I lost.

(*d*) And Sidney's verse halts ill on Roman feet

(*e*) On Avons bank where flow'rs eternal blow.

7. Give a short account of the story of "The Rape of the Lock" To what class of poems does it belong? What does Pope call it? 8

8 "De Quincey has strenuously resisted the propriety of denominating Pope and his followers the French School" Discuss the question here referred to. 12

THURSDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

Group A.

ENGLISH—PAPER II.

G. W. FORREST, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Clarendon's History of the Rebellion.

1. Write a short criticism on Clarendon's style and show that the following is applicable to his own prose. 15

"Many men have some peculiar words in discourse, which they are most delighted with, or by custom much addicted to."

2. Is Clarendon's work strictly entitled to be regarded as a general history? Give some instances in which Clarendon has misrepresented facts. 8

3. Explain and comment on the following passages :— 15

(*a*) "These persons made up the committee of State (which was reproachfully after called *the Juncto*) and enviously then in the Court *the Cabinet Council.*"

(*b*) "There quickly followed so excellent a composure throughout the whole kingdom, that the like peace and plenty, and universal tranquility for ten years was never enjoyed by any nation; and was the more visible and manifest in England by the sharp and bloody war suddenly entered into between the two neighbour crowns, and the universal conflagration, that, from the inundation of the Swedes covered the whole Empire of Germany."

(*c*) "And, after the continued receipt of it for four years together, was at last (upon the refusal of a private gentleman to pay thirty shillings as his share) with great solemnity publicly argued before all the Judges of England in the Exchequer-Chamber, and by the major part of them, the King's right to impose asserted, and the tax adjudged lawful; which judgment proved of more advantage and credit to the gentleman condemned than to the King's service."

4. By what tenure did the Judges hold office under the Stuarts? What does Clarendon say as to their tenure? 10

5. "It is somewhat curious that the admirers of Strafford should also be, without a single exception, the admirers of Charles; for, whatever we may think of the conduct of the Parliament towards the unhappy favourite, there can be no doubt that the treatment which he received from his master was disgraceful".—(Macaulay.) What are the considerations which according to Clarendon might have induced Charles to act as he did? Contrast Clarendon's character of Charles I. with that drawn by any other historical writer. 12

6. Give a summary of the contents of the "Grand Remonstrance." Why was the passing of it considered to be so important? 15

7. Give an account of the battle of Edgehill. To what battle does Clarendon compare it? 10

8. Give the substance of Clarendon's characters of Laud Pym, John Selden. How far do you think the facts of the history confirm or disprove them? 15

FRIDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

Group A.

SANSKRIT—PAPER I.

R. G. BHANDARKAR, M.A., HON. MEM. R.A.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

N.B.—Answer the first question in Sanskrit.

1. Give Mammata's definition and divisions of *Kâvya*, and compare them with his own statements as to its nature contained in the sixth Ullâsa, with his definition of *dosha* or defect in the seventh, of *guna* or merit and of *alankâra* in the eighth, and with the various divisions of the *dhavani* or the best Kâvya in the fourth; and point out any inconsistencies that you may detect and explain or reconcile them if you can. 30

2. Explain:— 17

व्यक्तिविवेकिना चाधमपदसहायानामेषां व्यञ्जकत्वमुक्तम् । नचात्राधमत्वं प्रमाणप्रतिपन्नामिति कथमनुमानम् । एवंविधादर्थादेवंविधोऽर्थ उपपन्नत्यनपेक्षत्वे ऽपि प्रकाशत इति व्यक्तिविवेकिनःपुनस्तदूषणम् ।

Does this reasoning satisfy you? If not, state Why? Is no sort of *vyanga* given as such in the Kavyaprakása capable of being traced to *anumâna*? How would you translate the word *vyanjanâ* and what in your opinion is its general nature?

3. Explain:— 17

न तटस्थेन नात्मगतत्वेन रसः प्रतीयते नोत्पद्यते नाभिव्यज्यते । अपितु काव्ये नाट्ये चाभिधातो द्वितीयेन विभावादिसाधारणीकरणात्मना भावकत्वव्यापारेण भाव्यमानः स्थायी सत्वोद्रेकप्रकाशानन्दमय संविद्विश्रान्तिसतत्वेनभोगेनभुज्यते इति भट्टनायकः ।

Give the principal points of difference between this and the view of Abhinavagupta. Why is *rasa* neither ज्ञाप्य nor कार्य and in what sense does it partake of either character, accordnig to the latter? Why are the स्थायिन: and व्यभिचारिण: so called?

4. Explain रसवत्, प्रेयः, ऊर्जस्विन् and समाहित and state why Mammata excludes them from the list of *alankáras*. Do any of the alankáras as such involve any sort of *vyagna*? If so, name two and state whether there is any reason for not including them in the divisions of ध्वान or 12

गुणीभूतव्यङ्ग्य equally with रसवत् and others. Compare Dandin's ऊर्जस्विन् and समाहित with Mammatas.

5. What are the conditions of लक्षणा and show how they are fulfilled in सिंहो माणवकः and सिंहोयम् and what is the लक्ष्य in these cases, according to the three views mentioned in the Kavyaprakasa. 12

6. Distinguish between वाक्यगतालंकारात्मकशब्दवक्तृयुद्धवध्वनि, श्लेष, अप्रस्तुतप्रशंसा, and समासोक्ति. Compare the last two with the alankâras of those names mentioned by Dandin. 12

FRIDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P. M. TO 5 P. M.]

Group A.

SANSKRIT—PAPER II.

R. G. BHANDARKAR, M. A., HON. MEM. R. A. S.

[The figures to the right indicte full marks.]

1. Name and explain fully the alankâras in the following:— 20

(a.) अनुभवं वदनेन्दुरुपागमन्नियतेमव यदस्य महात्मन : ।
क्षुभितमुत्कलिकातरलं मनः पय इव स्तिमितस्य महोदधेः ॥

(b.) गावैस्ते कथयन्त्यसारविधुरान्प्रायेण संसारिणः ।

(*c.*) पद्मावती विमलवारिविशालसिन्धुपारासरि-
त्परिकरच्छलतो बिभर्त्ति ।
उत्तुङ्गसौधसुरमन्दिरगोपुराङ्कसंघट्टपाटित-
विमुक्तमिवान्तरीक्षम् ॥

(*d.*) योऽहं लतां कुसुमितामपि पुष्पहेतो
राकृष्ण नैव कुसुमावचयं करोमि ।
सोऽहं कथं भ्रमरपक्षरुचौ सुदीर्घे
केशे प्रगृह्य रुदतीं प्रमदां निहन्मि ॥

(*e.*) अग्राह्या मूर्धजेष्वेताः स्त्रियो गुणसम-
न्विताः ।
न लताः पल्लवच्छेद मर्हन्त्युपवनोद्भवाः ॥

2. (*a.*) परिमृदितमृणालीम्लानमङ्गं प्रवृत्तिः 15
कथमपि परिवारप्रार्थनाभिः क्रियासु ।
कलयति च हिमांशो निष्कलङ्कस्य लक्ष्मी
ममिनवकरिदन्तच्छेदपाण्डुःकपोलः ॥

(*b.*) विवेकप्रध्वंसादुपचितमहामोहगहनो
विकारःकोप्यन्तर्जडयतिच तापं च कुरुते ॥

(*c.*) कलाशेषा मूर्तिः शशिन इव नेत्रोत्सवकरी ।

(*d.*) तदपि साहासाभासमित्यनुपदेष्टव्य एवाय
मर्थः ॥

What are the *bhavas* depicted in the first three passages? What is the *vyanga*, if any, indicated by परिमृदित, the प्र of प्रध्वंस, कलाशेषा. and by *d*?

What are the alankâras in the last two lines of *a* and in *b*, and why?

3. Discuss the various reading in the following:— 12

(*a*.) परकेरअत्तणेण अवरद्धं अत्ताणअं पारेच्छ-
इस्सं परोक्ख गुणाकेरित्तणेण अणवरद्धं
अत्ताणअं परअत्तत्तणेण अणवरद्धं अत्ताणं

(*b*.) अपि चिन्तामणिश्चिन्तापरिश्रममपेक्षते।
इदं त्वाश्चिन्तितं मन्ये कृतमाश्चर्यमार्यया॥
—त्वकृतमन्येन कृतामाश्च————
-————कृताश्चर्यमचिन्तितम्।

(*c*.) मरणसमये त्यक्त्वा शङ्कां प्रतापनिरर्गल-
प्रकटितनिजस्नेहः सोयं सखा पुर एव ते

4. Translate into Sanskrit and English:— 16

(*a*.) ओल्लोल्लकरअरअणक्खएहिं तुह लोअणेसु
मह दिण्णं।
रत्तंसुअं पसाओ कोवेण पुणो इमे ण
अक्कमिअे॥

(*b*.) अले. गोहा

ण अलुआदि अन्तालिक्वे णेअ अणब्भे प-
डादि वज्जे

महिलाशमूहमेहे णिवडादि णअणम्बु धाराहिं॥

(c.) आवि दाणिं इह वड्ढिअं भुप्पत्तसु त्ति
पादोदअं लहिस्सं।

(d.) अहो से करट्ठहाइणीए पोट्ठवित्थारो।

(e.) तुह बप्पकेलके पवहणे जेण तुमं अग्गदो
अहिलुहशि।

Do you find in the Mrichchhakati one variety only of the Prâkrit or more? If more, name some of them and give a few of their distinctive characteristics. Can you trace the words underlined in the above to a Sanskrit origin; if not, from what source did the Prâkrits derive them? Do they exist in any of the modern vernaculars?

5. Describe briefly the moral and social condition of the Hindus as depicted in the Mrichchakati. 8

6. Give the character of Maitreya and S'arvilaka and compare that of the fromer with that of Mathavya in S'akuntala. 8

7. What are the dates of Bana and Bhavabhati and how are they found out? Determine the chronological relations of these two and Mammta, Kalidâsa, Dandin, and S'udraka, from any evidence that you may have found in their works. 10

8. Translate into English (c) in question 1 and the following:— 11

विचितश्चैष समन्ताच्छशानवाटः। तथाहिखलि
यंपुरत एक।

गुञ्जत्कुंजकुटीरकौशिकघटाघूत्कारसंवाल्गित-
क्रन्दत्फेरवनण्डडात्क्वातिभृतप्राग्भारभीमैस्तटैः।
अन्तःशीर्णकरङ्ककर्करतरत्संरोधिकूलंकष-
स्रोतोनिर्गमघोरघर्घररवा पारेशमशानं सरित्
अभ्युक्षितोऽसि सलिलैर्न बलाहकानां
चाषाग्रपक्षसदृशं भृशमन्तराले।
मिथ्येतदाननमिदं भवतस्तथाहि
हेमन्तपद्ममिवनिष्प्रभता भुपैति॥

FRIDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

Group A.

LATIN—PAPER I.

P. PETERSON, B.A., BALL. COLL. OXON.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Horace.

1. Translate with notes. 12

(*a*) Sunt quos curriculo pulverem Olympicum
Collegisse juvat metaque fervidis
Evitata rotis palmaque nobilis
Terrarum dominos evehit ad deos
Hunc si mobilium turba Quiritium
Certat tergeminis tollere honoribus
Illum si proprio condidit horreo
Quidquid de Libycis verritur areis,

(*b*) Scriberis Vario fortis et hostium
Victor Maeonü carminis alite.

(*c*) Oscula quae Venus
Quinta parte sui nectaris imbuit,

(*d*) Tu frustra pius heu non ita creditum
Poscis Quinctilium deos.

(*e*) Te spes et albo rara Fides colit
Velato panno nec comitem abnegat
Utcunque mutata potentes
Veste domos inimica linquis.

(*f*) Qualemve laetis caprea pascuis
Intenta fulvae matris ab ubere
Iam lacte depulsum leonem
Dente novo peritura vidit.

(*g*) Me truncus illapsus cerebro
Sustulerat, nisi Faunus ictum
Dextra levasset Mercurialium
Custos virorum.

(*h*) Quid debeas o Roma Neronibus
Testis Metaurum flumen, et Asdrubal
Devictus.

(*i*) Saevis Liburnis scilicet invidens
Privata deduci superbo
Non humilis mulier triumpho.

2. Translate: —

At hoc frementes verterunt bis mille equos 6
Galli, canentes Caesarem,
Hostiliumque navium portu latent
Puppes sinistrorsum citae.
Io triumphe, tu moraris aureos
Currus et intactas boves?
Io triumphe, nec Jugurthino parem
Bello reportasti ducem,
Neque Africanum, cui super Karthaginem
Virtus sepulcrum condidit.
Terra marique victus hostis Punico
Lugubre mutavit sagum.
Aut ille centum nobilem Cretam urbibus
Ventis iturus non suis
Exercitatas aut petit Syrtes Noto,
Aut fertur incerto mari.

(*a*) Give the scheme of the metre of this passage.

(*b*) Write brief notes where they seem necessary.

3. Translate:— 10

Quo magis his credas, puer hunc ego parvus Ofellam
Integris opibus novi non latius usum
Quam nunc accisis. Videas metato in agello

Cum pecore et gnatis fortem mercede colonum,
Non ego, narrantem, temere edi luce profesta
Quidquam praeter olus fumosae cum pede pernae
Ac mihi seu longum post tempus venerat hospes
Sive operum vacuo gratus conviva per imbrem
Vicinus, bene erat non piscibus urbe petitis
Sed pullo atque haedo; tum pensilis uva secundas
Et nux ornabat mensas cum duplice ficu.
Post hoc ludus erat culpa potare magistra,
Ac venerata ceres, ita culmo surgeret alto,
Explicuit vino contractae seria frontis.
Saeviat atque novos moveat Fortuna tumultus,
Quantum hinc imminuat? Quanto aut ego parcius aut vos
O pueri nituistis, ut huc novus incola venit?

4. Translate:— 8

Di te, Damasippe deaeque
Verum ob consilium donent tonsore. Sed unde
Tam bene me nosti. Post quam omnis res mea Janum
Ad medium fracta est, aliena negotia curo
Excussus propriis, olim nam quaerere amabam,
Quo vafe ille pedes lavisset Sisyphus aere,
Quid sculptum infabre, quid fusum durius esset.
Callidus huic signo ponebam millia centum;
Hortos egregiasque domos mercarier unus
Cum lucro noram; unde frequentia Mercuriale
Imposuere mihi cognomen compita.

5. Explain the allusions in the following:— 8

Sapientem pascere barbam; crassa Minerva;
Chrysippi porticus et grex; naviget Anticyram;
Furius hibernas cana nive conspuet Alpes;
Faba Pythagorae cognata; Vertumnis natus Iniquis;
Democrite pecus; tu quotus Esse velis, praescribe.

6. Translate and comment on the following:— 10

(*a*) Scitari libet ex ipso, quodcunque refers: dic
Ad cenam veniat. Non sane credere Mena,
Mirari secum tacitus. Quid multa? Benigne
Respondet. Neget ille mihi? Negat improbus et te
Negligit aut horret.

(*b*) Continui montes, ni dissocientur opaca
Valle, sed ut veniens dextrum latus aspiciat sol,
Laevum discedens curru fugiente vaporet.

(*c*) Vertumnum Janumque liber spectare videris
Scilicet ut prostes Sosiorum pumice mundus.

(*d*) Sit Medea ferox invictaque, flebilis Ino,
Perfidus Ixion, Io vaga, tristis Orestes.

(*e*) Tu nihil invita dices faciesve Minerva.

(*f*) Et tragicus plerumque dolet sermone pedestri
Telephus et Peleus, cum pauper et exul uterque
Projicit ampullas et sesquipedalia verba.

7. Comment on the following passage, giving some account of any *four* of the authors mentioned :— 12

Naevius in manibus non est et mentibus haeret
Paene recens? adeo sanctum est vetus omne poema.
Ambigitur quoties uter utro sit prior aufert
Pacuvius docti famam senis, Accius alti,
Dicitur Afrani toga convenisse Menandro,
Plautus ad exemplar Siculi properare Epicharmi,
Vincere Caecilius gravitate, Terentius arte.

8. Write a short latin essay on the following theme 10

'*Graecia capta ferum victorem cepit.*'

9. Discuss at some length, and with copious quotations from Horace, any *two* of the following subjects :— 24

(*a*) Horace's tastes and pursuits.

(*b*) Horace's political, philosophical and religious creed.

(*c*) An estimate of Horace as a Lyrical Poet.

(*d*) Horace's position towards the Imperial policy as illustrated by his Odes.

(*e*) Sorcery among the Romans.

(*f*) The Style of Horace.

FRIDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER,

[2 P. M. TO 5 P. M.]

Group A.

LATIN—PAPER II.

P. PETERSON, B. A., BALL, COLL. OXON.

Cicero's Letters; Selection.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate— 12

'At vero malum est liberos amittere' Malum : nisi hoc peius est, haec suffere et perpeti. Quae res mihi non mediocrem consolationem attulerit, volo tibe commemorare, si forte eadem res tibi dolorem minuere possit. Ex Asia rediens, cum a Aegina Megaram versus navigarem, coepi regiones circumcirca prospicere : post me erat Aegina, ante me Megara, dextra Piraeus, sinistra Corinthus ; quae oppida quodam tempore florentissima fuerunt, nunc prostrata et diruta ante oculos jacent. Coepi egomet mecum sic cogitare : 'hem ! nos homunculi indignamur, si quis nostrum interiit aut occisus est, quorum vita brevior esse debet, cum uno loco tot oppidum cadavera projecta jacent ? Visne tu te, Servi, cohibere et meminere hominem te esse natum ? Crede mihi cogitatione ea non mediocriter sum confirmatus. Hoc idem, si tibi videtur, fac ante oculos tibi proponas : modo uno tempore tot viri clarissimi interierunt : de imperio populi Romani tanta deminutio facta est ; omnes provinciae conquassatae sunt ; in unius mulierculae animula si jactura facta est, tanto opere commoveris ? quae si hoc tempore non diem suum obisset, paucis post annis tamen ei moriendum fuit, quoniam homo nata fuerat. Etiam tu ab hisce rebus animum ac cogitationem tuam revoca atque ea potius reminiscere, quae digna tua persona sunt : illam, quamdiu ei opus fuerit vixisse ; una cum re publica fuisse ; te, patrem suum, praetorem, consulem, augurum vidisse ; adulescentibus primariis nuptam fuisse ; omnibus bonis prope perfunctam esse ; cum res publica occideret, vita excessisse. Quid est quod tu aut illa cum fortuna hoc nomine queri possitis ?

(*a*) Who is the writer of this letter and what do you know of him ?

(*b*) Indicate briefly all the references to Cicero's daughter in the Letters which you remember.

2. Translate— 8

Cum Furnium nostrum tantum vidissem, neque loque neque audire meo commodo potuissem, properarem atqui essem in itinere, praemissis jam legionibus, praeterire tamen non potui, quin et scriberem ad te et illum mitterem gratiasque agerem, et si hoc et feci saepe et saepius mihi facturus videor · ita de me mereris. Imprimis a te peto, quoniam confido me celeriter ad urbem venturum, ut te ibi videam, ut tuo consilio, gratia, ope omnium rerum uti possim. Ad propositum revertar : festinationi meae brevitati litterarum gnosces ; reliqua ex Furnio cognosces.

(*a*) State briefly Cæsar's position at the time this letter was written.

(*b*) State all you remember of Cicero's reply to it.

3. Translate— 12

Mihi vero ad nonas bene maturum videtur fore, neque solum propter rei publicae, sed etiam propter anni tempus : qua re istum diem probo ; itaque eundum ipse sequar. Consilii nostri, ne si eos quidem, qui id secuti non sunt, non paeniteret, nobis paenitendum putarem ; secuti enim sumus non spem, sed officium ; relinquimus autem non officium sed desperationem ; ita verecundiores fuimus quam qui se domo non commoverunt, saniores quam qui emissis opibus domum non reverterunt. Sed nihil minus fero quam severitatem otiosorum et, quoque modo se res habet, magis illos vereor, qui in bello occiderunt, quam hos euro, quibus non satis facimus, quia vivimus. Mihi si spatium fuerit in Tusculanum ante Nonas veniendi, istic te videbo ; si minus persequar in Cumanum et ante te certiorem faciam ut lavatio parata sit.

(*a*) Explain carefully all that seems to you to require explanation in this letter.

(*b*) Describe and criticise Cicero's public conduct from the beginning of the civil war to the battle of Pharsalus.

4. Translate and explain :— 26

(*a*) Primum igitur scito primum me non esse rogatum sententiam, praepositumque esse nobis pacificatorem Allobrogum, idque admurmurante senatu neque me invito esse factum.

(*b*) Uxori nuntium Caeserem remisisse.

(*c*) Tribuni non tam aerati quam, ut appellantur, aerarii.

(*d*) Quid impudentius publicanis renuntiantibus? fuit tamen retinendi ordinis causa faciunda jactura.

(*e*) Non tantum est in re quantus est sermo.

(*f*) Quamquam est hiems, tamen Sardiniam istam esse cogites.

(*g*) Vide quam mihi persuaserim te me esse alterum.

(*h*) Bellum in quo tanta vis sceleris futura est ut cum parentes non alere nefarium sit, nostri principes antiquissimam et sanctissimam parentem, patriam, fame necandam putent.

(*i*) Munio me ad haec tempora. Id cujus modi sit, nescio; tantum video, nullius adhuc consilium me huic anteponere, nisi forte mori melius fuit: in lectulo fateor, sed non accidit; in acie non fui. Ceteri quidem, Pompeius, Lentulus tuus, Scipio, Afranius foede perierunt. 'At Cato praeclare' Iam istuc quidem, cum volemus, licebit; demus modo operam ne tam necesse nobis sit quam illi fuit; id quod agimus.

(*j*) Etsi sus Minervam.

(*k*) Hospes tamen non is, cui diceres amabo te, eodem ad me cum revertere.

5. Enumerate, illustrate, and explain the chief points in which the Latin epistolary style differs from ordinary prose. 6

6. Give a short account of the *Leges Juliae*. 6

7. Treat at some length and illustrate from the Letters any *two* of the following subjects:— 30

(*a*) The government and condition of the provinces in Cicero's time.

(*b*) The life and character of Pompey.

(*c*) The principal events (1) in the history of Rome, and (2) in the life of Cicero, from the death of Cæsar to that of Cicero.

(*d*) The causes of Cæsar's success.

(*e*) Cicero's opinion of Cæsar, Pompey, Cato, Antony, and Octavius.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Group B.

THURSDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

W. MARTIN WOOD, ESQ.; S. NEWCOME FOX, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give an account of the best writers on commerce and economic science before the time of Adam Smith, mentioning the leading truths hit upon by them: include an explanation of who and what were the *physiocrates*, giving the meaning of that term, also of *produit net*, and *l'impot unique*. 10

2. Carefully describe (as you may have learned from Professor Fawcett and other sources) the particular advances made in economic science since "the Wealth of Nations" was published: specify the thinkers and writers to whom the more vital of these additions are due. 11

3. Applying the arguments of the English trades unionists, the caste system in India—which compels a youth to follow his father's avocation and virtually excludes others—ought to have enabled the artificers of this country to steadily maintain a tolerably high rate of remuneration: has this been the result? What effect on the industrial condition of India can be attributed to the hereditary selection and social segregation of the different handicrafts and trades? 9

4. It is said that— 13

"In the United States there are 530,000,000*l.* of railroad bonds and stocks which pay their owners nothing, 100,000,000*l.* worth of iron furnaces and manufacturing establishments idle, and 100,000,000*l.* in shipping hopelessly tied up. And there is the heathen Chinee able and willing to work for about one-third of the wages demanded by his Yankee brothren."

In Europe the shipping trade is similarly depressed, that is the tonnage available far exceeds any present or visible demand for it: cotton factories in Lancashire are turning out more calico than any of the markets take off, while similar difficulties confront iron makers and manufacturers of machinery and tools, not only in Great Britain but generally in Western

Europe. In a word, manufacturing production has, during the last few years, far outrun the demand of consumers or the present capacity of the trading world to purchase its results.

State your views as to the causes that must have led to this state of affairs: also describe the means by which more healthy conditions can be secured.

5. In an important document relating to the recent famine it is written— 11

"Fortunately there were but few large towns and hardly any centres of manufactures or lesser handicrafts within the distressed area * * * Consequently we were spared the necessity of supporting the members of those classes who would most readily be thrown out of work by the circumstances of the scarcity"

How far and in what sense can the condition spoken of be regarded as 'fortunate': had large towns and centres of manufacturing industry existed within the famine-stricken provinces what influence would this have had on the condition of the people and application of relief measures?

6. The following, from an Indian journal of the day, fairly expresses certain popular views on currency difficulties :— 15

What we want in India, for the present at least, is to have the (*a*) *degraded value of our coinage restored*, and that can be practically done in one way only, by regulating new issues * * *

The suggestion is..... to close the Mints until (*b*) *rupees rose in value* so much that it would pay private individuals to have them made even at the (*c*) *cost of fifteen per cent increase* of bullion. * * * It is about as certain that a scarcity of rupees will cause (*d*) *a favorable rate of exchange* as that a short harvest will cause dear rice.

State generally your opinion of these proposals : then more particularly—

1. Consider whether the sequence indicated from *a* to *d* would necessarily follow even if the process *b* and *c* were successfully carried out :
2. Examine closely, and, if necessary, criticise the phrases *a* and *b*.
3. Give your opinion as to whether the analogy between rupees and rice, as asserted in the final proposition, would prove "certain," If not, why not?

Distinguish, all through, between the probable results of he measures proposed on internal and external trade respectively.

7. Suppose there has been a great conflagration in a city— factories and warehouses with all their contents, shops and stores, dwelling-houses and furniture, public buildings, 11

libraries and works of art have been destroyed; then, six months later, when intense activity is being displayed by thousands of builders and artificers in replacing the structures and repairing the damage, passers by remark—'see, this disaster was by no means an unmixed evil, what commercial activity prevails, what vast sums of money are being spread amongst thousands of workpeople and purveyors of material'!

Distinguish in this observation between what is seen and what is not seen; trace the effects of such a catastrophe on capital, profits and labour respectively, and its influence on general values.

8. In respect of a recent large bank failure it appears (1) that manufacturing operations and foreign trade had been very largely stimulated and long maintained on the credit enjoyed and granted by the bank; (2) that the whole of the losses arising from the failure (assets being realised) will fall on the shareholders (about 1,200 persons) living in Scotland. 11

Trace, thoroughly, the economic effects during each of these stages of the bank's history.

9. The poverty of the mass of the people in India is attributed by some writers to the rapid increase and pressure of population: state, briefly, your estimate of this opinion, and, also, if you consider that the removal of a few millions by famine may tend to improve the condition of the rest, show how this will come about. 9

THURSDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HISTORY—PAPER I.

W. MARTIN WOOD, ESQ.; S. NEWCOME FOX, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

[*Only ten questions to be answered. Dates to be given throughout.*]

HISTORY OF INDIA IN THE 16TH, 17TH AND 18TH CENTURIES.

1. Give a sketch of the campaigns of the Emperor Hoomayoon against Shére Khan, with their results. 10

2. Write short lives of any three of the following:— 10

Alonzo Albuquerque,	Beiram Khan,
Ballajee Ráo (Péshwah),	Chunda Sahib,
Suráj-ood-Dowlah,	Nizam Ally.

3. Contrast the extent of Akbar's dominions at the commencement and end of his reign. 10

4. State briefly for what events any four of the following places are memorable:—Chittore, Gingee, Gheriah, Masulipatam, Wandiwash, Panipat, Salbye, Seringapatam. 10

5. Examine and criticize Akbar's system of assessing the land revenue of his kingdom. 10

6. What was the cause and effect of the league of the Mahomedan kings against Beejanugger in the year 1564? 10

7. What were the events that led to the convention of Serónje? State the terms of that convention. 10

8. Briefly describe the origin of the United East India Company. What was the extent of the possessions of that Company as its foundation? 10

9. Give some account of the rise of the Rohillas and of the part played by them during the period of history under consideration. 10

10. Shortly review the reforms instituted by Lord Clive during his Second Administration. 10

11. What is Mr. Mill's estimate of the character of Warren Hastings? 10

12. Sketch the campaigns of the English and their allies against Tippoo in the years 1791 and 1792. 10

13. Mr. Mill contends that the abuses which arose upon the establishment of a Supreme Court at Calcutta sprang from the appetite of its Judges for power and profit. Examine and criticize that contention. 10

14. Describe shortly the nature and results of the Revenue Reforms of Lord Cornwallis. 10

History of the Jews.

1. In what respect did the Sheikh Abraham differ from the rest of his tribe or family? What was the effect of that difference; and how did it affect his position in respect of surrounding tribes and peoples? Give illustrations to elucidate your answers to the above. 10

2. What kind of government had the Jews on their settlement in Canaan? Give some characteristics of their special organisation. What was the law of inheritance of land, and the regulations as to interest on loans? What taxes did the people pay? 10

3. Of what tribe was the last of the Judges? Give a sketch of his life and an estimate of his character. 9

4. At what period did the Israelites become possessed of Jerusalem? Describe its situation and the circumstances leading to its acquisition including the part taken by a notable soldier whom you will name. 9

5. Give two sufficient reasons for deposing Saul and excluding his line from kingly functions. 8

6. How far was David's reign prosperous? At what period, and owing to what causes did disaster befall his kingdom? 8

7. What caused the disruption of the Hebrew monarchy? Do you trace any social or economic causes below the surface of the narrative in connection with this? Give some account of the two Jeroboams of Israel. 11

8. Narrate the fate of the last king of the house of David. 8

9. Describe the personal characteristics of Jeremiah, define his place in Jewish story, and trace the principles of his patriotism. 10

10. Who was Mattathias, and when did he live? Give some account of the career of each of his sons. 10

11. Sketch the life of Herod called the Great, and mention the chief political circumstances of his period. 7

FRIDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HISTORY—PAPER II.

W. MARTIN WOOD, ESQ.; S. NEWCOME FOX, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

I.—Political History.

1. Discuss the origin and effect of the Triple Alliance. 10

2. Examine the Rye-House Plot and the circumstances that led up to it. 10

3. Give a sketch of Shaftesbury's life and of his political aims. 10

4. Give a short account of the events that immediately preceded the battle of Bleinheim. Briefly describe the above battle and draw a plan of the same. 10

5. What was the cause and effect of the prosecution of Dr. Sacheverell in 1710? 10

6. What was the attitude of the bishops towards James II. in reference to his Declaration of Indulgence? 10

7. Mention some of the chief reforms that followed upon the revolution of 1688. 10

8. Write short lives of *two* of the following:— 10

Charles Mordaunt (Earl of Peterborough), Pulteney, Nelson, St. John.

9. Describe briefly Wellington's Peninsular Campaign in the year 1812. 10

10 Give a short account of the changes of administration which took place in England between 1800 and 1814. 10

History of Rome.

I.—Political History.

1. State what can be authentically traced relative to the Etruscans, their origin, the localities occupied and power exercised by them, their influence on the Roman polity and people: give such fragments of veritable history as can be discerned beneath the story of Porsenna. 10

2. At what period and in what manner did the Hellenic peoples settle in Italy? Mention the localities occupied and chief cities founded by them: describe (with dates) the first distinctly military invasion of Italy by the Greeks with its results more especially as affecting the Romans. 12

3. Mention the incident by which the Romans and Carthaginians first came into collision; describe the course, duration, and results of the war that followed, mentioning the chief men on each side and their exploits. 11

4. Sketch, briefly, the course of events after the battle of Thrasymenus. Give reasons for the tactics adapted by Fabius. Narrate the movements of the two armies previous to the battle of Cannæ, which describe, mentioning the numbers engaged and slain on each side: state the effect on the Romans: indicate the disposition of Hannibal in the hour of victory, and give some reasons why he did not at once march on Rome. 14

5. Carefully summarise the qualities and circumstances that enabled the Romans finally to overcome the Carthaginians. 8

6. Give an account of the migration and inroads of the Cimbri, and of the disastrous defeat they inflicted on the Romans: give some particulars of the General by whom they were finally vanquished, and indicate the course of his subsequent career. 12

7. Relate the occurrence which resulted in the death of Tiberius Gracchus; describe the policy and chief measures of Caius S. Gracchus, and mention the chief circumstances of the struggle in which he fell. 10

8. Give a concise statement of the area and peoples subject to Roman sway at the period immediately preceding the third Mithridatic war: write a narrative of that struggle, including an account of the victorious General and the political influence he achieved. 11

9. Give some particulars of Cæsar's early life; describe the state of affairs in Gaul when he went there as commander; mention his chief antagonist in Gaul and how Cæsar acted towards him: then give a succinct account of the campaign and battle by which Cæsar overthrew his great Roman rival, and state how he turned his triumph to account. 12

History of Greece.

I.—Political History.

1. Narrate, in outline, the rise of the Persian Empire, chiefly to show its tendency westward and the circumstances under which it obtained supremacy over Asiatic Greece: continue the narrative up to Cambyses, of whose reign give a few leading particulars. 16

2. Give an account of the expedition of Darius against the Scythians, being careful to trace the geography of the route taken by him. 11

3. Describe the events, more especially in their political aspect, which led up to the conflict and victory of Marathon; give a topographical sketch of the battle ground sufficient to show the respective positions of the two forces: notice the strategy which prevented the results of that victory from being undone: mention and characterise all the more notable men on the Grecian side. 14

4. Trace the course and strategy of Xerxes just previous to the conflict at Salamis: describe the divided counsels on the Grecian side, the tact and contrivances of the Grecian leader (whom you will name) which precipitated the battle. What illustrious Greek returned from exile at this juncture? Mention the special service he rendered, including his feat of war on land immediately after the naval victory: either describe or sketch the Straits of Salamis and adjacent coast indicating the positions of the two forces. 15

5. State concisely the events which finally destroyed the Persian power in Greece. 10

6. Give an account of the career of Alcibiades, more especially in its influence on certain critical public events. 10

7. Describe briefly the qualities and deeds by which, in the first instance, Alexander rose to supremacy and fame, noticing any topic of race or hereditary descent connected therewith; also mention the more notable incidents preceding and accelerating his death. 13

8. How did the Romans find opportunity to interfere in Grecian affairs? State the principal circumstances that enabled them to effect the final overthrow of the political existence of Greece. 11

FRIDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HISTORY—PAPER III.

W. MARTIN WOOD, ESQ.; S. NEWCOME FOX, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

II.—Institutions, Literature and Religion.

1. Examine the constitutional arguments for and against— 10

(*a*) The Exclusion Bill.

(*b*) The Peerage Bill.

(*c*) The Septennial Act.

2. Give a sketch of Sir W. Temple's scheme for reforming the Privy Council. Briefly explain the growth of the Cabinet. 10

3. When did Parliamentary corruption first become systematic? Examine the course of legislative enactments on this subject. 10

4. What evils was the Statute of Treason, passed in the seventh year of William III.'s reign, intended to remedy? Give the gist of that Statute. 10

5. Mention instances of the abuse of Royal prerogative during the reign of George III. Did Parliament acquiesce in this abuse? 10

6. What views were enunciated by Algernon Sidney in his "Discourses concerning Government"? State shortly what you know of the works of his great antagonist in contemporary literature. 10

7. Give an outline of the Licensing Act passed in the 14th year of Charles II.'s reign, and trace the gradual emancipation of the Press during the period of history under review. 10

8. What was the conduct of Government towards literature in the 18th century? Cite examples in your answer. 10

9. Give a short account of the lives and writings of *two* of the following:— 10

Dryden, Newton, Addison, Butler.

10. What was the attitude of the highest scientific intellects of the age under consideration with reference to religion? 10

History of Rome.

II.—Institutions, Literature and Religion.

1. Examine the relations between the various members of the "family" in early Roman History. 10

2. Trace briefly the steps by which the plebs gained equality with the patricians. 10

3. Who were the "clients"? Trace their gradual enfranchisement. 10

4. What was the character of the constitution of Caius Gracchus? 10

5. Criticise the following statement:—"No body of independent tradesmen and merchants was ever developed at Rome." 10

6. Give an outline of the aims of the party of Reform under Marcus Portius Cato. 10

7. What were the distinctive features of early Roman Literature? 10

8. What was the position and influence of the Stoic philosophy in Italy? 10

9. Give some account of rise of Rhetoric at Rome. 10

10. Give a sketch of the lives and writings of two of the following:— 10

Cnæus Nævius, Terence, Caius Lucilius, Quintus Mucins Secesvola.

History of Greece.

II.—Institutions, Literature, and Religion.

1. In about what period do you consider the veritable history of Greece emerges from the domain of mythology and legend: indicate some of the principles on which this division should proceed. 6

2. It has been pointed out that the Greeks did not begin to give attention to history and serious prose writing until at a considerably later stage in their civilisation than was the case with other prominent nations of antiquity: give some explanation of this. 9

3. It has been said that love of despotic power and mercilessness were traits in the Greek character: give (*a*) special instances that support this view; and (*b*) trace the influence of these qualities in their social polity and their political organisations. 10

4. Give an account of Herodotus, describe and characterise his works, mention the dialect in which he chiefly wrote, and some of the circumstances that brought him into notice with his contemporaries. 10

5. Give a sketch of the growth of the drama in Greece, explaining, incidentally, its connection with "the worship of Dionysus": give brief notices (with dates) of three or more dramatists prior to or contemporary with Socrates. 11

6. State, with some precision, the changes in the Athenian constitution brought about by Pericles; describe the impulse given by him to architecture and sculpture, explaining, also, how funds were obtained for the beautifying of Athens. 12

7. Give an account of the landed system obtaining in the principal States of Greece: what was the lot of the cultivators; by whom was the rent or land revenue received? What taxes were levied; what was the law or custom with regard to usury? 12

8. Enumerate the chief festivals and institutions that tended to unite the Greek race; explain the methods by which the influence of these was disseminated and prolonged: illustrate the power and consequence of the chief of the federal Hellenic tribunals by one of its decisions in the third century B.C. 12

9. Describe and compare the chief works and the literary characteristics of Thucydides and Xenophon, mentioning one tie in authorship that connects the two. 10

10. Explain the specific meaning of six or more of the following terms:—despots, oligarchs, demes, psephisma, pelasgicon, heliasts, ephetai, metoikoi, thetes, ephors, propylæa. 8

LOGIC AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Group C.

THURSDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LOGIC—PAPER I.

The Rev. H. BOCHUM, S.J.; M. MACMILLAN, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

1. Give Mill's criticism on the Aristotelian categories. 9

2. In the enumeration of his own categories show— 12

(*a*) How Mill is entitled to "resolve attributes into states of consciousness or feelings," and

(*b*) How Mill avoids the necessity of admitting Berkeley's doctrine of the non-existence of a material substratum-noumenon-in objects of sense.

3. Explain and illustrate by examples Mill's doctrine of the import of propositions, namely, (*a*) what do we assert, and (*b*) what kinds of connection may we assert in propositions 11

4. Compare Whewell's and Mill's theory of the evidence of axioms. 12

5 State Mill's doctrine of the function and logical value of the syllogism 14

6. What is meant by "a complex or intermixed effect," and how is its investigation conducted? 12

7. In what consists, according to Mill, the explanation of the laws of nature, and which are the limits of this explanation? 10

8 Why is a system of rigorous scientific induction applicable to the uniformities in the *succession* of phenomena, but not to the uniformities of *co-existence*, and why does Mill assert "to overlook this grand distinction was the capital error in Bacon's view of inductive philosophy"? 11

9. Explain Mill's remarks on Hume's canon of unbelief 9

THURSDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P M TO 5 P M]

LOGIC—PAPER II.

The Rev H. BOCHUM, S.J; M. MACMILLAN, B A

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

1 Distinguish between "specific difference and specific property;" "separable and inseparable accident," and state the reason why the major premise of the first and second figure must be universal, and the conclusion of the third figure particular. 9

2 Put the following arguments into syllogistic form, stating their figures and moods and examining their validity 12

(*a*) Man should be moderate, because excess causes disease

(*b*) Only the mail train does not stop at this station, and as the last train did not stop, it must have been the mail train

(*c*) "Human science and human power coincide, because ignorance of a cause deprives us of the effect For nature is not conquered except by obedience, and what we discover as a cause by contemplation becomes a rule for operation" (*Bacon*)

3. Describe how a system of natural classification is to be conducted logically. In answering this question explain— 14

(*a*) The main basis on which it is established and by which it is distinguished from artificial classification.

(*b*) The two chief principles of "subordination of characters," and "arrangement of natural groups into natural series."

(*c*) Show by an example of natural classification from Botany or Zoology how the primary divisions and the species are obtained.

(*d*) Give your own opinion whether in Darwin's theory "on the origin of species," a *complete* natural classification is possible.

4. What is meant by a Hypothesis, and in what ways may a Hypothesis be serviceable? 9

5. Show (*a*) that every inductive inference supposes the assumption of the law of causation; 11

(*b*) The precise point of controversy between philosophers as to the nature of cause;

(*c*) The scientific grounds for *the belief in* the law of causation.

6. What kind of logical fallacies do you find?

(*a*) In the Ptolemaic system or other exploded theories of olden times; 11

(*b*) In the popular belief in the so-called curious coincidences, in dreams, fortune-tellers, weather-prophets of the almanac and in witchcraft.

7. State (*a*) in what precisely lies the fallacy in the argument from "frequency of occurrence" or "simple enumeration;" 12

(*b*) Bacon's view on the use of the argument from "final causes" and Fowler's remarks on the same subject.

8. Illustrate the "double method of agreement" by an example from ordinary life or from the sciences. 10

9. Explain (*a*) why some of the inductive methods lead to certainty, others to probability, and 12

(*b*) why some of them prove that *A* is one of the causes of *a*; others, that *A* is the only cause of *a*.

FRIDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MORAL PHILOSOPHY—PAPER I.

The Rev. H. BOCHUM, S.J.; M. MACMILLAN, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Why does the Utilitarian first principle seem an uncertain and indefinite rule for the guidance of conduct? 11

2. Show the difficulties in the way of egoistic calculations. 12

3. What views do different classes of Moralists hold as to our obligation to speak the truth. 11

4. "Unless a man could have acted otherwise than he did, he cannot really have either merit or demerit." Explain the meaning of this statement, and examine its cogency as an argument in support of the freedom of the will. 11

5. What causes produce the connection between virtue and happiness? Are they sufficient to make each man happy in proportion to his virtue? 12

6. In what respect do the moral maxims of common-sense morality seem to be wanting in the characteristics of scientific institutions? Support your answer by examples. 12

7. What do you know of the opinions of Kant, Spinoza and Hobbes? 10

8. Examine the different attempts that have been made to determine the exact signification of the word justice. 11

9. Explain fully the meaning of the terms social contract, fatalism, perceptional intuitionism, caution, methods of ethics. 10

FRIDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MORAL PHILOSOPHY—PAPER II.

The Rev. H. BOCHUM, S.J.; M. MACMILLAN, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What possible explanations can be suggested to account for the existence of unhappiness in the world? 11

2. Prove that the world is under Moral Government. 11

3. Give Butler's opinion upon the immortality of brutes. How does the discussion of this point find a place in the Analogy? 11

4. What account of the formation of habits is given in the Analogy? 11

5. What reasons are given by Butler to show that belief in necessity does not destroy the obligations and proofs of religion? 11

6. How does Butler show the utility of resentment? To what abuses is the emotion liable? 11

7. How may the doctrine of final causes be applied to morality? 11

8. What account does Butler give of the nature and office of conscience? 12

9. Criticise Hobbes' theory that benevolence is self-love. 11

MATHEMATICS.

Group D.

THURSDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY OF TWO DIMENSIONS.

JAMES JARDINE, M.A.; J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain how the position of a point in space is determined by means of polar or linear co-ordinates. What is the *equation* to a curve? 8

Have all curves equations?

2. Find the length of the perpendicular drawn from a given point upon a given straight line. 11

Show that the lines drawn through the middle points of the sides of a triangle respectively perpendicular to those sides meet in a point.

3. Find the polar equation to a straight line which passes through two given points. 11

8. Obtain the formula— 10

$$\int_0^{2a} \phi(x)\,dx = \int_0^{a} \{\phi(x) + \phi(2a - x)\}\,dx.$$

and hence evaluate $\int_0 \pi \frac{2x^3 - 3\pi x^2}{1 + \cos^2 x}$.

9 Find the limit when n is infinite of— 6

$$\frac{n}{n^2} + \frac{n}{1^2 + n^2} + \frac{n}{2^2 + n^2} + \ldots\ldots + \frac{n}{(n-1)^2 + n^2}.$$

10 Perform the following integrations :— 10

(1) $\int \sec x\,dx$. (2) $\int \frac{x^2 + 3x + 1}{x^3 + x^2 - 2x}\,dx$.

FRIDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

DYNAMICS.

JAMES JARDINE, M.A.; J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M A

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

1 Define *vis viva*, *elasticity*, *modulus of elasticity*, and *force*. 8

State and illustrate the laws of motion.

2. Find the space passed over in any time by a body starting from rest and acted on by a uniform force in a fixed direction 12

Two particles are let fall from two given heights ; find the interval between their starting if they reach the ground at the same time

3 A body is dropped from a given height and at the same instant another is started upwards, and they meet half way find the initial velocity of the latter body 10

4 The time of falling from rest down a chord of a vertical circle drawn from the highest point is constant. 10

Find the line of quickest descent from a given circle to another circle without it

5. A ball of weight W is whirled round at the end of a string with uniform velocity in time T. Find the tension of the string. 10

6. Show that a body projected in any direction not vertical and acted on by gravity will describe a parabola. 8

Determine the inclination to the horizon of a direction of motion at any instant.

7. A particle is projected from the top of a tower with a velocity equal to that which would be acquired in falling down three times the height of the tower Find the greatest possible range and the corresponding angle of projection. 10

8. A body impinges on an equal body at rest; show that the vis viva before impact cannot be greater than twice the vis viva of the system after impact. 10

9. Determine the velocities after impact of two imperfectly elastic bodies impinging obliquely on one another, and show that the vis viva of the system is diminished by the impact. 10

10. Find the time of descent of a particle moving in a circle under the action of gravity. 12

FRIDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HYDROSTATICS.

JAMES JARDINE, M.A.; J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Enunciate and explain the Hydrostatic Paradox.

The pressure of a liquid on any horizontal area is equal to the weight of a column of the liquid of which the area is the base and of which the height is equal to the depth of the area below the surface.

2. A hollow cone filled with water is held with its vertex downwards; it is required to determine the resultant pressure on either of the portions into which it is divided by a vertical plane through its axis. 10

3. Define the metacentre, and explain what is meant by stability of equilibrium. 14

A solid cylinder, one end of which is rounded off in the form of a hemisphere, floats with the spherical surface partly immersed: find the greatest height of the cylinder which is consistent with stability of equilibrium.

4. Describe the Barometer. 8

How is it shown that the pressure of a given quantity of air at a given temperature varies inversely as the space it occupies?

5. Describe Bramah's Press, and find the pressure produced by any power applied. 9

6. Describe the condenser, and find the density of air in the receiver after n strokes. 9

7. Show that the surface of a liquid which rotates uniformly about a vertical axis is a paraboloid, and find the pressure at any point. 10

8. Find the form of the common surface of two liquids which do not mix contained in an open vessel which is made to rotate about the vertical axis. 12

9. Find the tension at any point of a spherical surface which contains gas at a given pressure. 12

10. Define specific gravity. 8

Show how to compare the specific gravities of a solid and a liquid or of two liquids by means of the Hydrostatic Balance.

FRIDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

OPTICS.

JAMES JARDINE, M.A.; J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State the laws for the reflection and refraction of a ray of light at a surface. What do you mean by the *critical angle*? 3

2. Two plane vertical mirrors intersect at right angles and a man looks into the angle formed by them; prove that, supposing no light can be reflected at the line of junction of the mirrors, he will see only one eye in the mirrors, and that if he shut either eye the image seen will be that of a closed eye. 16

3. Investigate the formula— 8

$$\frac{\mu}{v} - \frac{1}{u} = \frac{\mu - 1}{r}$$

and trace the successive relative positions of the conjugate foci.

4. A coin is placed at the bottom of an empty hemispherical bowl of radius 2·5 inches, and is just not visible to an eye looking over the edge. When the bowl is filled with water the whole of the coin is just visible to an eye in the same position. What is the radius of the coin? 10

5. Describe the *kaleidoscope*, and illustrate your remarks by a figure. 10

6. A ray of light passes through a prism in a plane perpendicular to its edge; show that if ϕ and ψ be the angles of incidence and emergence and i the refracting angle of the prism, the deviation is equal to— 19

$$\phi \pm \psi - i \text{ or } \psi - \phi - i$$

according as the incident ray makes an acute angle with the face of the prism towards the thicker end or the edge. Under what convention will these expressions for the deviation be all represented by $\phi + \psi - i$?

7. Find the geometrical focus of a small pencil of rays after refraction through a plate of thickness t. 4

8. Investigate the focal length of a lens equivalent to a combination of two lenses of given focal length on the same axis and at a given distance from each other. What are the characteristics of *Huyghens'* eye-piece? 10

9. Describe the human eye as an optical instrument, and explain by means of a figure how vision takes place. 10

10. A long-sighted person who can see most distinctly at a distance of 2 yards uses glasses of 2 feet focal length; at what distance from the glasses should the object be placed, and how much will it be magnified? 10

FRIDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ASTRONOMY.

JAMES JARDINE, M.A.; J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Enunciate Kepler's Laws of planetary motion and state briefly what inferences may be drawn from them. 6

2. Illustrate by a diagram the Earth's varying velocity in her orbit, and account for the fact that the interval from the vernal to the autumnal equinox is longer than the rest of the year. 12

3. Explain the connection between difference of longitude and difference of local time. 12

The great eclipse of 1868 was announced to begin at Benares on August 17th at 18 h. 49 m. Greenwich mean time. But Benares is long. 83° E. of Greenwich. What would be the local time at Benares when the eclipse began there?

4. Account for the long night encountered in the Arctic regions. 6

5. What do you mean by *Refraction?* Mention its various effects. 10

6. Show how the Sun's parallax may be determined by observations of a transit of Venus. 16

7. Explain the *Precession of the Equinoxes.* 6

8. Show how to find the latitude of a ship's position at sea. 10

9. What is the cause of an eclipse of the moon? Why is there not a lunar eclipse every month? 6

10. Mention some of the principal facts revealed to us by the telescope concerning the planets. What is the distinction between an *inferior* and a *superior* planet? Show that the apparent motion of all planets, whether inferior or superior, is sometimes retrograde. 16

NATURAL SCIENCE.

Group E

THURSDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER

[10 A M TO 1 P M]

VEGETABLE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY AND SYSTEMATIC BOTANY—PAPER I

W. GRAY, M.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

1 What are *stomata*? On what parts of a plant are they met with? From what class of plants are they absent? What is their use and how do they act? 16

2 Describe fully the seed of a pea or a bean 12

3 What parts of a plant are cotton, jute, cork, starch, a fig, and a potatoe? 12

4 What do you mean by the pistil of a flower? Name the parts of which it is composed What is the difference between a simple and a compound pistil? Offer some proof that the pistil is a modification of the common leaf-type 16

5 Describe carefully what is seen in the cross-section of an exogenous stem of two years' growth 16

6. What is sap, where does it come from, and how does it get into the plant? By what means is it diffused through the different parts of a plant? What is *elaborated sap*, and why is it called so? 16

7 How can you conclusively prove by experiment, that the leaves of a plant exhale watery vapour? 12

THURSDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER

[2 P M TO 5 P. M.]

VEGETABLE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY AND SYSTEMATIC BOTANY—PAPER II.

W GRAY, M B

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

1. Give a detailed account of the structure of a Cocoa-nut Give also the scientific name, the geographical distribution, and the natural order and class of the plant which produces it 22

2. Show fully how leaves are used for purposes of classification. 15

3. State the principal characters by which the natural orders *Malvaceæ*, *Leguminosæ* and *Garmineæ* may be recognised. Give also their geographical distribution, and mention at least four useful plants of each which are common in Western India. 24

4. Describe the inflorescence of a common Sun-flower. 17

5. Refer the plants 1, 2 and 3 to their classes in the vegetable kingdom. 22

FRIDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY—PAPER I.

W. GRAY, M.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What substances is the body constantly giving off during life, and into what substances is it changed after death? 18

2. Of what chemical elements are starch and sugar composed? What becomes of them when they are taken as food? Why would a man starve if fed only on these substances? 16

3. What is meant by "long sight" and "near sight"? How may each be remedied? Explain your answer by diagrams. 15

4. Give an account of the structure of arteries, capillaries and veins, and point out the uses of their several parts. Explain fully why the flow of blood is intermittant in arteries and continuous in veins. 19

5. Why is a man whose back is broken unable to move his legs; and yet, how does it happen that if the soles of his feet be tickled his legs may be violently moved? 16

6. What structures are concerned in the production of perspiration? How is the body cooled by perspiring? 16

FRIDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY—PAPER II.

W. GRAY, M.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the digestive apparatus of a bird. 17

2. Explain fully how a fish breathes. 17

3. Give an account of the changes which a butterfly undergoes, during development, from the egg to the perfect insect. 17

4. In what respects chiefly does a bird differ from a lizard, and in what particulars do they agree? 17

5. What do you mean by a mammalian animal? Prove that man is one. 16

6. What are the principal characteristics of the order *Carnivora*? Mention some of its most common representatives. 16

THURSDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ELEMENTARY PHYSICS—PAPER I.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Enunciate the Second Law of Motion and prove that the space in metres passed over in t seconds by a body falling under the action of gravity $= 4{\cdot}9\,t^2$. 9

2. Describe Hero's Eolipyle. 8

3. A body has been falling for 15 seconds: compare the spaces described in the seventh and last second. 10

4. What is meant by the term "breaking weight" as applied to materials? To what is it proportional? If a wire of lead one millimetre in diameter just break with a tensile strain of 2 kilogrammes, what weight will a rectangular bar of the same metal whose sectional measurement is 3 centimetres by one decimetre sustain? 10

5. What are the three laws of Torsion? 10

6. Two equal isosceles triangular plates are immersed vertically in water the one with its base and the other with its vertex in the surface, find the ratio of the pressures on the two triangles. 12

7. How do you find the specific gravity of a solid heavier than water? 12

A rod of iron 8½ inches long of specific gravity 7·2 floats vertically in mercury whose specific gravity is 13·568: find the length of the portion immersed.

8. What do you mean by the term "energy"? How do kinetic and potential energy differ? Name some of the varieties of energy. 9

9. What relation between heat and motion was discovered by Joule? Describe the apparatus employed by Joule in his experiments in which the fall of a weight was made to heat a given quantity of mercury. 10

10. What do you mean by a *wave length* when a series of particles are in a state of undulation? What are waves of condensation and rarefaction? 10

THURSDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ELEMENTARY PHYSICS—PAPER II.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is the exact signification of the words "water boils" which are often engraved on the stem of a thermometer? Explain the mode by which the fixed points on a thermometer are found, and sketch the apparatus used. 9

2. How do evaporation and ebullition differ? Given the temperature of steam to be 250° F required its latent heat. 9

3. Describe fully any method by which the specific heat of a solid may be determined. Is there any difference between the specific heat of a solid at a high and at a low temperature? 9

4. How much water at 100° C. will be required to just melt a cube of ice whose edge is one foot? (sp. gr. of ice = ·92.) 9

5. What is meant by "total reflection of light" and "critical angle"? What is the greatest angle that can be given to a glass prism and why? 9

6. According to the Wave Theory what is meant by the polarization of light? How may a ray of light be polarized by reflection from a glass surface and what angle must the ray make with the surface? 9

7. If a neutral body be brought near a charged gold leaf electroscope the leaves converge; why is this? How can you give an electroscope a permanent negative charge with a positively electrified body? 9

8. Describe the Leyden jar and explain its action. How would you charge a series of Leyden jars by cascade. 9

9. What is Ampere's rule for determining the direction in which a freely suspended magnetic needle will move under the influence of an electric current? 9

10. Describe briefly the batteries of Daniell, Grove, Leclanche and Marie Davy. 9

11. A battery of 30 cells remains closed for an hour during which time it furnishes 30 cubic centinetres of mixed gases (hydrogen and oxygen) per minute. How many grammes of zinc will be dissolved in the battery? 10

FRIDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—PAPER I.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. How is bleaching salt of lime prepared, and what is its probable constitution? 10

2. In the manufacture of nitric acid on a small scale in glass vessels in the laboratory, equal weights of nitre and oil of vitriol are employed, while in its manufacture on a large scale the oil of vitriol is but half the weight of the nitre. What is the cause of the difference and what is the reaction in each case? 10

3. What are the chief impurities which occur in commercial oil of vitriol; how may they be removed & a pure acid obtained? 10

4. Describe the preparation of phosphorus. Compare the properties of the red with those of the ordinary variety of phosphorus. How may the red variety be obtained? 10

5. Give the formulæ of the three varieties of phosphoric acid known as metaphosphoric, orthophosphoric and pyrophosphoric acids. Give also the formulæ of plumbic metaphosphate and of microcosmic salt. 10

6. In a sample of coal gas containing hydrogen sulphide, ammonia, oxygen and carbonic anhydride, how would you detect the presence of these gases? 10

7. Describe the mode of preparation of hydrofluoric acid. What is the action of this acid on silica? 10

8. How may olefiant gas be prepared? What is Dutch liquid and how may it be prepared in considerable quantity? 10

9. The percentage composition of chloroform is as follows: carbon 10·04, hydrogen 0·83, chlorine 89·13. Find its symbol, if the specific gravity of its vapour referred to hydrogen be 59·75. 10

10. What is the weight of dry air contained in a globe of 640 cubic centimetres capacity at the temperature 546·4C. and under a pressure of 712·5 millimetres? 10

FRIDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—PAPER II.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. How much common salt must be added to a solution containing 30 grammes of argentic nitrate in order to throw down the whole of the silver and how much argentic chloride will be precipitated? 8

2. 621·2 cubic centimetres of air were mixed in a eudiometer tube with pure hydrogen. The volume of the whole 14

after the addition of the hydrogen was 897·38 cub centimetres. After explosion the gas measured 507·38 cub. centimetres. The measurements are supposed to have been taken at standards. Find the composition of air in 100 parts by volume.

3. If a mercurial barometer stand at 760 millimetres what will be the height of a barometer of oil of vitriol and with what weight in grammes will the air press on each square centimetre of surface? 10

N.B.—The sp. gr. of mercury is 13·596 and of oil of vitriol 1·85.

4. How many grammes of ferrous sulphide are required to yield 568 cubic centimetres of sulphuretted hydrogen? 8

5. How may barium chloride be obtained from heavy spar? How may the salts of baritum be distinguished from those of strontium? 10

6. What are the chief ores of iron? Describe, giving reactions, the several processes employed in the extraction of iron from its ores. 12

7. Three metallic chlorides are insoluble in water. By what single reagent may they be distinguished? 9

8. Write the formulæ of the three oxides of manganese, viz., *braunite*, *pyrolusite* and *hausmannite* and give in symbols the action of hydrochloric acid on each. 9

9. What is the action of sulphuric acid on copper, zinc, iron and mercury? 8

10. Describe Pattinson's process for desilvering argentiferous lead. Give some of the most important characteristics of the salts of lead. 8

III.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M A. 1878-79.

BRANCH I.—LANGUAGES (ENGLISH, SANSKRIT, AND PERSIAN

EXAMINERS

The Rev. D. Macpherson, M.A W Martin Wood, Esq. .	In English
P Peterson, M A Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M A Hon Mem. R A.S.	In Sanskrit.
Lieut -Col H F Disbrowe Mirza Hairat, Esq .	In Persian.

BRANCH II.—HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

EXAMINERS.

W Wordsworth, B.A. F G Selby, B.A. ..	In History and Philosophy.

BRANCH III.—MATHEMATICS.

EXAMINERS

T Cooke, M A , M.I , LL D. James Jardine, M A . .	In Mathematics

BRANCH IV.—NATURAL SCIENCES

EXAMINERS

T Cooke, M A., M I., LL D. W. Gray, M.B.	In Natural Sciences.

MONDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P M]

ENGLISH—PAPER I

THE REV D. MACPHERSON, M A. ; W. MARTIN WOOD, ESQ.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

1 Paraphrase :—

(*a*) To brēke forward is not myn entente. 25
Biheste is dette, and I wol holde fayn
Al my biheste
...
I can ryght now no thrifty tale seyn,
But Chaucer, though he can but lewedly
On metres and on ryming craftily,
Hath seyd hem in swich english as he can

(*b*) His bryghte helm was his wonger,
And by him bāteth his dextrer
Of herbes fyne and goode
Him self drank water of the wel,
As did the knyght sir Percyuel,
So worthy under wede

[What was probably the design of the tale of Sir Thopas ?]

(*c*) And whyl this maister hadde of him maistrye
He maked him so conning and so souple
That longe tyme it was er tirannye.
Or any vyce dorste on him uncouple.

[Of whom is this said ? Who was the "maister" ? What was his end ?]

(*d*) "Wortes
The whiche she spredde and seeth for hir livinge."

(*e*) He nought with wantoun loking of folye
His yen caste on hir, but in sad wyse
Upon hir chere he wolde him ofte avyse

(*f*) O noble wyues
Lat non humilitee your tonge naille,
Lest Chicevache yow swelwe in hir entraille !
Folweth ekko that holdeth no silence
Be ay of chere as lyght as leef on lynde.

2 In what various ways does Chaucer express *causing* to do or to be done ? 11

When is final *e* to be pronounced and when to be elided ? Give Chaucer's inflections of nouns and adjectives

"He slow and al to-rente the leoun" What is the force of "al"? give two meanings of the prefix "to" in old English.

3. Remark on the use in Chaucer, or on the etymology of *thewes, nyce, whole, husband, Cambynskan.* 5

4 Describe fully the six causes to which Burke ascribes the strong love of liberty in the American Colonies. 20

5 What obstacles interfered with, and what new dangers threatened, the complete liberty of the English people in the life-time of Burke? State and criticise his position in relation to these What has been the subsequent history of England in regard to them? 15

6 What services did Burke render as regards (1) India, (2) Irish trade, (3) religious toleration, and (4) the treatment of debtors? 16

7 Explain—

(*a*) "But too many are apt to believe regulation to be commerce, and taxes to be revenue" 18

(*b*) "But what (says the Financier) is peace to us without money? Your plan gives us no Revenue. No! But it does—For it secures to the subject the power of Refusal; the first of all Revenues." [Enforce this by reasoning and example]

MONDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M TO 5 P M.]

ENGLISH—PAPER II

The Rev. D. MACPHERSON, M A.

W. MARTIN WOOD, ESQ

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

[In course of answering these questions on Locke, the candidate should refer to, or quote in parentheses or footnotes, phrases or terms that strike him as peculiar or semi-obsolete, also any forms in the logical propositions of Locke that seem unusual.]

1 State Locke's argument fully but concisely, chiefly as comprised in the first letter, giving prominence to the political propositions 6

2 Describe the attitude of the more influential parties and communities in Western Europe towards freedom of thought and speech at the time when Locke's letters were written; then, glancing at the same question as it stands at 14

the present day, consider whether all the demands of Locke's argument are now accepted by public opinion; also say if you consider his letters are now superseded or in any way lag behind the requirements of perfect freedom in the formation and publication of opinions

3 Sketch the historical argument with which Locke meets the following propositions of his opponent—Idolatry "found entrance into the world and entertainment in it when it could have had no such aid or assistance" as that given by the magisterial power or kingly authority, and how he disposes of the proposition "Truth left to shift for herself will not do well enough as has been sufficiently shown." 10

4 Describe how in one striking instance and under great difficulties the principles laid down by Locke have been faithfully applied in the government of a great dependency by a powerful empire 8

5. *Reliable.*—State in technical terms the objections to this word as frequently used, indicating wherein it differs etymologically from other words in *able* not open to the same objections frame a sentence in which you can show the popular and improper use of the word; also another in which its use is admissible. 10

Give sentences showing the incorrect and the legitimate use of the words *get, got, getting*

A celebrated traveller and geographer writes:—"*I was mistaken* in the information that a waterfall, &c But what if *I am mistaken* too, about the ancient fountain?"

Analyse and give your opinion regarding this very common use of the phrase indicated and its counterparts—*we, you, they are mistaken, &c.*

6 Paraphrase the following passage (mentioning who it is that speaks also the character described) and carefully explain the terms and phrases that seem obscure or unusual — 13

All places yield to him ere he sits down
And the nobility of Rome are his:
The senators and patricians love him too
The tribunes are no soldiers; and their people
Will be as rash in the repeal, as hasty
To expel him thence I think he'll be to Rome,
As is the ospray to the fish, who takes it
By sovereignty of nature First he was
A noble servant to them; but he could not
Carry his honours even · whether 't was pride,
Which out of daily fortune ever taints
The happy man; whether defect of judgment,

To fail in the disposing of those chances
Which he was lord of ; or whether nature,
Not to be other than one thing, not moving
From the casque to the cushion, but commanding peace
Even with the same austerity and garb
As he controlled the war : but one of these
(As he hath spices of them all, not all,
For I dare so far free him) made him feared,
So hated, and so banished : but he has a merit,
To choke it in the utterance. So our virtues
Lie in the interpretation of the time :
And power, unto itself most commendable,
Hath not a tomb so evident, as a chair
To extol what it hath done :
One fire drives out one fire ; one nail one nail ;
Rights by rights founder, strength by strengt does fail.
Come, let's away. When, Caius, Rome is thine,
Thou art poor'st of all ; then shortly art thou mine.
Exeunt.

7. Give an outline of the debate in Priam's palace opened by the king and sustained by four of his sons, indicating, by condensed paraphrase or any brief quotations, the several lines of argument maintained by the chief speakers mention the result of the debate and also a certain striking circumstance occurring in the course of it. 14

Or,

With fuller citation, the discussion, chiefly between Achilles and Ulysses, which arose as if casually in front of the tent of the former, mentioning by what and whose device the rencontre was brought on, also what came of it. 8

8, Elucidate at least seven of the following passages, including *g* and *k* ; point out peculiarities in grammatical construction, and trace derivations :—

(*a*) .... know you not,
Being mechanical, you ought not walk
Upon a labouring day . ....

(*b*) Were I a common laugher, or did use
To stale with ordinary oaths my love
To every new protester ;

(*c*) I had as lief not be as live to be
In awe..... ....

(*d*) .... he plucked me ope his doublet

(*e*) Set on your foot ....

(*f*) That every like is not the same... ....

(*g*) You common cry of curs ! whose breath I hate
As reek o' the rotten fens

(*h*) We pout upon the morning .....
(*i*) ....it is lots to blanks
My name hath touched your ears .....
(*j*) ... .in his praise
Have almost stamped the leasing
(*k*) Mars his idiot !

9 Specify any analogies in the characters of Brutus, Coriolanus, and Achilles, also any striking differences—making that of Brutus the chief basis of comparison. 9

10. It was recently remarked by a certain eminent authority that the language of Shakespeare is no longer the vernacular of Englishmen ; give some indications as to how far you consider the proposition applicable, or state the qualifications with which it should be taken. 8

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

THE REV. D. MACPHERSON, M. A., W. MARTIN WOOD, ESQ.,

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.)

On the development of the industrial resources of India, and on the advantage to themselves and their countrymen of educated natives of India practically engaging in such development. 100

SANSCRIT—PAPER I.

P. PETERSON, M. A., R. G. BHANDARKAR, M.A.

[N.B.—It is not necessary to attempt all the questions. The translations must be done.]

1. Enumerate the 'Helps' to the interpretation of the Veda, discussing briefly the question of their relative importance.

2. The Pada text has been called the oldest attempt at the interpretation of the Veda. Explain and discuss this statement, giving a full account of the particulars in which the one text differs from the other, and any grounds you may have for thinking that the Pada text occasionally misinterprets the original.

3. Write out the following verses (in which (') mark the udātta) as they would stand in the Samhitā text. On what ground has it been asserted that in the Samhitā text itself we have evidence that the language of the hymns has been revised and adapted to a later form of Sanskrit :—

Tvám víçve amrita jáyamānam

çiçum ná devā abhi sám navante

Táva krátubhir amritatvám āyan
Vaiç'vānara yat pitrór ádīdeh.

4. State briefly (*a*) the functions, (*b*) principal legends, (*c*) commonest epithets, of Indra, Varuna and Parjanya. What conclusions can you draw from these, or other data as to the original conception of these gods?

5. Write a short essay on the main results of the scientific study of the Veda with regard to, (*a*) the history (*b*) social and political life, (*c*) religious ideas of the Vedic people. Under (*b*) and (*c*) consider especially any marked cases of divergence from the habits and ideas of Brahminical times.

6. Use your knowledge of Vedic Sanskrit and of cognate forms in other languages to re-construct the Sanskrit scheme of declension in its oldest form. Justify all the forms you give, and state and defend what appears to you to be the true theory with regard to the original meaning of the case endings.

7. Write down all the participles and infinitives from the root कृ in the Rig Veda.

8. Translate into English—

(*a*) इळे द्यावापृथिवी पूर्वचित्तयेऽग्निं घर्मं सुरुचं यामन्निष्टये । याभिर्भरे कारमंशाय जिन्वथस्ताभिरू षु ऊतिभिरश्विना गतं ॥१॥ युवोर्दानाय सुभरा असश्चतो रथमा तस्थुर्वचसं न मन्तवे । याभिर्धियोऽवथः कर्मन्निष्टये ताभिरू षु ऊतिभिरश्विना गतं ॥ २ ॥ युवं तासां दिव्यस्य प्रशासने

विशां क्षयथो अमर्तस्य मज्मना । याभिर्धेनुमस्वं ३ पिन्वथो नरा ताभिरू षु ऊतिभिरश्विना गतं॥३॥ याभिः परिज्मा तनयस्य मज्मना द्विमाता तृषु तरणिर्विभूषति । याभिस्त्रिमंतुरभवद्विचक्षणस्ताभिरू षु ऊतिभिरश्विना गतं ॥ ४ ॥ याभी रेभं निवृतं सितमद्रय उद्वंदनमरैरयत स्वर्दृशे । याभिः कण्वं प्र सिषासंतमावतं ताभिरू षु ऊतिभिरश्विना गतं ॥५॥ ३३॥ याभिरंतकं जसमानमारणे भुज्युं याभिरव्यथिभिर्जिजिन्वथुः । याभिः कर्कंधुं वय्यं च जिन्वथस्ताभिरू षु ऊतिभिरश्विना गतं॥६॥ याभिः शुचंतिं धनसां सुषंसदंतप्तं धर्मंमोम्यावंतमत्रये । याभिः पृश्निगुं पुरुकुत्समावतं ताभिरू षु ऊतिभिरश्विना गतं ॥ ७ ॥ याभिः शची भिर्वृषणा परावृजं प्रांधं श्रोणं चक्षस एतवे कृथः । याभिर्वर्तिकां ग्रसितामुंचतं ताभिरू षु ऊतिभिरश्विना गतं॥८॥ याभिः सिंधुं मधुमंतमसश्चतं वसिष्ठं याभिरजरावर्जिन्वतं । याभिः कुत्सं श्रुतर्यं नर्यमावतं ताभिरू षु ऊतिभिरश्विना गतं ॥९॥

(*b*) Write out the first three verses as they stand in the Pada text.

(*c*) Point out the Vedic forms in the first five verses, giving their classical equivalents.

(*d*) Give the rules by which a verb either loses or retains its accent with illustrations from the passage.

(*e*) What are the legends alluded to in VV. 3, 5, 8, 9. Can you quote any other passages in which they are referred to?

9. मो षु वरुण मृन्मयं गृहं राजन्नहं गमं । मृळा सुक्षत्र मृळय ॥ १ ॥ यदेमि प्रस्फुरन्निव दृतिर्न ध्मातो अद्रिवः । मृळा सुक्षत्र मृळय ॥ २ ॥ कत्वः समह दीनता प्रतीपं जगमा शुचे । मृळा सुक्षत्र मृळय ॥ ३ ॥ अपां मध्ये तस्थिवांसं तृष्णाविदज्जरितारं । मृळा सुक्षत्र मृळय ॥ ४ ॥ यत्किं चेदं वरुण दैव्ये जनेऽभिद्रोहं मनुष्याश्चरामसि । अचित्ती यत्तव धर्मा युयोपिम मा नस्तस्मादेनसो देव रीरिषः ॥ ५ ॥ ११ ॥ ५ ॥

Translate this hymn, and give a full discussion of the passages in which your translation varies from Sâyana, or the versions given in M. Müller's History of Ancient Sanskrit literature and in Muir's Sanskrit texts. Sketch what you conceive to be the line of thought in the poem.

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M]

SANSKRIT—PAPER II.

P. PETERSON, M.A.; R. G. BHANDARKAR, M.A.

VYAKARANA.

1. Translate and explain—

(*a*) प्रातिपदिकग्रहणे लिङ्गविशिष्टस्यापि ग्रहणमित्येव सिद्धे ङ्याब्ग्रहणं ङ्यावन्तात्तद्धितोत्पत्तिर्यथास्यान्ङ्याब्भ्यां प्राङ्मा भूदित्येवमर्थम् ।

(*b*) ऊखुः । इह सवर्णदीर्घस्याभ्यासग्रहणेन ग्रहणाद्ध्रस्वः प्राप्तो न भवति । सकृत्प्रवृत्तत्वात् । आङ्गत्वाद्धि पर्जन्यवल्लक्षणप्रवृत्त्या ह्रस्वे कृते ततो दीर्घः ।

(*c*) सर्वविधसंनिपातग्रहणादेव वर्णाश्रयः प्रत्ययो वर्णविचालस्यानिमित्तं स्यादित्येतत्परिभाषादोषनिरूपणावसरे वार्तिककृतोक्तम् । नहि प्रत्ययः पूर्वपरसंनिपातनिमित्तकः स एव च संनिपातशब्देन गृह्यत इति मत्वा न प्रत्ययः संनिपातनिमित्तक इति शङ्कायां तदभ्युपेत्यैवाङ्गसंज्ञा तर्ह्यनिमित्तं स्यादित्येकदेशिनोक्तमिति न तद्ग्राह्यविरोधः । किं चैवं शैवो गार्ग्यो वैनतेय इत्यादावप्यङ्गसंज्ञाया लोपनिमित्तत्वानापत्या वर्णाश्रय इत्यस्य वैयर्थ्यम् ।

(d) यदि पुनरिड्दीर्घ आगमान्तरं विज्ञायते । इड्दीर्घ इति चेद्विप्रतिषिद्धम् । इड्दीर्घ इति चेद्विप्रतिषिद्धं भवति । यदीण्नदीर्घः । अथ दीर्घो नेट् । इड्दीर्घश्चेति विप्रतिषिद्धम् । प्रतिषिद्धस्य पुनर्विधाने दीर्घत्वस्याभावः । प्रतिषिद्धस्य पुनर्विधाने दीर्घत्वस्याभाव : । वुवूर्षते विवरिषते विवरीषते । अत्रापीड्दीर्घ इत्यनुवर्तिष्यते । यत्तर्हि विदेशस्थं प्रतिषिध्य पुनर्विधानं तन्न सिध्यति । जॄवृश्च्योः क्त्वि श्र्युःकः कितीत्यनेन प्रतिषिद्धे दीर्घत्वं न प्राप्नोति । जरीत्वा । ईटो विधिरिटः प्रतिषेधो यथाप्राप्त इड्दीर्घो भविष्यति । यदि तर्हीटो ग्रहण ईटो ग्रहणं न भवति जरीत्वा न क्त्वा सेडिति कित्वप्रषेधो न प्राप्नोति ।

N.B.—Mere word for word translation will carry no marks. Full explanation must be given.

2. Explain, with instances—

(a) वारणार्थानामीप्सितः ।

(b) विधिनिमन्त्रणामन्त्रणाधीष्टसंप्रश्नप्रार्थनेषु लिङ् ।

(c) प्रैषातिसर्गप्राप्तकालेषु कृत्याश्च ।

(d) गन्धनावक्षेपणसेवनसाहसिक्यप्रतियत्नप्रकथनोपयोगेषु कृञः ।

(e) वृत्तिसर्गतायनेषु क्रमः ।
[श्वयुवमघोनामतद्धिते]

(*f*) श्वादीनां संप्रसारणे नकारान्तग्रहणम-
नकारान्तप्रतिषेधार्थम् ।
झोन्नः]

(*g*) झादेशे धात्वन्नप्रतिषेधः ।

(*h*) प्रत्ययाधिकारात्सिद्धमिति चेदनादेरा-
देशवचनम् ।

(*i*) असमासनिर्देशात्सिद्धम् ।

(*j*) तत्र शयान्ता इत्यनकारान्तत्वादङ्गस्या-
ङ्गावप्रतिषेधः ।

(*k*) सिद्धमनानन्तर्यादनकारान्तेनाङ्गावनि-
वृत्तिः ।

3. (*a*) Give the jnâpakas of the following paribhâshâs and deduce the paribhâshâs from them:—

नाज्ञानन्तर्ये बहिष्ट्वप्रक्लप्तिः ।
अन्तरङ्गानपि विधीन्बाहिरङ्गो लुग्बाधते ।
अङ्गवृत्ते पुनर्वृत्तावविधिः ।

(*b*) State the veiws of Nagoji's predecessors who base the paribhâshâ वार्णादाङ्गं बलीयः on the use of the word असवर्णे in the sûtra अभ्यासस्यासवर्णे and of Nagoji himself who bases it on the whole sûtra.

(*c*) Give two instances of paribhâshâs based on *nyâya* and state the *nyâya* distinctly.

4. Give the limitations of the paribhâshâ प्रत्ययग्रहणेय-
स्मात्सविहित, &c., with an instance of each.

5 What according to the author of the Vârtikas are the purposes of declaring a certain operation to be असिद्ध ? Which of the rules in Pânini's work are put down as असिद्ध and with reference to what? Illustrate the intended effects of आसद्धित by two instances of each.

6. In *a* सिव्+सन्, *b.* ऊर्णु+इसन्, *c.* स्वृ+क्त, the rules that are valid are :—*a.* ऊठ्, reduplication ; *b.* Guna, reduplucation ; *c.* एकाचोपदेशेनुदात्तात्ङ्ङ्युकःकिति and स्वरतिसूतिसूयति. Which of these is applicable ; and if more than one, in what order and why, and what are the forms?

7 Explain the अतिदेश of रूप, कार्य, शास्त्र, निमित्त and तादात्म्य and state which of these is involved in द्विर्वचनेचि and which in स्थानिवदादेशोनाल्विधौ.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A M TO 1 P. M]

SANSKRIT—PAPER III.

P PETERSON, M.A.; R. G. BHANDARKAR, M.A.

Translation.

1 Translate into English.

यथा प्रकाशः सौर्यश्चान्द्रमसो वा वियद्व्याप्यावतिष्ठमानो ऽङ्गुल्याद्युपाधिसंबन्धात्तेषु ऋजुवक्रादिभावं प्रतिपद्यमानेषु तत्तद्भावमिव प्रतिपद्यमानोऽपि न परमार्थतस्तद्भावं प्रतिपद्यते यथा चाकाशो घटादिषु गच्छत्सु गच्छन्निव विभाव्यमानोऽपि न परमार्थतो गच्छति यथा चोदशरावादिकम्पनात्तद्गत सूर्यप्रतिबिम्बे कम्पमानेऽपि न तद्गा-

न्सूर्यःकम्पत एवमविद्याप्रत्युस्थापिते बुद्ध्याद्युपाध्युपहिते जीवाख्येऽंशे दुःखायमानेऽपि न तद्वानीश्वरो दुःखायते। जीवस्यापि दुःखप्राप्तिरविद्यानिमित्तैवेत्युक्तम्। तथा चाविद्यानिमित्तजविभावव्युदासेन ब्रह्मभावमेव जीवस्य प्रतिपादयन्ति वेदान्तास्तत्त्वमसीत्येवमादयः। तस्मान्नास्ति जैवेन दुःखेन परमात्मनो दुःखित्वप्रसङ्गः। स्मरन्ति च व्यासादयो यथा जैवेन दुःखेन न परमात्मा दुःखायत इति।

तत्र यः परमात्मा हि स नित्यो निर्गुणः स्मृतः
न लिप्यते फलैश्चापि पद्मपत्रमिवाम्भसा॥
कर्मात्मत्वपरो योऽसौ मोक्षबन्धैः स युज्यते।
स सप्तदशकेनापि राशिना युज्यते पुनः॥ इति।

समामनन्ति च।

तयोरन्यःपिप्पलंस्वाद्वत्यनश्नन्योऽभिचाकशीति॥
एकस्तथा सर्वभूतान्तरात्मा न लिप्यते लोकदुःखेन बाह्यः॥ इति।

अत्राह यदि त ह्येक एव सर्वेषां भूतानामन्तरात्मा स्यात्कथमनुज्ञापरिहारौ स्यातां लौकिकौ वैदिकौ वेति। ननु चांशो जीव इश्वरस्येत्युक्ते तद्भेदाच्चानुज्ञापरिहारौ तदाश्रयावव्यतिकीर्णावुपपद्येते किमत्र चोद्यते। उच्यते। नैतदेवमनंशत्वमपि हि जीवस्याभेदवादिन्यः श्रुतयः प्रतिपादयन्ति।

2 Translate into Sanskrit .—

And do you further observe, that, after a man is dead, the body is not dissolved at once, but may remain for a good while if the constitution be sound at the time of death, and the season of the year favourable? For the body when shrunk and embalmed, as is the custom in Egypt, may remain almost entire through infinite ages You allow that?

Yes.

And are we to suppose that the soul, which is invisible, in passing to the true Hades, which like her is invisible, and pure and noble, and on her way to the good and wise God, whither, if God will, my soul is also soon to go,—that the soul, I repeat, if this be her nature and origin, is blown away and perishes immediately on quitting the body as the many say that can never be The truth rather is, that the soul which is pure at departing draws after her no bodily taint, having never voluntarily had connection with the body, which she is ever avoiding, herself gathered into herself (for such abstraction has been the study of her life), and what does this mean but that she has been a true disciple of philosophy, and has practised how to die easily? and is not philosophy the practice of death?

If e'er en faith had fall'n asleep,
I heard a voice 'believe no more'
And heard an ever-breaking shore
That tumbled in the Godless deep ;

A warmth within the breast would melt
The freezing reason s colder part,
And like a man in wr ith the heart
Stood up and answer d 'I have felt '

No, like a child in doubt and fear .
But that blind clamour made me wise ;
Then was I as a child that cries,
But, crying, knows his father near ;

And what I am beheld again
What is, and no man understands ,
And out of darkness came the hands
That reach thro nature, moulding men

TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER
[10 A M. TO 1 P M]

PERSIAN—PAPER I

LIEUT -COLONEL H F DISBROWE , MIRZA HAIRAT, ESQ.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

1 Translate — 25

بوزرجمهر معروض داشت که آنچه مطلوب
بادشاه است در دوازده کلمه ادا می نمایم
نوشیروان پرسید آن کدام است حکیم
گفت—اول پرهیز است از شهوت وغضب
وهوای نفس—دوم صدق است در گفتار و
وفا بوعده ها و شروط—سیوم مشورت با دانایان
در امور—چهارم اکرام اشراف و علما
بقدر مراتب—پنجم تعهد قضا تست و عمال
وجزا دادن محسن و مسئی این دو فرقه—
ششم تفحص احوال زندانیان هرچند گاه
تا گناهکارانرا بجزا رساند و بی گناهانرا
از عذاب رهاند—هفتم تعهد سبل واسواق
و بحار جهت ترفیه عباد—هشتم حسن تدبیر
در تادیب رعایا برجرایم واقامت حدود
برایا بر مآثم—نهم اعداد سلاح و جمع
آلات حرب—دهم اکرام اولاد و اهل

و اقارب و اصلاح حال آنجماعت — یازدهم
تعیین جواسیس تا حوادث ملکی را رسانند —
دوازدهم تفقّد وزرا و ندما و خیل وحشم

2. Explain — خورنق — سدیر — ابن آوی 10
طاقدیس — کنج باد آورد — شبدیز

3. State what you know of — 10
مزدک — نکیسا — باربد — سنمّار — نعمان منذر
— بهرام چوبین

4. (*a*) Who is the founder of Ctesiphon, and what is it called in Persian? 5

(*b*) Give the English equivalents of —
— بیت المقدس — اسکندریه — قسطنطنیه
مداین — فلسطین

5. (*a*) Translate — 30

یعنی ای مطرب شده با عام و خاصّ
مرده شو چون من که تا یابی خلاص
دانه باشی مرغکانت بر چنند
غنچه باشی کودکانت بر کنند
دانه پنهان کن بگلّے دام شو
غنچه پنهان کن گیاه بام شو

هر که داد او حسن خود را در مزاد
صد قصابی بد سوی او رو نهاد
چشمها و خشمها و رشکها
بر سرش بارد چو آب از مشکها
دشمنان او را ز غیرت میدرند
دوستان هم روزکارش میبرند
در پناه لطف حق باید گریخت
کو هزاران لطف بر ارواح ریخت
تا پناهی یا بی آنکه چه پناه
آب و آتش مر ترا کردند سیاه
نوح و موسیٰ را نه دریا یار شد
نے بر اعدا شان بکین قهار شد
آتش ابراهیم را نے قلعه بود
تا بر آورد از دل نمرود دود
کوهٔ یحیی را نه سوی خویش خواند
قاصدانش را بزخم سنگ راند

(b) Who are ابراهیم — نمرود — یحیی — موسیٰ — نوح and what is their history in connection with the above passage?

6 Draw a brief sketch of the life of the author of Masnavi, stating his name and lineage, and state your opinion of him as a moralist and a poet. 10

7. (*a*) Explain— 10

(1) فازن بالحرّة بی این شد مثل
و اسرق الدّرة بدین شد منقل

(2) کفت ای زن توزنی یا بوالحزن
فقر فخر آمد مرا طعنه مزن

(3) گر سلیمان را چنین مرغی بدی
کے دیگر مشغول آن مرغان شدی

(*b*) State what you know of—

شیخ عطّار — حکیم سنائے — مسیلمه

TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M TO 5 P M]

PERSIAN—PAPER II.

LIEUT-COLONEL H. F. DISBROWE, MIRZA HAIRAT, ESQ

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

1 Translate— 25

مرد عاقل آنست که خاموشی او زیاده
از تکلم باشد که در کفتن لغزشها و خطرهای
عظیم میباشد و از اینجا است که کاشفان
اسرار دانش خاموشی را دیباجهٔ دیوان
سلامتی دانسته اند چنانچه در اوقات سلف
روزی شخصی از یکی از ارباب خرد

پرسید که ای گنجور خزاین معارف و کمالات صوری و معنوی با وجود اینهمه جواهر گوناگون لطیفهٔ لالی و نکات مرغوبه که در گنجینهٔ خیالت مهیّا است که هر یک آویزهٔ گوش استفادت عموم فصحا و بلغای روزگار تواند بود از چه جهت است که صدف هیچ گوشی را قابل نزول رشحات نیسان مکالمات گوهر بار خود ندانسته کام لب تشنگان شراب افادات را برشحهٔ عطیه کلام و کلمه نمی نوازی گفت خاموشی کسب کمال است وگفتگو مادهٔ بحث و جدال

2. Give short historical sketches of the following names :— 15

ایاز — محمود — حجاج — ملک شاه سلجوقی افلاطون —

3. (*a*) What is the allusion to یوسف in this sentence? 10

وحضرت یوسف را از جزو کشان — مدرسهٔ کمال خود می پنداشت (Translate it also.)

(*b*) Give the singulars of these plurals :

معارف — لآلی — نکات — بلغا — رشحات افادات — مکالمات — ارباب

4. Translate— 20

ز گفتار کسری سر افراز مرد
برو پر ز چین کرد و رخسار زرد
نویسندهٔ را خواند و پاسخ نوشت
پدیدار کرد اندر و خوب و زشت
سر نامه چون کشت مشکین ز قار
نخست آفرین کرد بر کردگار
نگارندهٔ بر کشیدهٔ سپهر
کزو یست پرخاش و آرام و مهر
بکیتی یکے را کند تاجور
وزو به یکی بیش او باکمر
اکر خود سپهر روان زیر تست
سر مشتری زیر شمشیر تست
بدیوان نکه کن که رومی نژاد
به تخم کیان باژ هرکز نداد
تو کر شهر یارے نه من کهترم
همان با سر و افسر و کشورم
چه باید پذیرفت چندین فسوس
زبیم پے پیل و آوای کوس

سکندر شنیدے بایران چه کرد
ز ما بود آنشاه آزاد مرد
نهفته نشد تیغ اسکندری
چه سازی بما بر چنین داوری

5. (*a*) Explain— 10

(1) نوا خواست از کیل و دیلم دوصد
کزان پس نکیرد کسی راه بد

(2) چو باشد منارہ به بیش ترک
بزرگان ز ترکان ستانند چک

(3) بد و گفت بهرام کای شاه هند
فرستاد کان را مکن نام سند

(4) ازارش همه سیم و پیکرش زر
بزر دو نشانده فراوان گهر

(*b*) Translate— 5

(*a*) سپه را بها موے اندر کشید
بر آورۂ دیگر آمد پدید
سر بارۂ او ندیدی عقاب
یکے کنده کرد اندرش پر ز آب
یکے شارسان کردش اندر فراخ
پر ایوان و میدان و پالیز و کاخ

(6) تو گفتی که از تیزی و راستی
ستاره برارد همی زاستی

6. Write the names of the Persian kings, mentioned in the portion of Shahnama which you have read, in order of time, stating their connection with one another and the period of their respective reigns. 15

WEDNESDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M]

TRANSLATION.

LIEUT.-COLONEL H. F. DISBROWE; MIRZA HAIRAT, ESQ.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate— 50

Charles II. was not of a temperament to desire arbitrary power, either through haughtiness and conceit of his station, which he did not greatly display, or through the love of taking into his own hands the direction of public affairs, about which he was, in general pretty indifferent. He did not wish, as he told Lord E———to sit like a Turkish Sultan, and sentence men to the bowstring, but could not bear that a set of fellows should inquire into his conduct. His aim, in fact, was liberty rather than power; it was that immunity from control and censure in which men of his character place a great part of their happiness. For some years he had cared probably very little about enhancing his prerogative, content with the loyalty, though not quite with the liberality of his Parliament.

2. Translate— 20

(1) پس زردشت از انجا بدارالملک
بلخ آمد و خبر دعوت او در حضرت
گشتاسب معروض افتاد پادشاه ایران کس
فرستاده اورا طلب داشت چون زردشت
به پیشگاه حضور رسید بزرگان درگاه وصنا دید

سپاه را دید که صف بر زده در برابر پادشاه
بر پای ایستاده اند و شصت تن از موبدان
وحکمای مملکت ازسوی یمین و شمال در
انجمن کشتاسب نشسته زردشت بر پادشاه
درود فرستاد و آتشی تابناک در دست
داشت آنرا بدست کشتاسب داد و دست
اورا زبان نرساند پس نبوّت خویش آشکارا
ساخت و چون از وی معجزه خواستند
بفرمود تا روی را کداختند و بر پشت
خوابیده حکم داد تا آنرا بر سینه او ریختند
واورا هیچ آسیب نرساند

اگر محوّل حال جهانیان نه قضا است
چرا مجاری حالات برخلاف رضا است
بلی قضا است بهر نیک وبد عنان کش خلق
بدان دلیل که تدبیرهای جمله خطا است
هزار نقش بر آرد زمانه و نبود
یکی چنانکه در آئینهٔ تصوّر ما است
کسی ز چون و چرا دم نمی تواند زد
که نقشبند حوادث ورای چون و چراست

بدست ما چو از این حل و عقد چیزی نیست
بعیش نا خوش و خوش کرز ضا دهیم روا است
که زیر کنبذ خضرا چنان توان بودن
که اقتضای قضا های کنبذ خضرا است
چو در ولایت طبعی از و کزیری نیست
که بر طباع و موالید والی و والا است
کسی چه داند کاین کوژ پشت مینا رنگ
چکونه مولع آزار مردم دانا است
نه هیچ عقل بر اشکال دور او واقف
نه هیچ دیده باسرار حکم او بینا است

BRANCH II—HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.

MONDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HISTORY—PART I.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; F. G. SELBY, B.A.

1. What French Kings were contemporaries of Edward I. of England? Compare the constitution of the two kingdoms at that date.

2. Trace the growth of the House of Commons during the 14th century.

3. A history of the revolution which transferred the crown to the Lancastrian line.

4. Describe briefly the military career of Henry V.

5. A history of the Burgundian Duchy from Philip the Brave to Mary, wife of Maximilian, and a review of its

relations (1) to the French Crown, and (2) to the English crown during the wars between France and England.

6. Give some account of the writings of Froissart and Philip de Commines: and compare their method and aims.

7. What was the political condition of Italy at the close of the 15th century? Between whom was the battle of Fornovo fought, and what was its political importance?

8. A short history of the pontificate of Julius II.

9. What are the principal names in Italian art at the commencement of the 16th century, and to what causes would you attribute the great aristic development at that date.

10. Describe the consolidation of the French monarchy nduer Louis XI.

MONDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P. M. TO 5. P.M.]

HISTORY—PART II.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; F. G. SELBY, B.A.

1. Review briefly the history of the Scottish kingdom: and show the grounds on which Edward's claim to the overlordship of that kingdom was founded.

2. What were the claims advanced by Edward III. to the French throne?

3. To what causes may the military success of Edward III. be principally attributed?

4. What sons had John, King of France, and what was their history? Narrate the reign of his successor, and show how and why he earned the title of the "Wise."

5. A history of the Pontificate of Boniface VIII.

6. Who was Boccaccio and what was his literary influence in England?

7. What character is commonly attributed to the Avignon Popes? What defensive measures against their rapacity and encroachments were adopted by the English Parliaments under Edward III. and Richard II.?

8. Mention and characterise some of the principal English prelates of the 15th century. What were the political doctrines of Wickliffe? How do you account for the decline of Lollardism?

9. Give a short survey of English literature in the 15th century prior to the influence of the Italian renascence.

10. Examine and discuss the causes which favored the growth of royal power throughout Europe in the 15th century, and the limitations to which this general tendency was subject in England.

TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

POLITICS.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; F. G. SELBY, B.A.

1. "The effect of the evidence derived from comparative Jurisprudence is to establish that view of the primeval condition of the human race which is known as the Patriarchal Theory."

What is the Patriarchal Theory, and by what kind of evidence is it supported?

2. What different views have been held as to the proper object of punishment, and how far has penal legislation been modified by the action of utilitarians?

3. Illustrate from the history of any Indo-European community with which you are acquainted the effect of custom in determining primitive law.

4. On what principles would you regulate the extension of the suffrage in a country possessing a representative form of Government?

5. Illustrate by reference to recent events some of the political difficulties originating in differences of race.

6. To what causes may the growth of standing armies be attributed?

7. The economic aspects of luxury.

8. Criticise the policy of protecting industries in a new country.

9. How is the well-being of the labouring classes affected by an extended use of machinery?

10. The effect of improved means of transport on the general development of wealth.

11. Criticise the policy of imposing limitations upon the power of bequest.

TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LOGIC.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; F. G. SELBY, B.A.

1. State Kant's view of the proper limits of the science of Logic, and contrast it with Mill's treatment of the subject

2. State and criticise the different views which have been held as to the import of propositions.

3. What is the use of a system of predicables.

4. What is meant by explaining laws of nature, and what are the limits of such explanation?

5. State Bacon's method of induction, and consider how far it has accomplished all that he expected it to accomplish.

6. What are the logical grounds of our belief in history?

7. What is the object of scientific classification, and what rules would you lay down for making such classification perfect?

WEDNESDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HISTORY OF GREEK PHILOSOPHY.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; F. G. SELBY, B.A.

1. Can you trace any process of development in the philosophies of the pre-Socratics?

2. Note the points of difference between the classifications of the different parts of the soul made respectively by Plato and Aristotle.

3. How does Aristotle employ the conceptions of "dunamis" and "energeia" (potentiality and realization) in his explanation of the universe, and what is meant by saying that the Aristotelian physics are teleological?

4. Mention any distinctive characteristics of Greek philosophy which arise from the fact that the Greek moralists stated the problem of moral philosophy thus—"What is the good"

5 What difficulties were raised by the Megarians with reference to predication? Illustrate and account for the frequent occurrence of verbal fallacies in Greek philosophy.

6 Contrast the Epicurean and the Cyrenaic views of pleasure.

7 "In the latest period of Greek philosophy the chief object of philosophical inquiry was the divine nature and the relation of the world and man to it"

Illustrate this by reference to the Neo-Platonic Schools

8 How do you account for the prevalence of deduction over induction in Greek philosophy?

WEDNESDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER

[2 P M TO 5 P M.]

HISTORY OF MODERN PHILOSOPHY

W. WORDSWORTH, B A.; F G SELBY, B A

1 Enumerate and discuss the principal opinions which have been proposed on the relations between Philosophy and Science.

2. Give a brief historical review of the Scholastic philosophy from Anselm to Ockham

3 What influence on philosophy had the literary and artistic renascence of the 15th century?

4 What was the character and course of Italian philosophy in the 16th century as exhibited in the writings and lives of Telesio, Bruno, and Campanella?

5 Compare the content and aim of the Baconian philosophy with that of the philosophers mentioned above How did Bacon conceive the relations of philosophy and theology?

6 Give some account of the following books —The Advancement of Learning, the Leviathan, and the Essay on the Human Understanding

7 Write a short account of Spinoza of Malebranche and Leibnitz and point the common elements in their philosophy and their relations to Descartes

8 What are the points of contact between Hume and Berkeley? Which has had the greatest posthumous influence, and why?

9 State briefly the principal doctrines of Kant in teh Sphere of ethics

BRANCH III.—MATHEMATICS.

MONDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER,

[10 A.M. TO 1 P. M.]

EUCLID AND GEOMETRICAL CONIC SECTIONS.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.; JAMES JARDINE, M.A

1. In any right angled triangle the square on the side subtending the right angle is equal to the squares on the sides which contain that angle.

In a rhombus the squares of all the sides are together equal to the squares of the diagonals.

2. In any right angled triangle the middle point of the hypotenuse is equally distant from the three angles.

3 In any triangle the square on the side subtending one of the acute angles is less than the sum of the squares of the sides that contain that angle by twice the rectangle contained by either of these sides and the straight line intercepted between the acute angle and the perpendicular let fall on it from the opposite angle.

If a trapezium have two sides parallel and the other two equal, the rectangle contained by its two parallel sides together with the square on either of the other sides is equal to the square on the diagonal.

4. If on the three sides of any triangle equilateral triangles be described, straight lines joining the centres of circles described about these three triangles will form an equilateral triangle.

5. In any right angled triangle if a perpendicular be let fall from the right angle on the hypotenuse; the triangles on each side of it are similar to the whole and to each other.

AB is a diameter of a circle, CD a chord at right angles to it, and E is any point in CD; AE and BE are drawn and produced to cut the circle at F and G; show that the quadrilateral CFDG has any two of its adjacent sides in the same ratio as the remaining two.

There can only be *five* regular solids

7. Draw a pair of tangents to a parabola from a point without it.

If two tangents be drawn to a parabola from a point without it, the squares of these tangents are to one another as their focal distances.

8. If a straight rod slide between two perpendicular lines so that its extremities keep on the respective lines the locus of any point of the rod will be an ellipse.

9. The chord of curvature at any point of an ellipse through the centre is a third proportional to the diameter through the point and its conjugate.

10. If any straight line be drawn making a given angle with the axis of a hyperbola and terminated by the asymptotes, the rectangle under the segments into which it is divided by the curve is invariable.

MONDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ALGEBRA AND TRIGONOMETRY.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.; JAMES JARDINE, M.A.

1. Express the sine of 60° as a continued fraction and find the series of convergents.

2. The co-efficients of x in the third and fifth terms of $(1-x)^n$ are $\frac{1}{2}\frac{n}{0}$ and $-\frac{7}{2+3}$ respectively; find n.

3. There are 3 numbers in Arithmetical Progression the sum of which = 21, and to which if 2, 5 and 14 be added, respectively, the sums are in Geometrical Progression; find the numbers.

4. Out of 7 Parsees and 8 Hindoos 5 are to be selected which must always consist of 3 Parsees and 2 Hindoos; in how many ways may the selection be made?

5. A caught B asleep with a cask of wine beside him; seizing the opportunity he drank the wine for two-thirds of the time that B would take to empty the cask; at this moment B awoke and finished what remained. If both had commenced to drink together, the wine would have been consumed two hours earlier; but in this case A would only have got half of what he left for B. In what time would each finish the cask alone, and in what time together?

6 Solve the equation—

$$x^3 - 8x^2 - 6x + 9 = 0$$

Is Cardan's method applicable to this equation?

7 Prove DeMoivre's theorem, viz., whatever be the value of n positive or negative, integral or fractional, $\cos n\theta + \sqrt{(-1)} \sin n\theta$ is one of the values of $(\cos\theta + \sqrt{(-1)} \sin\theta)^n$.

8 Given the three angles of a triangle and the radius of the circumscribing circle, find the sides

9 Sum the following series to n terms —

$$\tan x + \frac{1}{2}\tan\frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2_2}\tan\frac{x}{2^2} + \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}\tan\frac{x}{2^{n-1}}$$

10 Two poles are of equal height; a person standing in the line joining their bases observes the elevation of the nearer one to be 60°, and after walking a distance of 80 feet in a direction at right angles to this line, he observes the elevation of the poles to be, respectively; 45° and 30°, find their heights and the distance between them

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TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A M. TO 1 P M.]

NEWTON'S PRINCIPIA.

T COOKE, M A, M I, LL D; JAMES JARDINE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1 Enunciate and prove Newton's fourth Lemma Apply this to find the volume of an ellipsoid 10

2 Enunciate and prove Newton's tenth Lemma. 10

3 Explain the method of measuring the curvature of a curve at any point. 10

Find the chord of curvature through the focus and the diameter of curvature at any point of an hyperbola.

4 The centripetal forces of bodies which describe different circles with uniform velocity, tend to the centres of the circles and are to each other as the squares of arcs described in the same time divided by the radii

Show that if the periodic times are equal, the velocities are proportional to the radii.

5 A body revolves in an ellipse . find the law of force tending to one of the foci. 10

6 What must be the relations between the distances from the sun of a superior and inferior planet that their synodic revolutions may be equal? 10

7 Explain fully how the sun's parallax is determined by means of a transit of Venus. 10

At what intervals may transit of Venus occur ?

8 Describe the natures, causes and effects of the motions called Precession and Nutation. 10

9 Explain the use of the reading microscope in the mural circle, and prove that when a pair of microscopes is used, the error arising from want of perfect coincidence in the centres of rotation and graduation will be eliminated if the axes of the microscopes be coincident Show how a double observation is made with the mural circle. 10

10. Estimate the amount of the correction called Aberration for any star, and explain its effect on the star's apparent position in the course of a year. 10

TUESDAY 19h NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. to 5 P.M.]

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY AND DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

T COOKE, M A., M.I., LL.D., ; JAMES JARDINE, M.A

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

1. A parabola touches one side of a triangle in its middle point and the other two sides produced prove that the perpendiculars drawn from the angles of the triangle upon any tangent to the parabola are in harmonical progression 10

2. Show that every equation of the second degree represents a conic section, and determine the conditions subsisting respectively that one or other conic section may be represented. 10

3. Define the polar of a point with respect to a given conic section 10

If a quadrilateral ABCD be inscribed in a conic section and the opposite sides produced and the diagonals intersect the points in E, F, G respectively, show that each of these points is the pole of the line joining the other two.

4. When are curves said to be similar and similarly situated? 10

What conditions must hold in order that the curves—

$$ax^2 + bxy + cy^2 + dx + ey + f = 0$$
$$\text{and } Ax^2 + Bxy + Cy^2 + Dx + Ey + F = 0$$

may be similar and similarly situated.

5. Find the limit when x increases indefinitely of the expression $\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x$ 10

6. Investigate the conditions in order that a function of two, independent variables may have a maximum or minimum value. 10

7. State and prove Lagrange's Theorem. 10

8. How is a fraction whose numerator and denominator are functions of x integrated? 10

Determine the partial fractions corresponding to a pair of imaginary roots which are repeated.

9. How is the volume of a solid determined by means of the Integral Calculus? Find the volume of an ellipsoid. 10

10. Two balls are thrown on to a circular billiard table: find the chance that when they come to rest their distance apart is greater than the radius of the table. 10

WEDNESDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.; JAMES JARDINE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Enunciate and prove Ivory's Theorem. 10

2. Find the centre of gravity of any solid. 10

Finding the centre of gravity of that portion of a one cut off by two planes through the axis at right angles to one another and a plane at right angles to the axis.

3. Define the principle of vertual velocities and the potential of an attracting mass. 3

4. Supposing any number of forces acting on a rigid body in any directions are reducible to a single resultant; find the equation to the line in which it acts. 7

5. Enunciate the principle law of Statical friction. 10

A uniform heavy rod, having one extremity attached to a fixed point about which it is free to move in all directions passes over the circumference of a rough ring whose centre is at the fixed point and whose plane is inclined at a given angle to the horizon; find the limiting position of equilibrium.

6. Find the equations of equilibrium of a string stretched over a smooth surface and acted on by any forces. 10

7. Determine the motion of a body projected in vacuo and acted on by the earth's attraction. 10

If the horizontal plane through point of projection bisects the line joining the vertex and focus of the projectiles path, find the angle of projection.

8. A particle is projected from a given point in a given direction and with a given velocity, and moves under the action of a central force varying inversely as the square of the distance; determine the orbit. 8

9. Two imperfectly elastic balls of given masses moving in the same direction with given velocities impinge directly on one another; determine their velocities after impact. 12

A series of perfectly elastic balls are arranged in the same straight line; one of them impinges directly on the next and so on; prove that if their masses form a geometrical progression, of which the common ratio is 2, their velocities after impact will form a geometrical progression of which the common ratio is $\frac{3}{4}$.

10. A particle moving in a resisting medium is acted on by a central force; find the resistance that a given curve may be described. 10

11. Define the cycloid and show that if a particle oscillate in a cycloid, the time of an oscillation will be independent of the arc of vibration. 10

WEDNESDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HYDROSTATICS AND OPTICS.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.; JAMES JARDINE, M.A.

1 A circle is immersed vertically in water, a point on its circumference being just in the surface; divide the circle by a horizontal line into two parts such that the pressures on them may be the same.

2 A hollow sphere, the radius of whose outer surface is given floats in a liquid, find its thickness so that it may be half immersed

3 How will you determine whether the equilibrium of a floating body is stable or unstable?

Find the least density of a cone right angled at the vertex which can float vertex downwards in a fluid of given specific gravity

4 If the atmosphere be supposed divided into thin layers of inconsiderable thickness, show that the densities of the air in these strata will be in geometrical progression.

5. Assuming Gay Lussac's and Marriotte's laws, deduce an expression for the weight of a given volume of a dry gas whose pressure, temperature and specific gravity are known.

6. To what temperature must an open vessel be heated so that one-fourth of the air which it contains at 0° C may be expelled?

7. When a ray is reflected at a plane surface, the incident and reflected rays are equally inclined to any line which is parallel to the reflecting plane?

8. What must be the inclination of two mirrors so that a ray incident parallel to one of them may, after two reflections, be parallel to the other?

9 Determine by a geometrical construction the principal focus of a lens whose thickness is inconsiderable.

10. The distance of the incident focus from a lens is a mean proportional between the distances of the incident focus from the conjugate focus and from the principal focus of rays coming in the opposite direction.

BRANCH IV.—NATURAL SCIENCES.

MONDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M., TO 1 P.M.]

CHEMICAL PHYSICS—PAPER I.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.; W. GRAY, M.B.

1. To determine the cubical expansion of a solid it was first weighed in vacuo, then in water at the temperature 60° F., and subsequently in water at 150° F—

In vacuo, at 60° the body weighed	... 300 grammes.
In water at 60°	... 100 grammes.
In water at 150°	... 102 grammes.

The specific gravity of water at 150° F being ·988 find the coefficient of cubical expansion of the solid. Hence deduce its coefficient of linear expansion.

2. In order to obtain mechanical effect from any heat engine what must take place?

How may the theoretical proportion of heat which can be utilized in a heat engine be obtained?

3. Explain the principal of Mathiessen's method for finding the coefficient of expansion of a liquid by weighing in the liquid at different temperatures a rod of glass whose coefficient of expansion has been accurately determined.

4. What is supposed to be the absolute zero of temperature and what are the grounds for the supposition? What will be the absolute temperature of any mass of gas whose temperature on the centigrade scale is $t°$?

5. Show that the product of the volume and pressure of a given mass of gas divided by its absolute temperature is constant.

6. State Regnault's formula in which the total heat of steam is given in terms of the temperature; and find the latent heat of steam at 110° C.

7. If 100 cubic inches of a gas whose pressure is 29·5 inches of mercury be mixed with 150 cubic inches of another gas whose pressure is 13·2 inches, calculate the pressure of the mixture if it occupy a volume of 300 cubic inches.

8. What is meant by "*index of refraction*"? What is this index in the case of water? If a tank seems to be 5 feet deep what is its real depth?

9. Describe Wollaston's reflecting goniometer and explain how the angle of a crystal may be measured by it.

MONDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

CHEMICAL PHYSICS—PAPER II.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.; W. GRAY, M.B.

1. Describe Harris, Unit Jar and explain its use.

2. I stand on an insulating stool and present a needle to the prime conductor (positively charged) of an electric machine in action.

I throw the needle away; in what condition am I?

3 If a charged Leyden jar be placed on an insulating support a single spark may be obtained from the inside coating, but, if the outer coating of the jar be connected with the earth a series of sparks may be obtained from the knob. Why is this?

4. In determining the magnetic dip at a place by means of the dip circle how will you, without any auxiliary instruments, place the dip circle in the magnetic meridian; how will you observe the dip accurately, making allowance for the several sources of error.

5. State Ohm's law and employ it to arrange a battery of 6 Daniell's cells to the best advantage when the electromotive force = 475, the internal resistance = 15, and the external resistance = 10.

6. If a battery be able to deposit 32·75 grammes of copper in 12 hours, how many cubic centimetres of the mixed gases (oxygen and hydrogen) should it produce in a minute in a voltameter?

7. Describe the construction of Rhumkorff's induction coil. What is the supposed function of the condenser attached to the coil?

8. Describe Wheatstone's rheostat and explain its use.

9. A bar of soft iron is to be converted into a magnet by an electric current sent through a helical coil. What should be the direction of the current with reference to the bar, in order that a given extremity of the bar may be a north pole?

10. Taking as the unit of resistance the resistance offered by a pure silver wire 1 millimetre in diameter and 1 metre long, what must be the length and diameter of a wire of silver weighing 157½ grammes which will offer a resistance of 20 units? The specific gravity of silver may be taken as 10.

TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CHEMISTRY, INORGANIC—PAPER I.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.; W. GRAY, M.B.

1. One hundred parts of baric oxide (Ba O) yielded when treated with oil of vitriol 152·3 parts of baric sulphate. Assuming that Barium is divalent find the molecular weight of oil of vitriol.

2. When three elements belong to the same group, it frequently happens that the atomic weight of one element is equal to the mean of the other two. Illustrate this statement by examples.

3. How many phosphides of hydrogen are known? How is the gaseous phosphide prepared and what is its formula? How may its spontaneous inflammability be destroyed?

4. Sulphurous anhydride is employed for bleaching certain fabrics for which chlorine is not applicable. How is the bleaching process conducted and how does the action of sulphurous anhydride differ from that of chlorine?

5. Write the several re-actions which take place when sulphurous acid is made to act on metallic iron.

6. Bromine and iodine form, both with hydrogen and oxygen, compounds similar to those of chlorine: compare the several compounds, pointing out the resemblances and differences in their properties.

7. How is Nordhausen oil of vitriol prepared and what is its formula?

How may sulphuric anhydride be procured from this acid, and what occurs when the vapour of sulphuric anhydride is passed through an ignited porcelain tube?

8. Ammonia gas may be formed by the action of metallic zinc (when in contact with platinum or iron) on a mixture of a nitrate with a solution of potash. Write the re-action.

In order to determine the amount of pure soda nitre present in a crude sample of the nitrate 1 kilogram was treated as above.

The ammonia was conducted into a solution of hydrogen chloride and subsequently precipitated with platinic chloride. The precipitate weighed 2·1017 grammes.

What percentage of pure sodic nitrate did the sample contain?

9. It is found that 100 parts of potassic chlorate yield 60·85 parts of potassic chloride; also that 100 parts of potassic chloride give with argentic nitrate a precipitate of 192·4 parts of argentic chloride; and it is known that 100 parts of silver combine with 32·87 of chlorine.

Find the atomic weights of chlorine, potassium and silver.

TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

CHEMISTRY, INORGANIC—PAPER II.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.; W. GRAY, M.B.

1. Describe the process for the manufacture of carbonate of soda from common salt. Show the decompositions which occur.

2. In what respects do the metals bismuth and antimony resemble each other? Of what alloys is the latter a constituent?

3. Show by equations the action of nitric acid on copper, gold, iron, tin, zinc, ferrous sulphate, and baric sulphate.

4. How would you prepare some pure argentic nitrate from a rupee.

5. The salts of four metals in solution form white precipitates with sulphuric acid: what are the metals and how may the precipitates be distinguished from one another?

6. How is blue vitriol obtained from copper pyrites? Write its formula. If the crystals be heated to 212°F what is the result? What occurs if to a solution of the salt you add excess of solution of potash and then boil?

7. How would you separate silver, copper, cobalt, barium, and sodium from a solution containing all five?

8. What is the composition of white precipitate, red lead, chrome alum, borax, iron rust, green malachite, and felspar?

WEDNESDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

METEOROLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—PAPER I.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.; W. GRAY, M.B.

1. Enumerate the causes of the *uniform* high temperature near the equator.

2. Describe shortly the general features of the equatorial climate and state how its conditions affect vegetation.

3. In England exposure to the rays of the noonday sun in the month of June will rarely produce scorching of the skin; in the tropics however, although the sun may be at a much less altitude, incautious exposure to its rays for even a few minutes will cause the skins of a European to become blistered. How do you account for this difference in direct heating effect.

4. Give Howard's classification of clouds. What theories have been proprounded to explain the suspension of clouds in the atmosphere? Although clouds have usually a downward motion, how is it that they appear to retain the same height.

5. Describe Robinson's anemometer and Lind's-guage, and the manner of using them. How is the accuracy of the former tested?

6. Give an accurate account of the different ways in which the condition of the atmosphere is affected by vegetation. Why are forests supposed to increase the rainfall?

7. Define the terms climate, monsoon, tornado, meantemperature, siroco, and serein.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

METEOROLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—PAPER II.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.; W. GRAY, M.B.

1. What is the usual composition of sea-water? Compare its average salinity with that of an inland salt lake—the Dead Sea for example—and explain the cause of the difference.

2. What extent of country is occupied by the drainage area of the river Krishna? From what sources is the soil of the delta of this river principally obtained?

3. Explain the meaning of the terms "exotic" and "indigenous." Mention at least four plants or animals which are exotic in Bombay and four which are indigenous.

4. Enumerate the Indian rivers which are most notorious for floods, mentioning in each case the chief causes to which the floods are due.

5. In what respects are the general physical features of a country modified by a large civilised population. Illustrate your answer by examples.

6. Enumerate the divisions of the Aryan and Semitic races of mankind. What countries do they occupy and what languages do they speak? Offer some proof of the close connection which exists between the divisions of the first mentioned stock.

7. Define the terms water-shed, water-parting, flood-moderator, bore, lagoon, sand-dune, avalanche, and mountain-knot. Give illustrative examples wherever possible.

IV.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B.

EXAMINERS.

Rao Saheb VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK, C S I

C F FARRAN, B A., Barrister-at-Law.

S. NEWCOME FOX, B.A., Barrister-at-Law

MONDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

JURISPRUDENCE AND THE ROMAN CIVIL LAW.

RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK, C.S.I.

C. F. FARRAN, B.A., BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

S. NEWCOME FOX, B.A., BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is the true nature of the distinction between Public and Private Law? 10

2. What is meant by the expression "Law of Status"? What is its place in a well arranged system of Law? 10

3. What do you consider to be the special difficulties to be encountered in codifying English Law? 10

4. Explain and criticize the classification of *any one* of the legal systems adopted by the Roman Institutional writers, or Blackstone, or proposed by Bentham or Austin. 10

5. What restraints did Roman Law impose on the testamentary power and with what objects? 8

6. Explain "Possessio Civilis" and ascertain what rights it gave rise to. 10

7. How far are "emphyteusis," "hypotheca" and "pignus" discussed in the Institutes of Justinian? Why do they not receive fuller treatment? 10

8. What was the nature of the assistance which the Prætor gave by granting "bonorum possessio"? 8

Under what circumstances was it granted?—

(*a*) "Secundum tabulasi"

(b) "Unde liberii"

9. State precisely the rights and liabilities of all parties to a contract of "Suretyship" in the time of Justinian? 10

10. Explain the nature of the obligation and the remedies to which it gave rise in the following cases. 14

(1) A legatee cannot get his legacy paid.

(2) A slave in command of a cornship is obliged to borrow money at Smyrna in order to do such repairs as may enable the ship to reach Ostia.

(3) Seius has paid Titus by mistake twice as much as he owed him.

(4) A necklace sent to a jeweller to be repaired is stolen from the shop.

MONDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PERSONAL RIGHTS AND STATUS AND THE LAW OF SUCCESSION.

RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK, C.S.I.

C. F. FARRAN, B.A., Barrister-at-Law.

S. NEWCOME FOX, B.A., Barrister-at-Law.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1 What share or allowances can be claimed by a mother, wife, daughter and daughter-in-law from the estate of a deceased Hindu ? 8

2. A Hindu has a right by birth in the wealth of his grand-father. Discuss the text on which this doctrine is founded, and the limitations with which it has been received. 10

3. A Hindu cannot adopt the son of a female whom he could not have married in her maiden state. State the origin of this opinion and discuss its merits generally. 10

4. State and explain the origin of customary law under the Hindu and Muhammadan systems How far is such law sanctioned by the current authorities. Discuss the subject fully. 12

5. By what law is a person's capacity to contract, to will, and to dispose of his property generally to be regulated ? State authorities and reasons. 10

6 What is the legal position of a woman, English, Hindu, Muhammadan and Parsi, in regard to debts in the city of Bombay and in the Mofussil. 10

7. State the different kinds of marriages under the Hindu and Muhammadan law ; their principal conditions or requisites ; and their effects, if any, in regard to the succession of property affected thereby. 10

8. What are rights of a Christian, Hindu, and Muhammadan husband in the property of his deceased wife and *vice versâ*. 6

9. State the different classes of distant kindred according to Muhammadan Law, and the rules of succession in regard to them. 8

10 State the law of India in regard to minority and the changes it has undergone in reference to all classes of British subjects, and discuss its bearings in regard to marriage and inheritence 12

11 What is the domicile of a person of legitimate birth? How may one acquire a new domicile? 4

TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER

[10 A M. TO 1 P M]

THE LAW OF PROPERTY, CONTRACTS AND TORTS

RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK, C S I

C F FARRAN, B A, Barrister at Law

S NEWCOME FOX, B A., Barrister at Law

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

1 A builds a house on the extreme verge of his own land which adjoins the land of B B afterwards desires to build on the extreme verge of his land adjoining such house of A and digs foundations for that purpose By reason of such digging the house of A is injured Discuss fully the question of B's liability for such injury 9

2 Was copy-right a right recognised by the common law of England? State the principal legislative provisions relating to it. 8

3 How far is (1) a lessee, (2) the assignee of a lease, (3) the equitable mortgagee of a lease by deposit, (4) a sub-lessee liable upon the covenants contained in a lease? 8

4 When a vendor fails to complete a contract for the sale of real estate by reason of want of title, what damages (if any) can the vendee recover from him? Refer to the leading cases upon this subject 7

5 Compare the English law with the provisions of the Indian Contract Act on the subject of warranty of title to chattels stating the principal exceptions to the general law. What is the rule as to warranty of title in the case of the sale of real estate and how is such rule usually qualified in practice by special covenants? 8

6. How far can a contract to refer a controversy to arbitration be enforced by a plaintiff or be made a ground of defence by a defendant? 7

Can a minor sue for specific performance of a contract made with him?

7. Define the following terms:—"Constructive total loss" "General average," "Valued policy." 7

A ship-owner effects insurance on a vessel which unknown to him is lost at the time when such insurance is effected: can the underwriter in such a case be held liable?

How far is a warranty of seaworthiness implied in the case of (*a*) *a voyage policy*, (*b*) *a time policy*?

8. C is induced by the fraudulent representations of a Joint Stock Company to take shares in the Company and is registered as a share-holder The Company being insolvent is ordered to be wound up. What are the rights and liabilities of C in respect of such Company? 8

9. State exactly the contract which the drawer, indorser and acceptor of a bill of exchange respectively enter into, and in connection with your answer determine the following question:—A bill of exchange indorsed and delivered in Delhi is made payable in Bombay where it is dishonoured: where does the cause of action by the holder of such bill against the indorser of it arise? 7

10. How far was a common carrier at common law liable for the safety of goods entrusted to him, and what (if any) means had he of limiting his common law liability? State generally the course of legislation upon this subject. 8

11. State clearly the rule of the common law as to the defence of contributory negligence, and compare it with the rule adopted in Courts of Admiralty upon the same subject. Illustrate your answer by examples. 8

12. Define "Pledge" and state what rights a pawnee acquires under the Indian Contract Act in respect of articles pledged with him. 6

13. What is fraud as defined by the Indian Contract Act? 9

A ship-owner sells a ship which he knows to be unseaworthy, to a person who is ignorant that the ship is unseaworthy and does not disclose the fact of such unseaworthiness to the purchaser. Can the purchase on that account be set aside?

TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER

[2 P M TO 5 P M]

THE LAW OF EVIDENCE, OF CRIMES, AND PROCEDURE, CIVIL AND CRIMINAL

RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK, C S I

C F FARRAN, B A , Barrister-at-Law

S NEWCOME FOX, B A., Barrister-at-Law

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

1 A and B are at variance as to the terms of an agreement about to be concluded between them, and they together consult a Solicitor, in whose presence and under whose advice the terms of the agreement are settled A subsequently sues B in respect of the agreement so settled and proposes to call the Solicitor to prove its terms · can he do so? 8

2 On a trial for bigamy what facts should you prove and how should you prove them? 5

3 When a witness produces a telegram which he has received what presumptions is the court authorised to draw from that fact? 5

4 On a criminal trial before a jury it is proposed to put in evidence a document only admissible upon the ground that X its writer is dead How and by whom is the fact of the death of X to be decided? What principle does the Indian Evidence Act lay down in order to determine the question when there is no direct evidence forthcoming as to the death of X 7

5 In an unregistered agreement for a lease admissible in evidence Give full reasons for answer 8

6 A First Class Magistrate after going into evidence discharges the accused under Section 215 of the Criminal Procedure Code; on appeal by the complainant the District Magistrate directs the revival of the prosecution and a trial before another Magistrate The accused appeals to the High Court how is that tribunal to proceed? Give reasons fully 8

7 In what cases and under what circumstances can a civil court sanction a criminal prosecution? State the necessary procedure in cases of perjury and forgery, both when the court commits and when it only sanctions the prosecution. 12

A Mámledár declines to sanction a prosecution for perjury against a witness in a possessory suit. To whom are you to appeal?

8 State and discuss the provisions for applying for declaratory decrees as modified by the specific relief Act What rules would be applicable in the case of adoptions? 13

9 Distinguish between a crime and a tort To what extent are the terms mutually exclusive in English law? 12

10 How are criminal breach of trust and criminal intimidation defined in the Indian Penal Code? 10

11 A and B both British born subjects conspire together in Bombay to destroy a British ship on the high seas and such ship is so destroyed in consequence— 12

(a) What is the substantive law applicable in such a case?

(b) What is the procedure applicable?

V.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

EXAMINERS.

W. F. KNAPP, M.R.C.S. W. GRAY, M.B.	In Anatomy, Descriptive and Practical.
A. N. HOJEL, L.K. & Q.C.P.I. J. T. GRAY, L.R.C.P., Lond., A.K.C.	In Physiology, and Histology.
I. B. LYON, F.C.S. D. S. KEMP, F.C.S.	In Chemistry, including Practical Chemistry, General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and Detection of the Adulteration of Drugs.
P. MURPHY, M.D SAKHARAM ARJUN RAVUT, L.M.	In Botany, Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

2 If 500 grammes of water at 32° F. be subjected to forced evaporation in a suitable exhaustion apparatus, what quantity must be evaporated to convert the whole of the remainder into ice? 8

3. Enumerate in their electro-chemical order the elements whose atomic weights are between 20 and 36 Describe the preparation of any well known compound of each. 26

4 Give a short account of the metal zinc describing its source, preparation, properties, uses, and the constitution of its salts. 15

5. Describe a volumetric process for the estimation of— 10

1. Arsenious Acid.
2. Urea.

6. Enumerate the successive compounds formed by the continued action of chlorine on Marsh gas On what property of chlorine does its bleaching power depend? 8

7. What classes of substances are indicated by the terms Paraffins, Olefines, Glycols, Ureides. Name and formulate one member of each of these groups. 15

8. If 100 grammes of oxalic acid be heated with excess of sulphuric acid, what will be the volume (measured at standards) of the gases evolved? 7

TUESDAY, 17TH SEPTEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

BOTANY, MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY.

P MURPHY, M.D.; SAKHARAM ARJUN RAVUT, L M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

1. Give the essential characters of the following natural orders, and enumerate the official plants which they respectively contain Solanaceae, Compositae and Liliaceae. 15

2. What are ovules? Describe their structure and mode of development. 15

3. Define the following terms:— 10
Runner, Offset, Stolon, Sucker Rhizome, Shrub, Caespitose and Decumbent

4. What is Camphor? Give its characters, test, dose, and therapeutical actions, and name some of the officinal preparations containing it. 20

5. State the composition of the following officinal preparations giving their strength, medicinal uses, and doses:— 20

Pilula Hydrargyri Subchloridi Composita, Liquor Arsenicalis and Confectio Scammonii.

6. Enumerate the preparations in the British Pharmacopœia containing opium, and state the proportion of the drug contained in each. 20

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VI.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L. M. & S.

EXAMINERS.

H. V. CARTER, M.D.	In Principles and Practice of Medicine, including Pathology.
J. PINKERTON, M. D.	
H. J. BLANC, M. D.	In Principles and Practice of Surgery, including Surgical Anatomy, and Ophthalmic Surgery.
JAMES ARNOTT, M.D.	
E. H. R. LANGLEY, B.A.	In Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children.
H. DE TATHAM, M.D.	
W. GRAY, M.B.	In Medical Jurisprudence, including Practical Toxicology and Hygiene.
I. B. LYON, F.C.S.	

MONDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

[10 A.M TO 1 P.M.]

MEDICINE AND PATHOLOGY.

H V. CARTER, M.D ; J. PINKERTON, M D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

1. Describe the condition of a patient at the end of the first week of marked but uncomplicated *remittent* fever, of *typhoid* or enteric fever, and of *typhus* point out the diagnostic characters and the line of treatment in each of these instances. 25

2 What are the antecedents, locations and effects of *cerebral hæmorrhage?* Mention the other causes both local and general which, besides hæmorrhage, are capable of inducing *apoplexy;* and state concisely the special features attending their several operation. 20

3 Give an account of the pathology (including the causes), morbid anatomy, symptoms and appropriate treatment of *acute dysentery.* 20

4 Briefly describe the skin disease known as *tinea circinata* (ringworm of the body), adding its causes and treatment 15

5. Furnish the main points in the pathology of *thrombosis* and *embolism.* 20

MONDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

[2 P M TO 5 P M]

SURGERY, SURGICAL ANATOMY AND OPHTHALMIC SURGERY.

H J. BLANC, M.D ; JAMES ARNOTT, M.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give the symptoms, causes, diagnosis, prognosis and treatment of fractures of the base of the skull. 35

2. Describe the appearances of an ordinary syphilitic sore, and mention the different forms of constitutional syphilitic eruption of the mouth (lips, tongue, fauces, pharynx). Give the treatment. 25

3. What is the state of the pulse in the following conditions: (*a*) compression of the brain, (*b*) acute peritonitis, (*c*) traumatic delirium, (*d*) recurrent hæmorrhage (*e*) senile gangrene. Give an explanation of the characters of the pulse in each case. 15

4 What structures constitute the spermatic cord? Describe its coverings. 15

5. What is ectropion? Mention the causes which produce it and its effects. 10

TUESDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

E H R. LANGLEY, B.A.; H. DETATHAM, M D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1 Describe the different positions in "transverse presentation;" how would you diagnose the exact position of the child? How might an unaided case terminate? Give your entire management of such a case and state how the fact of the child being *dead* with its shoulder wedged in the pelvis might modify your procedure. 20

2 State what you know about pelvic cellulitis; the different situations in which it may occur, its symptoms, diagnosis, terminations and treatment. How would you diagnose it from pelvic hæmatocele? 20

3. Explain the value (as guides in the examination of sick children) of attitude and expression of the child, of percussion, auscultation, the temperature, the pulse, convulsions, the cry and the cough. 20

4. Give the symptoms, pathology, and treatment of phlegmasia dolens. 20

5 How would you diagnose a breech presentation, and what would be your proper treatment. 20

TUESDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND HYGIENE

W. GRAY, M.B.; I. B. LYON, F.C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the symptoms, treatment, &c., in a case of poisoning by Datura. How do such cases commonly arise in India? How may the poison be detected? 15

2. On opening a body you find the post-mortem appearances those of death by apnœa. What special post-mortem appearances would you look for in order to determine the cause of death? 20

3. You are asked to examine an insane person, (*a*) about to be examined as witness, (*b*) accused of an offence, (*c*) whom it is sought to place under restraint. What would you seek in each case respectively to determine as to the individual's mental state. 10

4. Give a short account of the principal methods employed for the detection of stains of blood on articles of clothing. 20

5. What is the composition of sewer gas; from whence are its constituents derived, and what becomes of these eventually? When is sewer gas dangerous to life and why? 15

6. Suppose you are in charge of a station where large fairs or pilgrimages are held periodically, describe carefully the protective measures you would adopt on these occasions against the introduction or spread of cholera. On what principle would you proceed generally in order to prevent cholera from invading your station at any time? 20

VII.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING

EXAMINERS.

The Rev D MACKICHAN, M A, B D ...	In Mathematics and Natural Philosophy
T B LYON, F C S ...	In Experimental and Natural Science
H L B HARGRAVE, B A., C E Captain W H HAYDON, R E	In Engineering.

MONDAY 25TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M TO 1 P M]

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

The Rev. D MACKICHAN, M.A , B.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

1 State the rule for the reduction of vulgar to decimal fractions Distinguish those vulgar fractions that are convertible into terminating decimals and show that all others are convertible into recurring decimals 12

Express as decimal fractions $\frac{7}{256}$, $\frac{256}{7}$, $\frac{1}{15}$ and $\frac{11}{7}$

2 What fraction of $\sqrt[3]{0135}$ is $\sqrt[3]{004}$? 8

3 The annual income of a railway company is 4 per cent on the total capital invested ; but Rs 25,00,000 of this capital consisting of guaranteed 5 per cent. shares, a dividend of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent only on ordinary shares can be declared Required the total amount of capital 10

4 What relation must obtain between the coefficients in order that a quadratic equation may have equal roots ? For what value of c will the equation $4x^2 + 8x + c = 0$ have equal roots ? 8

5 Two steamers start at the same time one from Bombay and the other from Aden and sail at uniform rates of speed so as to meet When they meet it is found that the Bombay vessel has sailed 330 miles further than the other She reaches Aden 4 days after the time of meeting while the other reaches Bombay in 9 days. Find the distance between Aden and Bombay supposing both vessels to have pursued the same course. 10

6 The first, third and ninth terms of an arithmetical progression form a geometrical progression, the sum of which is 39 Obtain the sum of the nine terms. 10

7 Of four numbers the first three are in arithmetical progression and the last three in harmonical progression Prove that the four numbers are proportionals 10

8 Find the middle term of the expansion of $(1 + x)^{2n}$ and the greatest term of the expansion of $(1 + \frac{5}{6})^{\frac{3}{2}}$ 10

9 What is the distinction between the Napierian and the common system of logarithms ? Why are the Napierian called natural logarithms ? 10

Given $\text{Log}_{10} 6 = \cdot 7781513$ and $\text{Log}_{10} 8 = \cdot 9030900$; obtain the logarithms of 36, 64, 75 and 125.

10. Show how logarithms may be advantageously employed in solving questions in compound interest. Given $\text{Loge}(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \&c.$ and $\text{Loge}\, 2 = \cdot 6931472$; show that any sum of money at compound interest per annum will double itself in approximately $\frac{69}{m}$ years where m is the rate of interest per cent. per annum. 12

MONDAY 25TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

EUCLID AND TRIGONOMETRY.

The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., B.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Divide a given straight line into two parts such that the rectangle contained by them shall be the greatest possible. 5

2. Prove that the sum of the squares on the sides of a parallelogram is equal to the sum of the squares on the diagonals. 6

3. If two circles touch each other internally the line which joins their centres shall pass through the point of contact. 14

Show that if parallel diameters be drawn the lines which join the corresponding extremities of these diameters will also pass through the point of contact.

4. State the principle in proportion quoted in the words *ex æquali*. 10

Prove that if four straight lines be proportionals the similar rectilineal figures described on them shall also be proportionals.

5 Enumerate the *regular solids*. 5

6 If two straight lines which meet one another be parallel to two other straight lines which meet one another but are not in the same plane with the first two, the plane passing through these is parallel to the plane passing through the others. 10

7 The sine of a given angle is $\frac{3}{5}$ From this value deduce the values of all the remaining trigonometrical functions of the angle 9

8 Prove that if $A + B + C = \pi$ or any multiple of π, $\tan A + \tan B + \tan C = \tan A \tan B \tan C$. 9

9 Two angles of a triangle are 30° and 45° respectively and the length of the adjacent side 20 inches Find the remaining sides and the area of the triangle 12

10 Prove that the sum of the areas of the two triangles obtained in what is called the ambiguous case of the solution of triangles is equal to $b^2 \sin A \cos A$ 10

11 The height of a building is 100 feet and that of the tower surmounting it 200 feet At what point on the horizontal plane will they subtend equal angles? 10

TUESDAY 26TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A M TO 1 P M]

STATICS

The Rev D. MACKICHAN, M.A., B D

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

1 Distinguish between the statical and dynamical methods of measuring force Explain the use of the expressions *particle, rigid body, equilibrium, transmissibility of forces, resultant* in Statics 10

2 The parallelogram of forces being assumed for commensurable forces show how to demonstrate the proposition in the case of incommensurable forces. What is assumed in the proof usually given for the case of commensurable forces? 10

3 Two equal forces acting at a given point in directions which make a certain angle with each other have a certain resultant If the direction of one of the forces be reversed and its magnitude doubled the resultant will be of the same magnitude as before. Find the angle between the directions of the given forces. 8

4. Forces of 10, 12, 15, and 20 act at a point, the second, third and fourth making angles of 30° 60° and 90° with the first Obtain the resultant by resolving into components along two lines at right angles to each other 10

5. Define *centre of forces* and *centre of gravity* A rod weighing 2 lbs and one foot in length supports weights of 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 lbs placed at intervals of 3 inches from end to end of the rod. At what point of the rod must a support be placed that the rod may rest in equilibrium? 10

6. The centre of gravity of the three sides of a triangle coincides with the centre of gravity of the triangular area. Prove that the triangle must be equilateral. 12

7 A uniform bent lever when supported at the angle rests with the short arm horizontal; but if this arm were twice as long it would rest with the other arm horizontal. Find the ratio between the lenghts of the arms; also the angle at which they are inclined to each other. 10

8. A weight is supported on a plane inclined to the horizon at an angle of 30, first by a power acting parallel to the plane and secondly by a power acting horizontally. Compare the pressures on the plane in the two cases. 8

9. In a system of 8 pulleys in which each string is attached to the weight , 247 lbs is just supported by the weight of the pulleys alone. Find the weight of each pulley. 10

10. Explain the relation between weight and power in the Chinese wheel. What is the advantage of this form of machine, compared with the ordinary wheel and axle. In order to raise a weight of 1 ton through 10 feet how many revolutions of the wheel will be necessary, with a power of 56 lbs the radius of the wheel being 2 feet? 12

TUESDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M TO 5 P.M.]

DYNAMICS AND HYDROSTATICS.

The Rev. D MACKICHAN, M.A., B D

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

1 Define *velocity, acceleration, mass and momentum.* 6

A body weighing 8 lbs is moved by a constant force which in one second generates a velocity of 20 feet per second. What weight would this moving force support? ($g = 32$)

2 A body in falling under the action of gravity, describes one-third of its fall in the last second. Find the space through which it has fallen and the time of descent. 10

3. Prove that the velocity of a projectile at any point of its path is that which would be acquired in falling from the directrix to that point. Determine the length of the latus rectum of the path. 8

4. A weight of 4 lbs. hanging down vertically draws another of 5 lbs. up a smooth plane inclined to the horizon at an angle of 30°? Find the space passed through in the first three seconds of the motion. 8

5. Find the elasticity of two spheres and the ratio of their masses in order that when the first impinges upon the second at rest it may remain at rest after impact, while the second moves on with a velocity equal to one-half of that of the first before impact. 6

6. What is meant by acceleration towards the centre in the case of circular motion? How is this acceleration measured? 12

A particle attached to a cord 6 feet long one end of which is fixed revolves with a velocity of 16 feet per second. Find the constant angle which the cord makes with the vertical ($g = 32$.)

7. Prove that when a body floats in water the weight of the fluid displaced by it is equal to its own weight and the centre of gravity of the body is in the same vertical line with that of the fluid displaced. 8

8. A cube is immersed in water so that one of its sides is just level with the surface Required the total normal pressure on the immersed surface, each edge of the cube being 6 inches in length. 10

9. Quantities of water and of meothylated spirit of specific gravity ·8 are mixed together in the proportion of 5 to 1. The specific gravity of the mixture is, ·98. Determine the amount of contraction which has taken place. 10

10. A cylinder closed at one end is lowered in water till it is half filled with water. Find the difference of level between the water outside and inside, the length of the cylinder being 10 feet and the water barometer registering 34 feet. 10

11. What is meant by the *height of the homogeneous atmosphere*? The velocity of sound being assumed to be equal to the velocity acquired by a body in falling through the height of the homogeneous atmosphere, determine the velocity of sound when the barometer stands at 30 inches, the specific gravity of mercury being 13·5 and that of air ·00125. 12

WEDESDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A. M. TO 1 P.M.]

HEAT AND FRICTIONAL ELECTRICITY.

I. B. LYON, F.C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain what is meant by the phrase "absolute zero of temperature." 10

2. If some ether is dropped on the hand, a sensation of cold is produced; explain this. 10

3. Why is the boiling point of water affected by the pressure of the atmosphere? 10

4. How much steam at 100° C would you require in order to convert 10 lbs. of ice at 0° C into water at 20° C? 12

5. Suppose a ball of iron and a ball of copper both of the same weight (say 1 lb.) to be placed in boiling water for half an hour. They are then taken out, each is placed in a separate vessel containing a pint of water at 60° F. Will there be any difference in the effect produced? and why? 10

6. How can you show by experiment that resin has a greater specific inductive capacity than air? 12

7. Describe carefully how you would charge a Leaden jar by means of an electrophorus. 12

8. How can it be shown by experiment that when a Leaden jar is being charged with positive electricity, positive electricity escapes from the outer coating of the jar. 12

9. Describe an experiment showing that electricity when at rest is distributed over the surface of a charged object. 12

WEDNESDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTY.

I. B. LYON, F.C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. A vessel the internal measurements of which are $2 \times 2 \times 5$ decimeters is filled with carbon monoxide at standard temperature and pressure, what will be the weight of the contained gas? 6

2 Describe some of the more important effects due to the molecular attraction of solids for liquids 16

3. How much oxygen is needed for the complete combustion of 100 litres (measured at standards) of sulphuretted hydrogen gas, what will be the weight and (measured at standards) the volume of the products obtained? 10

4 What are the points of similarity and difference between haloid and oxysalts, show how both may be regarded as belonging to one and the same category? 16

5 In a graduated jar standing in a mercurial trough is a mixture of carbon dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, and nitrogen, how would you proceed in order to ascertain the quantity of each gas present. 12

6 What is the effect of passing chlorine gas into (1) a solution of a bromide, (2) a solution of potassic hydrate, (3) a solution of sulphuretted hydrogen? 12

7 What is the action of nitric acid on (1) iodine, (2) copper, (3) phosphorus? 12

8. How are the following substances prepared?— 16

1 Allotropic phosphorus
2 Phosphoretted hydrogen gas.
3. Carbon disulphide
4. Olefiant gas.

THURSDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER,

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGINEERING FIELD WORK

H. I. B. HARGRAVE, B.A., C.E., CAPTAIN W. H. HAYDON, R.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks].

1 Explain the methods of surveying by distances and offsets, and by triangles 5

What is an ill-conditioned triangle? 5

2 In surveying with a chain an obstacle occurs in the midst of a station line. What would you do? 20

1*st*.—When the obstacle can be seen over, but not chained across.

2*nd*.—When the obstacle can be seen over, but not chained across, or chained round.

3*rd*.—When the obstacle can be chained round but not chained across nor seen over.

3 Explain the method of holding the prismatic compass when taking bearings What is the difference between bearings and angles? 7

4. Describe how to find the variation of a compass 10

5 The position of two or more objects on a sketch being known, how may the surveyor determine his own position on the sketch. 8

6 How is the correction for index error made in taking vertical angles with a theodolite? 7

7. Explain in detail how you would use a theodolite for levelling. 12

8. In taking horizontal angles with a theodolite why should the readings of more than one vernier always be recorded? 8

9. Explain the adjustments of the ordinary Y level. 15

10 Why is it laid down that "in exact levelling all sights at distances exceeding a quarter of a mile should be avoided." Explain and exemplify your answer. 8

THURSDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER

[2 A.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MATERIALS USED IN CONSTRUCTION.

H. I. B. HARGRAVE, B.A., C.E.; CAPTAIN W. H. HAYDON, R E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

1 Give a brief description of the various kinds of building-stone to be met with in India. Classify them, and state any precaution that should be taken when using them in work. 10

2. How do you determine the necessary quantity of blasting powder required to charge a blast. Describe Bickford's fuse and how it is used. 8

3. Describe the system of blasting adopted in tunnelling through Mont Cenis. 8

4. What is meant by the term brick-earth? Describe its preparation and give the number of classes into which brick-earths are divided. 10

5. Describe the English and Indian methods for burning bricks. 8

6. Given a sample of supposed hydraulic limestone, how would you test it. 9

7. Describe the manufacture of Roman and Portland Cements: in what consists their difference and in what situations should each be used? 12

8. What is concrete? State the proportion of the mixture.

1*st*—For ordinary concrete.

2*nd*.—For hydraulic concrete.

State the different classes of work and situations in which either class of concrete can be used. 10

9. What are the appearances that characterize good timber. 9

10. Explain the different ways by which timber may be seasoned and the necessity for so doing. 8

11. What is Plaster of Paris; how is it manufactured; state the change the material from which it is made undergoes during manufacture. 9

FRIDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A. M TO 1 P.M]

MASONRY.

H. I. B. HARGRAVE, B.A., C.E.; CAPTAIN W. H. HAYDON, R.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is the object of making close joints in masonry? In calculating the weight which a wall will bear why must a large deduction be made from the crushing strength of the stone of which it is composed?

2. What is the use of a 'lewis'? Give sketches of two kinds of lewis. 8

3. Two brick walls meet at a right angle, the walls are each two bricks in thickness, ordinary bricks $9 \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ are used. Give a sketch of two alternate courses to a distance of three feet from the inner angle showing the position of every brick 10

4. In joining a piece of new wall to an old one, what precaution should be taken to avoid a crack at the junction from unequal settlement. 6

5 On what does the thickness of an arch depend? Give the ordinary rule for the thickness of arches. 8

6. Explain how to determine the thickness of an arch and of the abutments on which it is to stand. 20

7. Describe how the bed for a foundation should be prepared on rock of only moderately good quality 8

8. Iron screw piles are frequently used for the piers of railway bridges in India Describe an iron screw pile, and explain how the weight which it will carry is calculated 11

9. How are *iron* tubular foundations made? 8

(N B.—You are not asked to explain the mode of sinking them.)

10 Describe the mode of making and sinking a well or block foundation 15

FRIDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P M TO 5 P M.]

ROADS AND EARTHWORK

H. I. B. HARGRAVE, B.A., C E; CAPTAIN W. H. HAYDON, R E

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

1. A road project is to be let by contract. Give in detail all the necessary office work to be performed. 15

2. Give the greatest depth of vertical face at which the undermentioned materials will stand at in cuttings. 10

1*st.*—Clean dry sand and gravel.

2*nd.*—Moist sand and surface mould.

3*rd*—Ordinary clay.

What advantage is taken of the above property?

3. How is the longitudinal slope of a road usually measured? What error arises from so doing and what is its amount in a grade 1 in 20. 10

4. What are the angles of repose for the various classes of material usually met with in road-making. Give also the slopes adopted in practice. 9

5. Define the terms soiling, puddling, striking, pitching, gullet and under-cutting. 10

6 Describe the different methods by which earthwork quantities may be obtained and state your opinions on each. 15

7. How are side-widths set out on sloping ground? 12

8. Describe the different modes by which a yielding soil is made fit to sustain the weight of a high embankment. 10

9. How are the sides and bottom of a canal wholly in embankment made water-tight? Accompany your answer with a sketch. 9

VIII.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.C.E.

EXAMINERS

Rao Bahadur KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE.	In Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and in Analytical Geometry and Differential and Integral Calculus
I. B. LYON, F C S ..	In Experimental and Natural Science, and in Mining and Metallurgy
H. I. B HARGRAVE, B.A., C.E	In Engineering
Captain W. H HAYDON, R.E.	
JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S.	In Mechanical Engineering
A. F. E. MORRIS, ESQ ...	

MONDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER
[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MENSURATION OF SURFACES AND SOLIDS

RAO BAHADUR KERU LAXUMAN CHHATRE

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1 The diagonals of a quadrilateral are 30 and 40 chains, and they intersect at an angle of 45°; find the area. 5

2 Calculate the area and construct the figure of the polygon the co-ordinates of the angular points of which, in feet, are— 10

(27 ; 0) (20 ; 3·75) (16·5 ; 4)
(15 ; 7·5) (6 ; 6)

3 Required the depth of a ditch, the transverse section of which is a trapezoid, the breadth of the top 20 feet, the slopes of the sides 2 in 1 and 3 in 1, and the area of the section 146·25 square feet. 10

4 A rectangular block of marble is 4½ feet long, 3 feet 2 inches wide, and 2½ feet deep; its specific gravity is 2·638; find the weight of the block in pounds. 5

5 A frustum of a square pyramid is 10 feet in vertical height, and the sides of the base and top are 3½ feet and 2 feet 3 inches respectively; find the volume. 10

6 The transverse section of a wedge is an isosceles triangle, the sides of which are double of the base, and the perimeter is 25 inches; also the three parallel edges of the wedge are 15, 17, 22 inches, find its volume. 10

7 277·274 cubic inches are equivalent to one imperial gallon, find the length of the edge of a cube which will contain exactly 10 gallons. 5

8 A horse-trough is 15 feet long, 2 feet wide at the top, and 1 foot wide at the bottom, and 1 foot deep; how many gallons will it contain when full? 15

If 100 gallons be withdrawn, how many inches will the water sink?

9 The roof of a house has a rise of 2 in 5, and the eaves measure 70 feet in length, and 45 feet in width; find the number of square yards of slating and the contents of the roof in cubic yards. 15

10 If $2a$ be the clear span, h the rise, and h' the thickness of a circular arch, and A the area of its face; show that— 15

$$A = \frac{h}{h}(a^2 + h^2 + h\,h')\ sin^{-1}\frac{2\,a\,h}{a^2 + h^2}.$$

MONDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

GEOMETRIC CONIC SECTIONS AND ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY OF TWO DIMENSIONS.

RAO BAHADUR KERU LAXUMAN CHHATRE.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. If from a point O a pair of tangents OQ and OQ' be drawn to a parabola, and SO, SQ, and SQ' be joined, show that SO will be a mean proportional between SQ and SQ'. 10

2. Draw a parabola to touch a given circle at a given point, and such that its axis may touch the same circle in another given point. 12

3. If CP and CD be conjugate semi-diameters of an ellipse, and PN, DR be the ordinates of the points P and D; then— 10

$$(1)\ CN^2 + CR^2 = AC^2$$
$$(2)\ PN^2 + DR^2 = BC^2$$
$$\text{and } (3)\ CP^2 + CD^2 = AC^2 + BC^2$$

4. If CP be a semi-diameter, and AQO be drawn parallel to CP meeting the ellipse in Q and CB produced in D, then show that— 12

$$CP^2 = AO \cdot AQ.$$

5. Draw a pair of tangents to an hyperbola from a given external point O. 12

State when the points of contact are in opposite branches of the hyperbola.

6. Show that in an hyperbola, the tangents at the vertices meet the asymptotes in the circumference of the circle described on SS′ as diameter. 10

7. Find the length of the straight line, drawn from a given point, in a given direction to meet a given straight line, the axes of co-ordinates being at right angles to one another. 10

8. Find the points of intersection of the straight lines $x + 2y - 5 = 0$, $2x + y - 7 = 0$, and $y - x - 1 = 0$; and show that the area of the triangle formed by them is $\frac{3}{2}$. 12

9 A fixed circle is cut by a series of circles, all of which pass through two given points; show that the straight lines, which join the points of intersection of the fixed circle with each circle of the series all meet at a point. 12

TUESDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

STATICS AND DYNAMICS

RAO BAHADUR KERU LAXUMAN CHHATRE

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1 Three forces represented by numbers 1, 2, 3, act on a particle in directions parallel to the sides of an equilateral triangle taken in order; determine their resultant. 8

2. A heavy bar 14 feet long is bent into a right angle so that the lengths of the portions which meet at the angle are 8 feet and 6 feet respectively, show that the distance of the centre of gravity of the bar so bent, from the point which was the centre of gravity when the bar was straight, is $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}$ feet. 12

3. If P and Q be the weights of the contents of the two scales of a balance, and O the angle which the beam makes with the horizon; show that $\frac{\tan O}{P-Q}$ may be taken for the measure of the sensibility of the balance. 12

4. A man stands in a scale attached to a moveable pulley, and a rope having one end fixed passes under the pulley, and then over a fixed pulley; find with what force the man must hold down the free end in order to support himself, the strings being parallel. 8

5 In an inclined plane, if the power P be the tension of a fine string which passes over a small fixed pulley and is attached to a weight hanging freely; show that if P be pulled down through a given length, the height of the centre of gravity of P and W will remain unchanged. 10

6 Show that the time of falling from rest, down a chord of a vertical circle drawn from the highest point, is constant. 8

Find the line of quickest descent from a given point without a given circle to the circle. 6

7 A particle is moving under the action of a uniform force, the acceleration of which is f; if u be the arithmetic mean of the first and last velocities in passing any portion h of the path, and v the velocity generated, show that $uv=fh$.

8. Find equation to the path of a projectile, and deduce from it expressions for the determination of the highest point in the path, and the range 8

9. If a weight of 8 pounds be placed on a plane which is made to descend vertically with an acceleration of 12 feet per second ; find the pressure on the plane. 8

10. A ball of mass m impinges on a ball of mass m at rest ; find the conditions which must hold in order that the directions of motion of the impinging ball before and after impact may be at right angles. 10

11. Show that by the direct collision of two imperfectly elastic bodies, the *vis viva* of the system is diminished. 10

TUESDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M TO 5 P.M.]

HYDROSTATICS.

RAO BAHADUR KERU LAXUMAN CHHATRE.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

1. Distinguish between elastic and inelastic fluids. Are any liquids absolutely inelastic ? 6

Define "measure of a fluid pressure."

2. A triangular area ABC is exposed to the fluid pressure and it is found that if any straight line PQ be drawn parallel to BC and at a distance x from A, the pressure on the area APQ is px^2 ; find the pressure at A, and also at any point of the line BC. 10

3. Explain how density is measured. 10

Equal weights of two fluids, of which the densities are ρ and 2ρ, are mixed together, and one-third of the whole volume is lost ; find the density of the resulting fluid.

4. A triangle has its base horizontal and its vertex in the surface ; divide it by a horizontal line into two parts on which the pressures are equal. 10

5. A cubical box, the volume of which in one cubic foot is three-fourths filled with water, and a leaden ball, the volume of which is 72 cubic inches is lowered into the water by a string ; it is required to find the increase of pressure on the base, and on a side of the box. 10

6. A hollow cylinder open at the top is inverted and partly immersed in water, find the height of the surface of water within the cylinder. 10

7. A piece of metal whose weight in water is 15 ounces is attached to a piece of wood, which weighs 20 ounces in vacuum, and the weight of the two in water is 10 ounces; find the specific gravity of the wood. 10

8. Explain radiation, conduction, and convection of heat. Why is a cloudy sky not favourable to the deposition of dew. 10

9. If a liquid contained in a vessel which rotates uniformly about a vertical axis, rotate uniformly with the vessel, show that its surface is a paraboloid, and find the measure of pressure at any point. 12

10. Give a short description of Watt's double acting steam engine. 12

State the use of the fly-wheel attached to steam engines.

WEDNESDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

I. B. LYON, F.C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What changes do the following substances undergo when heated :— 16

Mercuric chloride.
Bitartrate of potash.
Ammonic platinic chloride.
Microcosmic salt.
White lead.

2. It is proposed to deliver a supply of drinking water through lead pipes, and your opinion is required as to the liability of the water to become contaminated with lead from contact with the pipes : upon what would you base your decision ? 10

3. Give formulæ for the following compounds :— 15
Chrome alum.
Bleaching powder.
Pyrophosphate of magnesia.
Red chromate of potash.
Periodic acid.

4. How are the following substances prepared ?— 18
Permanganate of potash.
Iodide of potassium.
Hyposulphite of soda.
Arseniuetted hydrogen.

5. Describe the action of nitric acid on (1) arsenious oxide, (2) metallic tin, and (3) metallic lead. Mention the principal properties of the resulting metallic compounds. 15

6. Describe any four compounds of zinc. 16

7. By what reactions would you recognise a salt of silver ? 10

WEDNESDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HEAT AND VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

I. B. LYON, F.C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain the principle of the safety-lamp and describe carefully such experiments as you would require to perform in order to demonstrate the principle and application of the safety-lamp to a class. 15

2. A mass of ice is placed in an open vessel over a fire and kept there until the water formed has disappeared : describe carefully what occurs. 15

3. What is the cause of the difference between the specific heat of a gas at constant volume and its specific heat at constant pressure ? 10

4. Calculate the mechanical equivalent of the heat evolved from 1 litre of mercury in cooling from 100° to 0° C. 15

5. Describe carefully an arrangement by which a coil of wire can be made on passing a voltaic current through it, to set like a magnetic needle in the magnetic meridian. 15

6. What is a Grove's gas battery ? describe its construction and explain its action. 15

7. Explain the principle of construction and action of Wheatstone's Bridge. 15

THURSDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

GEOLOGY.

I. B. LYON, F.C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define the following terms:—Dyke, shaly, breccia, palæozoic, cainozoic. 10

2. What is the composition of granite, how does it differ from syenite, what is the composition of basalt? 10

3. Enumerate and give a short description of the principal volcanic products, mention their chief industrial applications. 15

4. What are the metamorphic rocks, of what principal groups do they consist? State and explain the other names by which this system is known. 15

5. Where do the earliest traces of vertebrate life appear? What are ammonites, belemnites, ichnites. 15

6. What are the principal divisions of the carboniferous system? State shortly their distinguishing characters. 15

7. Enumerate the principal sub-divisions of the tertiary system and describe the principal deposits of this system found in India. 20

THURSDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGINEERING FIELD AND OFFICE WORK.

H. I. B. HARGRAVE, B.A., C.E.; CAPTAIN W. H. HAYDON, R.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the method of making a properly triangulated survey of a piece of country about 6 miles square whose surface is broken up by roads, hills, fields, woods, &c. 6

2. Explain how to fill in the detail of a triangle of the aforesaid survey by means of traversing with a theodolite and chain. Make your illustration clear by hand sketches. 8½

3. Explain the meaning of the terms "azimuth," "declination," "latitude," "longitude." 8

4. Show by means of a diagram the declination and zenith distance of a celestial object; and describe the means of determining the latitude of any place by means of a meridian altitude. 8

5. Suppose the declination of a star is not known, how could you obtain the latitude by two observations. 10

6. Explain how to find the apparent time, mean time, and the longitude of a place. 10

7. What is a contour? Describe the mode of running contours. 10

8. In adjusting the sextant why should a distant object be selected? When three points are known, how can you find your own position on a sketch by means of a sextant? 10

9. Show how the third angle of a triangle is obtained by means of a satellite station, supposing the apex of the triangle to be inaccessible. 15

10. Describe Gravatt's level, and explain how to make the various adjustments. 15

FRIDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

STRENGTH OF MATERIALS.

H. I. B. HARGRAVE, B.A., C.E.; CAPTAIN W. H. HAYDON, R.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. If one end of a roof beam whose width is 7 inches exerts a pressure of 25,000 lbs. on a wall 2 feet wide, what sized wall plate must be introduced to prevent any chance of damage to the wall, assuming that the crushing weight of the wall per sq. in. is 570 lbs.? 7

2. State the proportional strength of— 13

1*st.*—Long pillars with both ends round.

2*nd.*— Do. one end round and one end flat.

3*rd.*— Do. both ends flat.

Offer what explanation you can of the facts here stated by yourself.

3. To what tensile strain may a bar of iron 1 inch in diameter be subjected ? 10

4. Determine the proper scantling for a series of teak purlins to carry a roof of Mangalore tiles. The purlins rest on trusses 9 0″ apart, and are themselves placed at central intervals of 15 inches. The weight of the roof is 50 lbs. per sq. foot. 12

5. Explain the meaning of the terms "factor of safety," "dead load," "live load." What are the usual factors of safety allowed for metal, timber, and masonry under the conditions of dead and live load, or both combined ? 8

6. Examine the advantages of fixing instead of merely supporting the ends of a beam exposed to transverse strain. 10

7. Explain fully the reasons why the results of experiments on models do not give a true indication of the strength to be expected of the construction on a large scale. 10

8. Upon what does the stability of a retaining wall depend ? Explain the meaning of "lines of rupture," "centre of pressure." 10

9 Explain the mode of calculating the strains on an ordinary king post trussed roof. 10

10. Enumarate the circumstances governing the pitch of a trussed roof, and give the pitches which are suitable for various descriptions of roof covering. 10

FRIDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 4 P.M.]

BRIDGES.

H I. B. HARGRAVE, B.A., C.E.; CAPTAIN W H. HAYDON, R.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. During the progress of the construction of a semi-circular arch describe how the centers are affected by the pressure of the arch ring from the springing to the key course. 9

2. Describe the class of centers used in Madras: accompany your answer with a sketch. 9

3. How do you find the horizontal thrust of a circular arch in the following cases :— 10

1*st*.—Not less than a quadrant.
2*nd*.—Less than a quadrant.

4. What is the least number of centers generally required for building a bridge; also state the best time for lowering the centers. Give reasons for your answers. 8

5. State the rule for finding the thickness of the abutment and keystone of a bridge. 10

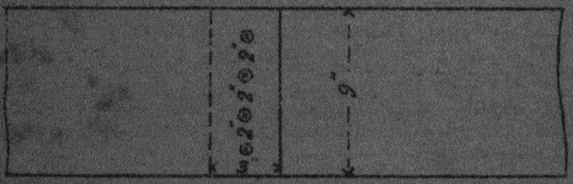
6. Sketch the section of a bridge of two semi-circular arches of 40 feet span, the pier 30 feet and abutments 20 feet in height: give all dimensions. 12

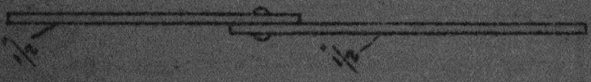
7. Explain what is meant by the term "method of sections" and show its application to the finding of the strains on braced structures:— 15

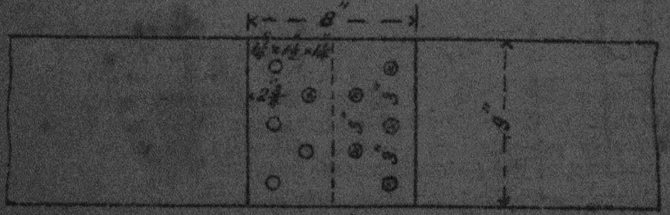
1*st*.—When the chords are inclined.
2*nd*.—When the chords are horizontal.

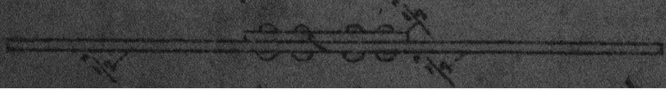
8. An iron-plate girder is 60 feet span and 6 feet deep; it carries a load of 2 tons to the foot run: design the web over the abutment near a vertical joint and the top and bottom booms at the center. 15

9. Discuss the rivetted joints given underneath which are supposed to be in tension— 12









SATURDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A M TO 1 P M]

IRRIGATION AND HARBOURS

H I B. HARGRAVE, B.A., C E. ; CAPTAIN W H HAYDON, R.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

1 Describe the Inundation Canals of Upper India and give a brief résumé of Colonel Anderson's notes thereon 11

2 In designing canals of permanent supply what are the chief points to be considered? 9

3 Calculate the discharge of a canal from the following data —Width at bottom 25 feet, depth of water 5 feet, side slopes 2 to 1, fall of bed per mile 1½ feet 9

4. Give a brief sketch of Colonel Crofton's instructions with respect to the levelling and laying out of a canal project 12

5 In a canal project what works are necessary at the point of departure and junction with the main channel? Give reasons for your answers 10

6 How are canals constructed when the slope of the ground becomes very steep? Accompany your answer with sketches when necessary. 9

7 What is the effect of a fall occurring at the end of a canal reach. What is the remedy commonly adopted . show how the extra height necessary for the above purpose may be calculated. 12

8 A jet of water is projected vertically for a height of 5 feet State the head under which this height was reached, supposing friction of any kind not to exist to what height would this jet rise if the fluid used was only half the density of water 8

9 The top of a water tank is 30 feet over the surface of the ground and at a distance of 3 miles from the source of supply, the ground falls from the tank to the source at the rate of 5 feet to the mile . find the head necessary to supply the tank with 3,000 gallons per hour through a 4-inch pipe, and the horse power of an engine necessary to work the pumps, the lift of the pump being 20 feet. 10

10 Describe the construction of some of the principal breakwaters you are aware of. 10

MONDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SPECIFICATION AND ESTIMATING.

H. I. B. HARGRAVE, B.A., C.E.; CAPTAIN W. H. HAYDON, R.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give a bill of quantities and detailed specification of the building described below and shown on the accompanying sketch marked No. 1, viz :— 100

A chawl containing 4 contiguous rooms each 10′ × 12′ with a veranda 8′ 0″ wide running along one of the longer sides of the building; each room to have one door $6\frac{1}{2}'$ × $2\frac{3}{4}'$ in the clear and one window $3\frac{3}{4}'$ × 2′ in the clear. The foundations which are to be of uncoursed rubble stone and lime are to be 3′ 0″ deep, the plinth of coursed rubble stone and lime is to be 2′ 0″ high, the superstructure is to be of teak posts with diagonal bracing, the walls of the rooms being filled in with brick nogging plastered inside and pointed outside; the roof is to be of teak collar beam trusses, purlins 1″ teak planking and Mangalore tiles. The slope of the roof to be 30°, the clear height of the veranda roof at the inside of the post to be 5′ $8\frac{1}{2}$″ and the height of the main walls up to the under side of the roof principal to be 12′ 6″. The veranda posts to be $4\frac{1}{2}$″ × $4\frac{1}{2}$″.

MONDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

RAILWAYS.

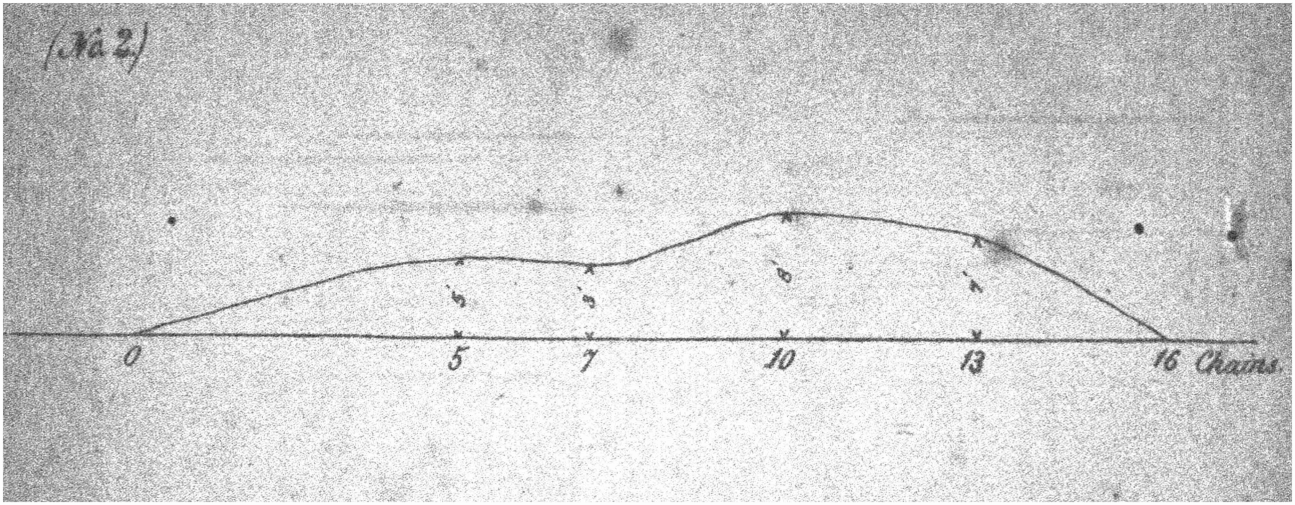
H. I. B. HARGRAVE, B.A., C.E.; CAPTAIN W. H. HAYDON, R.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Calculate the land required for a railway embankment from the section given in the accompanying sketch marked No. 2; the ground is supposed to be level transversely. 10

Breadth of bank 18′ 0″, slopes $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1; bring the result out in acres, roods and perches.

(No 2)



2. The angle of intersection of two tangents is 120°, the number of the chainage from the commencement of the survey is 3,000. Calculate all the data necessary to lay down a curve of 5,000 feet radius by means of a transit and a 100 feet chain, the chainage to be kept continuous throughout. 12

3. Supposing it necessary for a railway to cross a canal, under what circumstances would it be preferable to tunnel under or to cross the canal on a high level? Accompany your answer with sketches when necessary. 10

4 Describe the different kinds of fencing on the Indian lines. Give sketches of each kind and cost per mile. 8

5. Give sketches of the different kinds of permanent way in use on Indian lines, and state your views fully as to the advantages and disadvantages of each kind. 12

6. Describe the "Bogie" and explain its use. 9

7. What is the method employed for applying breaks to the train on the steep gradients of the Mont Cenis Railway. 9

8. What is meant by the force of adhesion, how does it vary, what is its average amount, and how is it made available for railway purposes? 12

9. What is the best method for applying tire breaks. State the Prussian rule as to the number of wheels that must be breaked on ordinary and on steep gradients. 9

10. Describe all the railway signals you are acquainted with, and explain how and in what situations they are used 9

TUESDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MINING AND METALLURGY—PAPER I.

I. B. LYON, F.C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What grounds have we for supposing that certain alloys are chemical compounds and not mechanical mixtures? 12

2. Enumerate any metals that you know of (*a*) more than 15 times heavier than water; (*b*) between 6 and 15 times 12

heavier than water ; (*c*) less than 6 times heavier than water ; (*d*) capable of being melted by the heat of an ordinary spirit lamp.

3. Define the characteristics of the various crystalline systems, give for each system one example of a mineral or salt crystallizing in a form belonging to the system. 16

4. Indicate shortly the ways in which the calorific value of a sample of coal may be ascertained. 12

5. What are the characteristics of a good fire clay ? 12

6. Define the following mining terms :—Gangue, winze, adit level, level free coal. 12

7. What are the principal British systems of working coal mines ? 12

8. What are the principal ores of mercury ? What impurities does commercial mercury usually contain ? How may their presence be readily detected ? 12

TUESDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MINING AND METALLURGY—PAPER II.

I. B. LYON, F.C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What are the principal ores of iron, state shortly their composition, why are some of these ores roasted before reduction is attempted ? 16

2. What is the difference between white and grey cast iron (*a*) in chemical composition ; (*b*) in physical properties ? How can the one variety be converted into the other, what practical applications depend on this convertibility. 12

3. What is spiegel-eisen, for what purpose is it used in Bessemer's process? What effect has the presence of (*a*) sulphur, (*b*) phosphorus, on bar iron. 12

4. To what processes is blistered copper subjected before it is finally rolled into sheets ? 12

5. What are the principal varieties of commercial copper, indicate shortly the principal characters of each variety? State how each is prepared. 12

6 What are the principal methods of zinc smelting? How do they differ from one another? 12

7. What are the chief industrial applications of lead and its alloys? 12

8 Describe the principal useful alloys of tin and copper? 12

TUESDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.

[10 A.M TO 1 P M.]

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY

RAO BAHADUR KERU LAXUMAN CHHATRE.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1 Show that the length of the perpendicular from the focus on the tangent at any point of a parabola is equal to $\sqrt{ar}$, where a is the focal distance of the vertex and r the focal distance of the point. 8

2 Find the locus of the intersection of the tangent at any point in the parabola, with the perpendicular on it from the focus. 10

3. If tangents be drawn at the extremeties of any focal chord of a parabola, (1) the tangents will intersect on the directrix, (2) the tangents will meet at right angles, (3) the straight line drawn from the point of intersection of the tangents to the focus will be perpendicular to the focal chord 12

4 Define eccentricity of an ellipse. Show that the curve is concave towards its axis. 6

5 Show that the normal at any point of an ellipse bisects the angle between the focal distances of that point. 8

6. If from any point in a straight line a pair of tangents be drawn to an ellipse, the chords of contact will all pass through a fixed point. 12

7 In an ellipse tangents at either extremity of any diameter are parallel to the chords which that diameter bisects. 10

8. Find equation to an hyperbola of given transverse axis whose vertex bisects the distance between the centre and the focus. 12

9. If an ellipse and an hyperbola have the same foci their tangents at the points of intersection are at right angles. 12

10. Show that every straight line drawn through the centre of an hyperbola, meets the hyperbola or its conjugate, except the two straight lines inclined to the transverse axis at an angle $= \tan^{-1} \frac{b}{a}$. 10

TUESDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

RAO BAHADUR KERU LAXUMAN CHHATRE.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Show that the limit of $(1 + \frac{1}{x})^x$ lies between 2 and 3, when x increases indefinitely. 10

2. Explain the nature of the limit indicated by $\frac{dy}{dx}$. 8

Differentiate—

$$\frac{\sin x}{2\cos^2 x} + \frac{1}{4} \log \frac{1 - \sin x}{1 + \sin x}$$

6. If $y^3 - 3ayx + x^3 = 0$; find $\frac{dy}{dx}$. 6

4. State Maclaurin's theorem, and expand by it $\tan^{-1} x$ in terms of x. 8

5. Find the greatest right-angled triangle that can be constructed on a given line. 8

6. Explain fully what is meant by integration, and integrate— 12

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{10 - 3x - x^2}}.$$

7. In order to integrate a rational fraction, you decompose it into a series of partial fractions; demonstrate the possibility of this operation. 16

8. Integrate $\frac{5x^2+1}{x^3-3x+2}$. 10

9. Show that— 12

$$\int x^{m-1} X^p . dx = \frac{x^{m-n} X^{p+1}}{b(m+np)} - \frac{(m-n)a}{b(m+np)} \int x^{m-n-1} . X^p dx$$

when X stands for $a + bx^n$.

10. Integrate— 10

$$\frac{x^m}{\sqrt{c^2-x^2}}.$$

TUESDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S.; A. F. E. MORRIS, ESQ.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is the difference in composition between brass and bronze? What is the object in having bronze as the bearing for iron axles to run or work upon? 8

2. What is "malleable cast-iron" and how is it made? 8

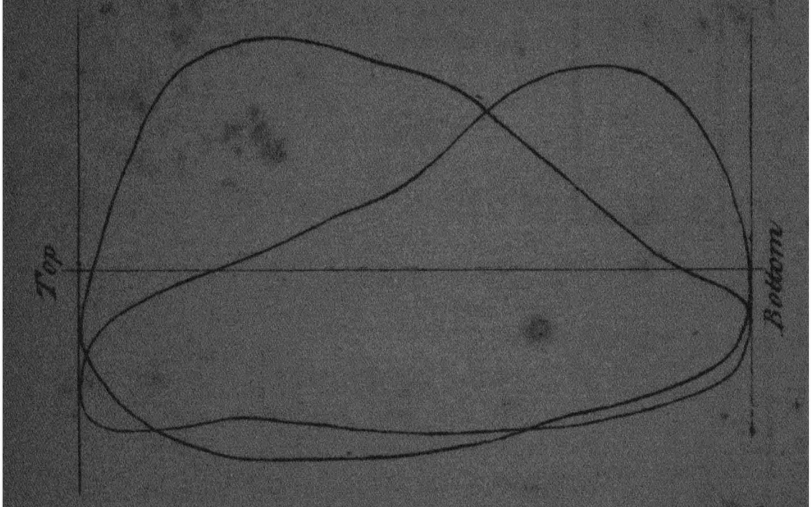
3. How many units of mechanical work will have to be expended in raising 10,000 cubic feet of water to a height of 200 feet, supposing that one quarter of the power is used in overcoming friction. 8

4. Two cylindrical boilers of equal lengths are made of plate iron of the same thickness, and their diameters are 3 and 4 feet, respectively; which has the greater strength and in what proportion is one stronger than the other? 12

5. How many cubic inches of water at 60°F are required for condensation of steam generated from one cubic inch of water, the temperature after condensation being 100°. 8

6. When a boiler is filled with sea-water it is the practice to test the degree of saltness from time to time, why is this? Describe the apparatus employed and the method of using it. 5

7. Work out the following indicator card, and show the point where the steam is cut off; whether the slide valve is correct or requires alteration, and if the latter, what? 17



The diameter of piston 36", stroke 33; revolutions per minute 50, and mean pressure 19 lbs.; find the indicated HP.

8. The cylinder of an engine is 70 inches in diameter and the stroke is 7 feet, what is the capacity of the cylinder? How many pounds of water must be evaporated to fill such a cylinder with steam at an actual pressure of 15 lbs., it being given that steam at 15 lbs. pressure occupies a space equal to 1,670 times that of the water from which it is generated. 10

9. A good high breast-water wheel on 30 feet fall is supplied with 700 cubic feet of water per minute, what would be the effective horse power of the wheel? 12

10. It is sometimes found that the spindle and table of drilling machines are not absolutely correct in their relations to each other when tested in every position; describe some practical method of ascertaining the truth or error, and which will magnify the error if such should exist? 10

IX.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1879-80.

EXAMINERS.

Professor T. B. KIRKHAM	In English.
PETER PETERSON, M.A.	
RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A., Hon.M.R.A.S.	In Sanskrit.
YASAVANT VASUDEV ATHALE, M.A., LL.B.	
F G. SELBY, B.A.	In Latin.
JOSEPH EZEKIEL, Esq.	In Hebrew
E REHATSEK, M.C.E.	In Persian.
The Rev. C F H. JOHNSTON, M.A. ...	In Mathematics
GOVIND VITHAL KURKARAY, B.A. ...	
The Rev H BOCHUM, S.J ...	In Logic
H C KIRKPATRICK, Esq. ..	In History
The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., B.D. .	In Natural Science.
D MACDONALD, M.B., B.Sc	

MONDAY, 14TH APRIL.

[10 A M TO 1 P M]

ENGLISH—PAPER I

Professor T. B. KIRKHAM ; P. PETERSON, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

COWPER—TABLE-TALK, CONVERSATION, AND RETIREMENT

JOHNSON'S LIVES—MILTON AND ADDISON

1 Paraphrase both the following — 20

(a) A story in which native humour reigns
Is often useful, always entertains ,
A graver fact enlisted on your side
May furnish illustration, well applied ;
But sedentary weavers of long tales
Give me the fidgets, and my patience fails
'Tis the most asinine employ on earth,
To hear them tell of parentage and birth,
And echo conversations dull and dry,
Embellished with—*he said*, and *so said I*.
At every interview their route the same,
The repetition makes attention lame ;
We bustle up with unsuccessful speed,
And in the saddest part cry—" Droll indeed !"

(b) Then Pope, as harmony itself exact,
In verse well disciplined, complete, compact,
Gave virtue and morality a grace
That, quite eclipsing pleasure's painted face,
Levied a tax of wonder and applause,
Even on the fools that trampled on their laws
But he (his musical finesse was such,
So nice his ear, so delicate his touch)
Made poetry a mere mechanic art,
And every warbler has his tune by heart.

2 "The forerunner of the great restoration of our literature was Cowper" "During the twenty years which followed the death of Cowper, the revolution in English poetry was fully consummated" (*Macaulay*) 10

Explain clearly the meaning of these statements Who were Cowper's more immediate predecessors and who succeeded him ? What are his characteristic merits as a Poet ?

3. (*a*) What is the general plan and purport of *Retirement*? 12

(*b*) Who and what are alluded to in the following :—

(1) When Tumult lately burst his prison door.

(2) Not Brindley nor Bridgewater would essay.

(3) Nor his who, for the bane of thousands born,
Built God a church and laughed his word to scorn.

(4) Would strive to make a Paul or Tully stand.

(5) And ages ere the Mantuan swan was heard.

(*c*) What constitutes a good rhyme? Remark on Cowper's rhymes in general and on these in particular :—rein, plain ; death, beneath ; haste, blast ; loathe, both ; spreads, meads.

4 Explain the meaning of the following lines :— 15

(1) The disencumbered Atlas of the state.

(2) Kneels, kisses hands and shines again in place.

(3) Subserviency his praise and that alone.

(4) To set a distich upon six and five.

(5) Than caper in the morris dance of verse.

(6) Stooped from his highest pitch to pounce a wren.

(7) No matter ;—we could shift when they were not.

(8) Wrath stays him, or else God would strike them dumb.

(9) The Point of honour has been deemed of use.

(10) The solemn fop, significant and budge.

(11) The southern sash admits too strong a light.

(12) Upon the lap of covenanted rest.

(13) A dozen would-be's of the modern day.

(14) The fear of being silent makes us mute.

(15) A fool with judges, amongst fools a judge.

5. Give the substance of Johnson's critical judgments on *Lycidas* and *Comus*, and estimate their justice. 12

6. Explain or paraphrase as the case may be :— 14

(*a*) Addison had other notions of a hundred pounds.

(*b*) To be of no Church is dangerous.

(c) Having consulted the Virgilian lots.

(d) Now "heavily in clouds came on the day, the great, the important day" when Addison was to stand the hazard of the Theatre.

(e) There are only a few happy readers of Milton who enable their audience to perceive where the lines end or begin.

(f) The old Whig could not forbear some contempt of "little Dicky whose trade it was to write pamphlets."

Who was the old Whig, and who was little Dicky?

7. "Every critical reader must remark that Addison has, with a scrupulosity almost unexampled on the English stage, confined himself in time to a single day, and in plan to rigorous unity" Give some account of the play and of the dramatic unities here referred to. 8

8 Quote Johnson's famous dogma concerning Addison's English style, and examine whether it is applicable to the present day. Mr Mathew Arnold observes that in Johnson's own prose "the words are often pompous and long, but the structure is always plain and modern." Show the truth of this remark by quotation. 9

MONDAY, 14TH APRIL.

[2 A.M TO 5 P.M.]

ENGLISH—PAPER II

Professor T. B. KIRKHAM; P. PETERSON, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

1 Paraphrase:— 15

To whom the Angel with contracted brow
Accuse not Nature she hath done her part
Do thou but thine and be not diffident
Of wisdom she deserts thee not if thou
Dismiss not her when most thou need'st her nigh
By attributing overmuch to things
Less excellent as thou thyself perceivst
For what admir'st thou what transports thee so
An outside fair no doubt and worthy well
Thy cherishing thy honouring and thy love

Not thy subjection Weigh with her thyself
Then value Oft-times nothing profits more
Than self-esteem grounded on just and right
Well managed Of that skill the more thou know'st
The more she will acknowledge thee her head
And to realities yield all her shows
Made so adorn for thy delight the more
So awful that with honour thou may'st love
Thy mate who sees when thou art seen least wise.

2. Explain the meaning of the following passages :— 20

(*a*) The meaning, not the name, I call.

(*b*) Half yet remains unsung, but narrower bound
Within the visible Diurnal Sphere.

(*c*) Meanwhile inhabit lax ye powers of Heaven.

(*d*) By tincture or reflection they augment
Their small peculiar, though, from human sight
So far remote, with diminution seen.

(*e*) the air
Floats as they pass fanned with unnumbered plumes.

3. What grammatical explanation would you give of the following passages :— 10

(*a*) and drawn empyreal air,
thy tempering.

(*b*) where woods and rocks had ears
To rapture.

(*c*) but the evil, soon
Driven back redounded as a flood on those
From whom it sprung, *impossible to mix* with blessedness.

(*d*) Heaven opened wide
Her ever-during gates, *harmonious sound on golden hinges moving.*

(*e*) so even
And morning *chorus sung* the second Day.

(*f*) the swan, with arched neck
Between her white wings mantling proudly *rows*
Her state with oary feet.

(*g*) And renders us in things that most concern
Unpractised, unprepared, *and still to seek.*

4 As armies at the call of trumpet (for of armies thou hast heard) troop to the standard so the watery throng wave rolling after wave where way they found if steep with torrent rapture if through plain soft ebbing nor withstood them rock or hill but they or under ground or circuit wide with serpent error wandering found their way and on the washy ooze deep channels wore *easy ere God had bid the ground be dry* all but within those banks where rivers now stream and perpetual draw their humid train 8

(1) Arrange this passage in verses

(2) Carefully punctuate* it examine in particular whether it is right to put a semicolon after the word 'hill'

(3) Explain carefully the meaning and connection of the passage in italics

(4) What is the object of the passage in brackets? Can you quote any similar passages?

5 What is the meaning of the following words as they are used in Bks VII and VIII Give the context in any six cases — 8

Play, erroneous, suspense infer, process against, torrent, corny, gemmed, sculls, dropt, attend summed teemed immense, punctual, admire, pomp, fond, bounds

6 Can you give from the books read any allusions to Milton's circumstances and political creed. 3

7 Explain the meaning of the following passages — 10

(*a*) I made the match

(*b*) Can you think your friend behind-hand in these sort of considerations

(*c*) Some of the objects of his curiosity spoke very amiable feelings

(*d*) I must buy something at Ford's. It will be taking out my freedom

(*e*) Most deedily occupied about her spectacles

(*f*) It was not to be doubted that poor Harriet's attachment had been an offering to conjugal unreserve

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* NOTE —The candidate may send in the examination paper with this passage marked off in verses and punctuated putting his name on the paper.

(*j*) She was not yet dancing, she was working her way up from the bottom.

8 Write a grammatical note on the following — 10

(*a*) These sort of considerations

(*b*) While the parcels were bringing down and displaying upon the counter

(*c*) There never was such a keeping apple

(*d*) To hear what a musical society I am got into

(*f*) While she talked of his son, Mr Weston's attentions were chained, but when she got to Maple Grove he could recollect that there were ladies just arriving to be attended to, and with happy smiles must turn away.

9 "With insufferable vanity had she believed herself in the secret of every body's feelings, with unpardonable arrogance proposed to arrange every body's destiny." 16

(*a*) What occasion gave rise to these reflections in Emma's mind?

(*b*) State very concisely the leading facts that might be adduced to justify them

(*c*) Sketch the *progress of development* of Emma's character in the book, examining in particular the lessons that may be drawn from her history as to the effect on a candid mind of the discovery of the mistakes it has made

N B—As the answer to this question will be taken as a specimen of English essay writing, neatness of form and attention to pointing are expected

10 Sketch the character of Miss Bates 10

11 What were Mr Knightley's and Mrs Weston's Christian names 2

TUESDAY, 15TH APRIL.

[10 A. M. TO 1 P. M.]

SANSKRIT—PAPER I

RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A., HON. MEM. R A S

YASAVANT VASUDEV ATHALE, M.A., LL B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate:— 6

वामं संधिस्तिमितवलयं न्यस्य हस्तं नितम्बे
कृत्वा श्यामाविटपसदृशं स्रस्तमुक्तं द्वितीयम् ।
पादाङ्गुष्ठालुलितकुसुमे कुट्टिमे पातिताक्षं
नृत्तादस्याःस्थितमतितरां कान्तमुज्जायतार्धम् ॥

2. Translate both the readings of the following stanzas — 15

a. अतिमात्र भासुरत्वं पुष्यति भानोः परिग्रहादनलः ।

v. l. ——— ————भानुःपरिग्रहादहः ।

अधिगच्छति महिमानं चन्द्रोपि निशापरिग्रहीतः ॥

b. मन्ये प्रियाहृतमनास्तस्याः प्राणेपात लंङ्घनं सेवाम् ।

एवंहि प्रणयवती साशक्यमुपेक्षितुं कुपिता ॥

v.l. एवं प्रणयवती सा नहिशक्य———॥

Discuss the merits of the different readings.

3 Explain the words, expressions, and sentences underlined in the following —

a भावाविव शरीरिणौ.

b संप्रति शिथिलसमाधिं मन्ये येनेयमालिखिता ।

c लयमध्या चतुष्पदा

d नैतावता भवन्तं प्रसन्नतर्कं मन्ये ।

e विमर्दसुराभिर्बकुलावलिका खल्वहम् ।

f त्वं मे प्रसादमुखी भव चण्डि नित्य मेतावदेवमृगये प्रतिपक्षहेतोः ।

g दाक्षिण्यं नाम बिम्बोष्ठि बैम्बिकानां कुलव्रतम् ।

h तत्त्वावबोधैकरसो न तर्कः ।

4 State all you know about Senâpati Pushpamitra, including his date, and the manner in which it is arrived at. 7

5 Explain the purpose of the word **मात्र** in the following definitions — 13

त्वगिन्द्रियमात्रग्राह्योगुणः स्पर्शः ।
संस्कारमात्रजन्यं ज्ञानं स्मृतिः ।

6 Give and explain the definition of **व्यापकत्व** and proceed thence to that of **व्याप्यत्व** or **व्याप्ति**. What do you mean by **व्यतिरेकव्याप्ति** ? Give an instance of each of the two Vyâptis involving other terms than 'smoke' and 'fire.' 10

7. ज्ञानाकरणकं ज्ञानं प्रत्यक्षम् । (*i.e.*, नकरण- 5
णकरणम् । ज्ञानमकरणं यस्य । एतादृशं ज्ञानं प्रत्य-
क्षम् ।)

Show fully how this definition holds in the case of **प्रत्यक्ष**, and how it excludes **अनुमिति**, **उपमिति** and **शाब्द**.

8 Show how **द्रवत्व** is the **असमवायिकारण** of 5
स्यन्दन.

9. All Brahmans are men of intelligence 15
Govind is not a Brahman
∴ He is not a man of intelligence

Give in Sanskrit the **पक्ष**, **साध्य**, and **हेतु** in this syl logism. If the **हेतु** is **दुष्ट** or faulty, show what the fault is, or what **हेत्वाभास** we have here State in Sanskrit the **परामर्श** that is necessary to justify the conclusion, and what portion of it is violated by the faultiness of the **हेतु**. From which of the premises in the above do you know the **हेतु** to have the particular fault, and how ?

10. Translate into English — 16

अस्मिन्नेव तु काले यशोवत्या भ्राता स्वतनयम-
क्षुवर्षदेशीयमुद्भूयमानकुटिलकाकपक्षशिखण्डं खण्ड-
परशुहुंकाराग्निधूमलेखानुबद्धमूर्धानं मकरध्वजमि-
व पुनर्जातमेकेनेन्द्रनीलमणिकुण्डलांशुश्यामलितेन
शरीरार्धेनेतरेणच त्रिकण्टकमुक्ताफलालोकधवलितेन
संपृक्तावतारमिव हरिहरयोर्दर्शयन्तं कण्ठसूत्रग्रथि-
तमङ्गुरप्रवालाङ्कुर हिरण्यकशिपुमिवोरः काठिन्यख

ण्डितनरसिंहनखखण्डं गृहीतजन्मान्तरं भण्डिनामा-
नमनुचरं कुमारयोरर्पितवान् ।

TUESDAY, 15TH APRIL.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SANSKRIT—PAPER II.

RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A.,

HON.MEM R.A.S.

YASAVANT VASUDEV ATHALE, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1 Translate into Sanskrit— 36

On the banks of the Ganges in the city of Kusumpura resided a holy man named Harasvámi, the simplicity of whose manners and whose uninterrupted course of devotion had won the regard and esteem of all the citizens: there was one man, however, on whom they produced an opposite effect, and who, unable to bear the sight of so much piety, resolved to attempt the ruin of the ascetic. With this intent he contrived to disseminate a report that Harasvámi was very far from being the character he appeared: that his sanctity was assumed, and that in secret he was the worshipper of some of the terrific divinities to whom he made a practice of sacrificing children. The rumour soon gained ground, and it was asserted and generally believed that a great number of children had recently been lost to their parents, whose disappearance was thus accounted for.

2. Translate into English — 18

यदुच्यते पार्वति पापवृत्तये
नरूपमित्यव्यभिचारि तद्वचः ।
तथाहि ते शीलमुदारदर्शने
तपस्विनामप्युपदेशतांगतम् ॥

विधिना कृतमर्धवैशसं
ननु मां कामवधे विमुञ्चता ।
अनपायिनि संश्रयद्रुमे
गजभग्ने पतनायवल्लरी ॥
दारिद्र्यस्यपरामूर्तिर्यन्मानद्रविणालपता ।
जरद्गवधनः शर्वस्तथापि परमेश्वरः ॥
निर्विषेणापि सर्पेण कर्तव्या महती फटा ।
विषं भवतु मावास्तु फटाटोपोभयंकरः॥

What relic of the last stanza appears now in the vernaculars, and in what sense is that used?

3. (*a*) Explain, dissolve, and name the following compounds :— 18

शरीरार्धहरां, एकपत्नीनां, वृक्षवृत्तिव्यतिरिक्तसाधनः, काकोलूकीयं, आपन्नाशः, अकुतोभयः, शाण्डिलीमाता.

(*b*) Comment upon the grammar of the following words, phrases, and sentences :—

(1) परत्रं (2) सानुकूलोमेविधिः (3) तद्दिनादारभ्य (4) लघुपतनको वत्सलात्हतानि पक्वान्नविशेषाण्यानयति (5) अतः प्रियंवदां वदन्त्यपर्णामितितां पुराविदः (6) एवं वदतस्तस्य सेलुब्धकस्तत्राकस्मादागतः

(*c*) Explain the grammatical construction in विषवृक्षोऽपिसंवर्ध्य स्वयंछेत्तुमसाम्प्रतम्.

What cases do विना and अलं govern?

(*d*) What is the poetical etymology given by Kálidása of the words उमा and अपर्णा?

4. Explain, giving the context where necessary. 10

(1) प्राणयात्रां करिष्यामि.

(2) अतितृष्णाभिभूतस्य चूडाभवति मस्तके.

(3) स्वरूपमेतत्सर्वेषामेवजन्तूनां जीवितधर्मस्य-

(4) वैतसींवृत्तिमाश्रयेत्। नकदापि भौजङ्गीम्-

(5) एकोहिदोषो गुणसन्निपाते निमज्जतीन्दोः किरणेष्विवाङ्कः।

(6) अलोकसामान्यमचिन्त्यहेतुकं द्विषन्तिमन्दाश्चरितं महात्मनाम्.

(7) सर्वशत्रुणां कुम्भीपाकनरकन्यायोभविष्यति

5. Give the story of the Elephant and the Moon, and what is the moral drawn therefrom? 6

6 What authors on polity are referred to in the Panchatantra, and what allusions to the Mahábhárata and the Rámáyana does it contain? 7

7. Quote any verses from the Panchatantra that you remember as being found in Bhartrihari also. What theory would you base on this fact?

TUESDAY, 15TH APRIL.
[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN—PAPER I.

F G SELBY, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

CICERO—ORATIONES IN CATILINAM—CÆSAR DE BELLO GALLICO, BOOK IV.

1. Give a brief account from the Orations against Catiline of Cicero's conduct throughout the Catilinarian conspiracy. 25

2. Describe the mode of voting in the Roman Senate, and quote and explain any technical terms in connection with the procedure of the Senate used by Cicero. 15

3. Translate:— 35

(i) Hunc vero si sui fuerint comites secuti si ex urbe exierint desperatorum hominum flagitiosi greges o nos beatos, o rempublicam fortunatam, o praclaram laudem consulatus mei! Non enim iam sunt mediocres hominum libidines, non humanæ ac tolerandæ audaciæ nihil cogitant, nisi cædes, nisi incendia, nisi rapinas patrimonia sua profuderunt. fortunas suas abligurrierunt res eos iampridem, fides deficere nuper cæpit eadem tamen illa, quæ erat in abundantia, libido permanet. Quodsi in vino et alea commissationes solum et scorta quærerent, essent illi quidam desperandi, sed tamen essent ferendi Hoc vero quis ferre possit, inertes homines fortissimis viris insidiari, stultissimos prudentissimis, ebriosos sobrus, dormientes vigilantibus?

(ii) Sed ego institui referre ad vos, Patres conscripti tamquam integrum et de facto, quid iudicetis, et de pœna quid censeatis illa prædicam, quæ sunt Consulis Ego magnum in republica versari furorem et nova quædam misceri et concitari mala iampridem videbam · sed hanc tantam, tam exitiosam haberi conjurationem a civibus, nunquam putavi. Nunc, quicquid est, quocunque vestræ mentes inclinant et sententiæ, statuendum vobis ante noctem est Quantum facinus ad vos delatum sit, videtis Huic si paucos putatis affines esse, vehementer erratis Latius opinione disseminatum est hoc malum manavit non solum per Italiam verum etiam transcendit Alpes, et obscure serpens, multas iam provincias occupavit. Id opprimi sustentando ac prolatando nullo pacto potest. Quacunque ratione placet, celeriter vobis vindicand m est

(m) Publice maximam putant esse laudem quam latissime a suis finibus vacare agros: hac re significari magnum numerum civitatum suam vim sustinere non posse. Itaque una ex parte a Suevis circiter milia passuum DC agri vacare dicuntur. Ad alteram partem succedunt Ubii, quorum fuit civitas ampla atque florens, ut est captus Germanorum, et paulo quam sunt ejusdem generis et ceteris humaniores, propterea quod Rhenum attingunt multumque ad eos mercatores ventitant, et ipsi propter propinquitatem Gallicis sunt moribus adsuefacti. Hos cum Suevi multis sæpe bellis experti propter amplitudinem gravitatemque civitatis finibus expellere non potuissent, tamen vectigales sibi fecerunt ac multo humiliores infirmioresque redegerunt.

4 State with examples the chief rules for the use of moods and tenses in Oratio Obliqua. Turn the following into Oratio Obliqua:— 15

In eadem causa fuerunt Usipetes et Tencteri, quos supra diximus, qui complures annos Suevorum vim sustinuerunt: ad extremum tamen agris expulsi et multis locis Germaniæ triennium vagati ad Rhenum pervenerunt, quas regiones Menapii incolebant et ad utramque ripam fluminis agros, ædificia, vicosque habebant: sed tantæ multitudinis adventu perterriti ex his ædificiis quæ trans flumen habuerant demigraverunt, et cis Rhenum dispositis præsidiis Germanos transire prohibebant.

5. Discuss the etymology of the following words, and notice the different senses in which any of them are used:— 10

Celeber, mereo, plangor, immunis, carcer, iniquus, castrum, lustrum, procella, religio, frequens,

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TUESDAY, 15TH APRIL.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LATIN—PAPER II.

F. G. SELBY, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

VIRGIL *ÆNEID* III. AND OVID *FASTI* LIB. IV

1. Describe any two of the religious festivals of the month of April which are mentioned by Ovid. 10

2. Does Roman as compared with modern poetry seem to you to be deficient in descriptions of natural scenery? 15

3. Translate :— 30

(i) Ergo insperatâ tandem tellure potiti
Lustramurque Jovi votisque accendimus aras,
Actiaque Iliacis celebramus litora ludis.
Exercent patrias oleo labente palæstras
Nudati socii : iuvat evasisse tot urbes
Argolicas mediosque fugam tenuisse per hostes.
Interea magnum sol circumvolvitur annum,
Et glacialis hiemps aquilonibus asperat undas.
Ære cavo clipeum, magni gestamen Abantis,
Postibus adversis figo, et rem carmine signo :
ÆNEAS HÆC DE DARAIS victoribus arma.
Linquere tum portus iubro et considere transtris.
Certatim socii feriunt mare et æquora verrunt.
Protinus aerias Phœacum abscondimus arces,
Litora que Epiri legimus portuque subimus
Chaonio et celsam Buthroti accedimus urbem.

(ii) Claudia Quinta genus Clauso referebat ab alto,
Nec facies impar nobilitate fuit.
Casta quidem : sed non et credita. Rumor iniquus
Læserat, et falsi criminis acta rea est.
Cultus, et ornatis varie prodisse capillis
Obfuit, ad rigidos prompta que lingua senes.
Conscia mens recti famæ mendacia risit :
Sed nos in vitium credula turba sumus.
Hæc ubi castarum processit ab agmine matrum,
Et manibus puram fluminis hausit aquam :
Ter caput irrorat, ter tollit in æthera palmas,
Quicunque adspiciunt mente carere putant.
Submisso que genu vultus in imagine divæ
Figit, et hos edit crine iacente sonos :
Supplicis, alma, tuæ, genetrix fecunda dearum,
Accipe sub certa conditione preces.
Casta negor. Si tu damnas, meruisse fatebor,
Morte luam pœnas iudice victa dea.
Sed si crimen abest, tu nostræ pignora vitæ
Re dabis, et castas casta sequere manus.

4. Translate into Latin :— 40

They advanced with some hesitation, but were quickly reassured and elated by observing that their enemy had entrenched himself in a strong position. This sign of fear—as they interpreted it—encouraged them to make an attack, which, though indecisive, led to more serious results. Nizamul-Mulk was at once oppressed by a sense of responsibility, and enfeebled by age. He showed no spirit in guarding himself against a reverse by boldly taking the aggressive.

He could not now avail himself of his old practice of setting Marathas to encounter their countrymen. A force which was coming up to his support was cut off, and this mishap stimulated his opponents, and damped the ardour of his own men. It seemed to their superstitious minds prophetic of the end.

5. How does the Latin language supply the deficiency of a present participle passive, and a past participle active? 5

TUESDAY, 15TH APRIL,
[10 A.M. TO 1 P. M.]

HEBREW—PAPER I.

JOSEPH EZEKIEL, ESQ.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (*a*) What are the different classes of irregular verbs? Give an example of each. 8

(*b*) How are nouns formed from verbs? Illustrate your answer by examples.

(*c*) Define Absolute and Construct states.

(*d*) In what state is the root generally found. What are the exceptions to it? Give examples.

2. Translate the following passage into English :— 25

וַיָּקָם בַּלַּיְלָה הוּא וַיִּקַּח אֶת שְׁתֵּי נָשָׁיו וְאֶת שְׁתֵּי שִׁפְחֹתָיו וְאֶת אַחַד עָשָׂר יְלָדָיו
וַיַּעֲבֹר אֶת מַעְבַר יַבֹּק׃ וַיִּקָּחֵם וַיַּעֲבִרֵם אֶת הַנָּחַל וַיַּעֲבֵר אֶת אֲשֶׁר לוֹ׃ וַיִּוָּתֵר
יַעֲקֹב לְבַדּוֹ וַיֵּאָבֵק אִישׁ עִמּוֹ עַד עֲלוֹת הַשָּׁחַר׃ וַיַּרְא כִּי לֹא יָכֹל לוֹ וַיִּגַּע בְּכַף
יְרֵכוֹ וַתֵּקַע כַּף יֶרֶךְ יַעֲקֹב בְּהֵאָבְקוֹ עִמּוֹ׃ וַיֹּאמֶר שַׁלְּחֵנִי כִּי עָלָה הַשָּׁחַר וַיֹּאמֶר
לֹא אֲשַׁלֵּחֲךָ כִּי אִם בֵּרַכְתָּנִי׃ וַיֹּאמֶר אֵלָיו מַה שְּׁמֶךָ וַיֹּאמֶר יַעֲקֹב׃ וַיֹּאמֶר
לֹא יַעֲקֹב יֵאָמֵר עוֹד שִׁמְךָ כִּי אִם יִשְׂרָאֵל כִּי שָׂרִיתָ עִם אֱלֹהִים וְעִם אֲנָשִׁים וַתּוּכָל׃
וַיִּשְׁאַל יַעֲקֹב וַיֹּאמֶר הַגִּידָה נָּא שְׁמֶךָ וַיֹּאמֶר לָמָּה זֶּה תִּשְׁאַל לִשְׁמִי וַיְבָרֶךְ אֹתוֹ
שָׁם׃ וַיִּקְרָא יַעֲקֹב שֵׁם הַמָּקוֹם פְּנִיאֵל כִּי רָאִיתִי אֱלֹהִים פָּנִים אֶל פָּנִים וַתִּנָּצֵל
נַפְשִׁי׃ וַיִּזְרַח לוֹ הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ כַּאֲשֶׁר עָבַר אֶת פְּנוּאֵל וְהוּא צֹלֵעַ עַל יְרֵכוֹ׃ עַל
כֵּן לֹא יֹאכְלוּ בְנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל אֶת גִּיד הַנָּשֶׁה אֲשֶׁר עַל כַּף הַיָּרֵךְ עַד הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה כִּי
נָגַע בְּכַף יֶרֶךְ יַעֲקֹב בְּגִיד הַנָּשֶׁה׃

3. (*a*) What does the phrase יָנַר שָׁהֲדוּתָא signify? To what language does it belong? What is its Hebrew equivalent? 5

(*b*) What officers are meant by שַׂר בֵּית הַסֹּהַר, שַׂר הַטַּבָּחִים, שַׂר הָאוֹסְפִים, שַׂר הַמַּשְׁקִים?

4. (*a*) Translate:— 4

וְאֵלֶּה בְּנֵי צִבְעוֹן וְאַיָּה וַעֲנָה הוּא עֲנָה אֲשֶׁר מָצָא אֶת הַיֵּמִם בַּמִּדְבָּר בְּרָעֹתוֹ אֶת הַחֲמֹרִים לְצִבְעוֹן אָבִיו׃

(*b*) What are the different renderings of the word הַיֵּמִם in the above passage?

5. Give the idiomatic translation of the following phrases:— 8

(*a*) וַתְּגַנְּבוֹ אֶת לְבָבִי׃

(*b*) יֶשׁ לְאֵל יָדִי׃

(*c*) מִי בְעַל דְּבָרִים יִגַּשׁ אֲלֵהֶם׃

(*d*) וְהָאָרֶץ רַחֲבַת יָדַיִם לִסְנֵיהֶם׃

6. (*a*) Who were Asaph, Jeduthun and Hewan the Ezrahite? 4

(*b*) Give some instances of quadriliteral roots.

7. Translate the following passage into English:— 20

לַמְנַצֵּחַ לִבְנֵי קֹרַח מִזְמוֹר׃ רָצִיתָ יְהוָה אַרְצֶךָ שַׁבְתָּ שְׁבוּת יַעֲקֹב׃ נָשָׂאתָ עֲוֹן עַמֶּךָ כִּסִּיתָ כָּל חַטָּאתָם סֶלָה׃ אָסַפְתָּ כָּל עֶבְרָתֶךָ הֵשַׁבְתָּ מֵחֲרוֹן אַפֶּךָ׃ שׁוּבֵנוּ אֱלֹהֵי יִשְׁעֵנוּ וְהָפֵר כַּעַסְךָ עִמָּנוּ׃ הֲלְעוֹלָם תֶּאֱנַף בָּנוּ תִּמְשֹׁךְ אַפְּךָ לְדֹר וָדֹר׃ הֲלֹא אַתָּה תָּשׁוּב תְּחַיֵּינוּ וְעַמְּךָ יִשְׂמְחוּ בָךְ׃ הַרְאֵנוּ יְהוָה חַסְדֶּךָ וְיֶשְׁעֲךָ תִּתֶּן לָנוּ׃ אֶשְׁמְעָה מַה יְדַבֵּר הָאֵל יְהוָה כִּי יְדַבֵּר שָׁלוֹם אֶל עַמּוֹ וְאֶל חֲסִידָיו וְאַל יָשׁוּבוּ לְכִסְלָה׃ אַךְ קָרוֹב לִירֵאָיו יְשׁוּעָתוֹ לִשְׁכֹּן כָּבוֹד בְּאַרְצֵנוּ׃ חֶסֶד וֶאֱמֶת נִפְגָּשׁוּ צֶדֶק וְשָׁלוֹם נָשָׁקוּ׃ אֱמֶת מֵאֶרֶץ תִּצְמָח וְצֶדֶק מִשָּׁמַיִם נִשְׁקָף׃ גַּם יְהוָה יִתֵּן הַטּוּב וְאַרְצֵנוּ תִּתֵּן יְבוּלָהּ׃ צֶדֶק לְפָנָיו יְהַלֵּךְ וְיָשֵׂם לְדֶרֶךְ פְּעָמָיו׃

8. (*a*) Give the use of the letter ה in the word אֹשְׁמָעָה in the above passage. 6

(*b*) What are the different words in Hebrew to denote anger? Distinguish them.

9 (*a*) Explain the allusions in the following passage — 10

עשה לָהֶם כמדְיָן כסִיסְרָא כִיָּבִין בְּנַחַל קִישׁוֹן׃ נִשְׁמְדוּ בְּעֵין דֹּאר הָיוּ דֹמֶן לָאֲדָמָה׃ שִׁיתְמוֹ נְדִיבְמוֹ כְּעֹרֵב וכזאב וּכְזֻבַּח וּכְצַלְמֻנָּע כָּל נְסִיכְמוֹ׃

(*b*) What does the termination מוֹ signify?

(*c*) Give the different renderings of עֲבֹר בְּעֵמֶק הַבָּכָה׃

10. Give the idiomatic Hebrew of the following phrases:— 10

(*a*) Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live.

(*b*) Thou shalt neither vex a stranger nor oppress him.

(*c*) Ye shall not afflict any widow or fatherless child.

(*d*) Gift blendeth the seeing.

TUESDAY, 15TH APRIL

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HEBREW—PAPER II.

JOSEPH EZEKIEL, ESQ.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1 (*a*) Show the difference in רִגְלַיִם and רַגְלַיִם: How is the sense of the latter word derived? 8

(*b*) Give the names of some Jewish weights and measures with their value in English weights and measures.

(*c*) What are the principal feasts of the Jews? What phenomena in nature do they celebrate? What names do they receive on that account.

2 Translate the following passage into English :— 15

הנה אָנֹכִי שֹׁלֵחַ מַלְאָךְ לְפָנֶיךָ לִשְׁמָרְךָ בַּדֶּרֶךְ וְלַהֲבִיאֲךָ אֶל הַמָּקוֹם אֲשֶׁר הֲכִנֹתִי׃
הִשָּׁמֵר מִפָּנָיו וּשְׁמַע בְּקֹלוֹ אַל תַּמֵּר בּוֹ כִּי לֹא יִשָּׂא לְפִשְׁעֲכֶם כִּי שְׁמִי בְּקִרְבּוֹ׃ כ
אִם שָׁמוֹעַ תִּשְׁמַע בְּקֹלוֹ וְעָשִׂיתָ כֹּל אֲשֶׁר אֲדַבֵּר וְאָיַבְתִּי אֶת אֹיְבֶיךָ וְצַרְתִּי אֶת
צָרֶיךָ׃ כִּי יֹלֵךְ מַלְאָכִי לְפָנֶיךָ וֶהֱבִיאֲךָ אֶל הָאֱמֹרִי וְהַחִתִּי וְהַפְּרִזִּי וְהַכְּנַעֲנִי
הַחִוִּי וְהַיְבוּסִי וְהִכְחַדְתִּיו׃ לֹא תִשְׁתַּחֲוֶה לֵאלֹהֵיהֶם וְלֹא תַעֲבֹדֵם וְלֹא תַעֲשֶׂה
כְּמַעֲשֵׂיהֶם כִּי הָרֵס תְּהָרְסֵם וְשַׁבֵּר תְּשַׁבֵּר מַצֵּבֹתֵיהֶם׃ וַעֲבַדְתֶּם אֵת יְהוָה
אֱלֹהֵיכֶם וּבֵרַךְ אֶת לַחְמְךָ וְאֶת מֵימֶיךָ וְהַסִּרֹתִי מַחֲלָה מִקִּרְבֶּךָ׃

3 (*a*) What grammatical inconsistency do you find in the last sentence of the above passage? 4

(*b*) Give the Hithpael of יָדַע and : שָׁמַר

4 (*a*) Translate :— 5

וַיִּרְאוּ אֶת אֱלֹהֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל וְתַחַת רַגְלָיו כְּמַעֲשֵׂה לִבְנַת הַסַּפִּיר וּכְעֶצֶם הַשָּׁמַיִם
לָטֹהַר׃

(*b*) The Samaritan version reads וַיִּירְאוּ instead of וַיִּרְאוּ in the above sentence. Show the difference in the two.

5. (*a*) Give the names of the daughters of Job with their significations. 8

(*b*) Give the names of Pleiades, Orion and Areturus in Hebrew.

(*c*) What animal is meant by Leviathan? Give some account of it as given in the book of Job.

6. Translate the following passage into English :— 15

וַיַּעַן יְהוָה אֶת אִיּוֹב מִן סְעָרָה וַיֹּאמַר׃ אֲזַר נָא כַגֶּבֶר חֲלָצֶיךָ אֶשְׁאָלְךָ וְהוֹדִיעֵנִי׃
הַאַף תָּפֵר מִשְׁפָּטִי תַּרְשִׁיעֵנִי לְמַעַן תִּצְדָּק׃ וְאִם זְרוֹעַ כָּאֵל לָךְ וּבְקוֹל כָּמֹהוּ
תַּרְעֵם׃ עֲדֵה נָא גָאוֹן וָגֵבַהּ וְהוֹד וְהָדָר תִּלְבָּשׁ׃ הָפֵץ עֶבְרוֹת אַפֶּךָ וּרְאֵה
כָל גֵּאֶה וְהַשְׁפִּילֵהוּ׃ רְאֵה כָל גֵּאֶה הַכְנִיעֵהוּ וַהֲדֹךְ רְשָׁעִים תַּחְתָּם׃ טָמְנֵם
בֶּעָפָר יָחַד פְּנֵיהֶם חֲבוֹשׁ בַּטָּמוּן׃ וְגַם אֲנִי אוֹדֶךָּ כִּי תוֹשִׁיעַ לְךָ יְמִינֶךָ׃
הִנֵּה נָא בְהֵמוֹת אֲשֶׁר עָשִׂיתִי עִמָּךְ חָצִיר כַּבָּקָר יֹאכֵל׃ הִנֵּה נָא כֹחוֹ בְמָתְנָיו
וְאוֹנוֹ בִּשְׁדִירֵי בִטְנוֹ׃ יַחְפֹּץ זְנָבוֹ כְּמוֹ אָרֶז גִּיד יְפַחֲדָו יְשֹׂרֶגוּ׃

7. (*a*) Correct the orthographical errors in the above passage. 5

(*b*) Give the different senses in which the word בהמות is used.

(*c*) What is meant by pluralis excellentæ? Illustrate your answer by two examples?

8. Translate the following passages into Hebrew:— 40

(*a*) And Jacob said, O God of my father Abraham, and God of my father Isaac, the Lord which saidst unto me, Return unto thy country, and to thy kindred and I will deal well with thee. I am not worthy of the least of all the mercies, and of all the truth which thou hast showed unto thy servant; for with my staff I passed over this Jordan, and now I am become two hands. Deliver me, I pray thee, from the hand of my brother, from the hand of Isaac: for I fear him, lest he will come and smite me, and the mother with the children. And thou saidst, I will surely do thee good, and make thy seeds as the sand of the sea, which cannot be numbered for multitude.

(*b*) Then Job answered the Lord, and said, I know that thou canst do every thing, and that no thought can be withholden from thee. Who is he that hideth counsel without knowledge? Therefore have I uttered that I understood not; things too wonderful for me, which I knew not. Hear, I beseech thee, and I will speak: I will demand of thee, and declare than unto me. I have heard of thee by the hearing of the ear: but now mine eye seeth thee. Whereof I abhor myself and repent in dust and ashes.

TUESDAY, 15TH APRIL.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PERSIAN—PAPER I.

E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Shahnámah from the birth of Rustum till the letter of King Kávus to the Sháh of Mazanderán. *Gulistán*, Book IV.

1 Translate into English :— 16

بده ساقی نوش لب جام چم
که بزداید از دل زمی زنگ غم
ازین پنج شین روی رغبت متاب
شب و شاهد و شهد و شمع و شراب
فلک تند خوی است باهر کسی
تو با او مکن تند خوئی بسی
می لعل خور خون دلها مریز
تو خاکی چو آتش مشو تند و تیز
می لعل گون خوشترست ای سلیم
ز خونابهٔ اندرون یتیم
اگر دامن آلوده گردد بمی
حرام است هضمی ندارد به پی

ازان آب رنگین بنزدیک من
به از آنکه نفرین کند پیر زن
از ابریشم چنگ و آواز رود
سراینده این بیتها می سرود

(*d*) State briefly whether you consider the above verses to be genuine or spurious, and why? 5

(*b*) What case is expressed in the Shahnámah, by simply affixing *alf* to nouns, *e g.*— 3

که رادا دلیرا شها نوذ را
گوا تاجدارا مها داو را

2. In what manner did the birth of Rustum take place? 10

(*a*) By what stratagem did Rustum take the fort of 10
کوه سپند

3. Who slew نوذر 7

(*a*) Give pure Persian words for —هدیه—عقاب 7
غنودن—غلغل—نثار

4 Translate the expressions —برج برہ—زیر و بم 10
—ریگ و شخ—دریای سبز—باژ و ساو—
جهان ویژہ کردم—دهادہ

(*a*) Give the English words for اختر—دژم—دژ 10
—سوگ—زهراب—همال—خاور—باختر
ریمن

کبک کباب بر سر آتش، از دیده زهر بار
خون چکان کردد چون آن سوار را بدید
استغاثه نموده کفت

چه شود کر بکرم مرحمتی فرمای
کره از کار فرو بستهٔ ما بکشای

سوار مردی بود خدا ترس و مهربان
چون زاری مار شنید و اضطراب و بیچارکی
او بدید با خود اندیشه کرد که اگرچه مار
دشمن آدمیان است اما حالا درمانده و حیران
است هیچ به از آن نیست که بروی شفقت
ورزم و تخم احسان که جز سعادت دنیا و
کرامت آخرت بر ندهد در زمین عمل بکارم
پس توبرهٔ که داشت بر سر نیزه تعبیه کرده
انجا فرستاد و مار غنیمت دانسته در توبرهٔ
رفت سوار آنرا خیری پنداشته ویرا از میان
آتش بر آورد پس سر توبره بر کشاد و مار را
کفت برو هرکجا خواهی وبشکرانهٔ آنکه ازین
بلا خلاص یافتی کوشهٔ کیر و بیش ازین د

مقام آزار مردم مباش که آزارنده خلق در
دنیا بدنام است و در آخرت دشمن کام
بترس از خدا و میا زار کس
ره رستگاری همین است و بس

2. In what country did animal fables, or tales in which animals are made to speak like men, originate according to your opinion, and for what reason? 5

3. Translate into English :— 10

اگر بلطف بخوانی مزید الطافست
وگر بقهر برانی درون ما صافست
بیان وصف تو گفتن نه حدّ امکانست
چرا که وصف تو بیرون زحدّ اوصافست
زچشم عشق توان دید روی شاهد ما
که نور چهرهٔ خوبان زقاف تا قافست
زمصحف رخ دلدار ایتی بر خوان
که آن بیان مقامات کشف و کشافست
مدو که منطق حافظ طمع کند در شعر
همان حدیث همای و طریق خطّافست

4. What is your idea about mount Káf? 5

5. Translate into Persian :— 35

To the Moslems the recording of their revolutions became so early an object of attention, that before the expiration of the first century of the Hijreh an historian had arisen to

commemorate the conquests of the new religion. Other historians followed in rapid succession; and in the *Bibliothèque Orientale* will be found the names of nearly two hundred authors of general or particular histories in the Arabian and Persian languages. Many of these authors relate transactions which took place during their own lives; and so short a period in general intervenes between the composition of each history, that it may be justly said that the principal events of Persian history have been preserved from oblivion by persons who had the means of ascertaining the authenticity of the facts which they recorded. Each succeeding historian also adheres with scrupulous exactness to the materials collected by his predecessors. (*Captain Vans Kennedy's Essay on Persian Literature.*)

WEDNESDAY, 16TH APRIL.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ALGEBRA.

The Rev. C. F. H. JOHNSTON, M.A.

GOVIND VITHAL KURKARAY, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. If $s = a + b + c$, prove that— 6

$$(as + bc)(bs + ca)(cs + ab) = (b + c)^2 (c + a)^2 (a + b)^2.$$

2. Distinguish between a quadratic equation and a quadratic expression, and prove that whatever real value x may have, $ax^2 + bx + c$, and a never differ in sign, except when the roots of $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ are possible and different, and x is taken so as to lie between them. 10

3. Solve— 11

(i) $(x + 1)(x + 2)(x + 3) = 6.$

(ii) $(x + 3)(x - 2) + \sqrt{(x + 4)(x - 3)} = 162.$

(iii) $\begin{cases} x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = 3xyz. \\ x - a = y - b = z - c. \end{cases}$

4. When compound interest is reckoned at 5 per cent. per annum, the difference between the discount and interest on any sum for two years is $(\frac{1}{20})^2$ of the sum. 8

5. If x varies jointly as y and z; and y varies directly as $x + z$; and if $x = 2$ when $z = 2$, find the value of z when $x = 9$. 8

6. If in the equation $s = \left\{2a + (n-1)\,d\right\}\frac{n}{2}$, n has a negative value, prove that this value corresponds to a series of $-n$ terms, having the common difference d and $d-a$ for its first term. 10

7. If P be the continued product of a series of terms in geometrical progression, show that $P^2 = (al)^n$ where a and l are the first and last terms. 10

8. Find for what value of r the number of combinations of n things taken r at a time is greatest? 8

9. Find the sum of the coefficients of the first $r+1$ terms in the expansion of $(1-x)^{-n}$. 10

10. Investigate the rule for obtaining the characteristic of the logarithm of any number greater or less than unity 9

11. Given $\log 2 = \cdot30103$ and $\log 3 = \cdot4771213$, find the logarithms of the following numbers:— 10

$7\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{1}{4}$, $\cdot0036$, $\cdot0192$, $4\cdot8$.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH APRIL.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

EUCLID AND TRIGONOMETRY.

The Rev. C. F. H. JOHNSTON, M.A.

GOVIND VITHAL KURTARAY, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define a parallelogram and its diameter. The opposite sides and angles of parallelograms are equal to one another, and the diameter bisects them, that is divides them into two equal parts. 8

2. In a circle the angle in a semicircle is a right angle; but the angle in a segment greater than a semicircle is less than a right angle; and the angle in a segment less than a semicircle is greater than a right angle. 5

3. If ABC be a triangle inscribed in a circle whose centre is O: and A'B'C be a triangle whose sides are parallel to OA, OB, OC, respectively, viz., B C to OA, C A' to OB, A B to OC, prove that straight lines drawn through A', B', C', parallel to BC, CA, AB, will intersect on the centre of the circle inscribed in the triangle A'B'C. 8

4. Tangents to a circle which include a right angle intersect on a fixed circle. 6

5 To describe a rectilineal figure which shall be similar to one given rectilineal figure and equal to another given rectilineal figure. 8

It is stated that this problem may be enunciated in familiar language thus; *To make a figure which shall have the form of one figure and the size of another.* Is this statement accurate?

6. In any triangle ABC, AD, BE, CF are the perpendiculars drawn from A, B, C, on the opposite sides; if P be their point of intersection show that— 10

(1) PE cos B = PF cos C

and (2) PB = 2 R cos B where R is the radius of the circle described round the triangle.

7. If D denote the number of degrees, and G the number of grades, and θ be the circular measure of an angle, show that— 6

$$\frac{D}{90} = \frac{G}{100} = \frac{2\theta}{\pi}$$

The difference of two angles is 15 grades, and their sum is 60°, find the angles in degrees and minutes.

8 Prove geometrically that— 11

(1) $\sec^2 A = \tan^2 A + 1$.

(2) $\sin 2A = 2 \sin A \cos A$.

9. Trace the sign and the change of magnitude of cos A, while A increases from 90° to 270°. Find all the values of A between 0° and 540° which satisfy the equation— 12

$$3 = 3 \sin A + 2 \cos^2 A$$

and find all possible values of A which satisfy the equation $\tan 4A = 1$.

10 Solve a triangle having given— 13

(1). The three sides, $a = \sqrt{3}$, $b = 2\sqrt{3}$, $c = 3$.

(2) Two sides, a, b, and the angle opposite to one of them, A.

If c_1 c_2 be the two values of the third side, prove that $c_1 c_2 = b^2 - a^2$; and

$$c_1^2 - 2c_1c_2 \cos 2A + c_2^2 = 4a^2 \cos^2 A.$$

11. Find the radius of the circle which touches one side, a, of a triangle, and the other two sides produced. Explain the value of the radius when A is very nearly equal to 180°. 6

12. Find the expression for the area of a triangle in terms of its sides; and show that— 10

$$\text{(area)}^2 = \frac{2b^2c^2 + 2c^2a^2 + 2a^2b^2 - a^4 - b^4 - c^4}{16}.$$

What becomes of this expression in the case of a right-angled isosceles triangle?

TUESDAY, 17TH APRIL.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LOGIC.

The Rev. H. BOCHUM, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain and illustrate by examples the following expressions:—contrary and contradictory terms: distribution of terms; non-distribution of the predicate in affirmative propositions; non-distribution of the middle term; illicit process of the major and the minor term in syllogisms. 10

2. State briefly how Fowler arrives at the five heads of predicables, and how Whately differs from him. 9

3. (*a*) What is the difference between a definition and a description, a cross-division and division by dichotomy? 8

(*b*) How are things classified logically? Give examples to all your answers.

4. (*a*) Why has the second syllogistic figure only negative, and the third only particular conclusions? 16

(*b*) Why is an A conclusion only to be obtained in one syllogistic figure?

(*c*) How are the moods Camenes and Fesapo reduced directly?

(*d*) Which are the promisses of an E, O and I conclusion both in the progressive and regressive form of the Sorites?

5 Convert and permute the following propositions, mentioning the kind of conversion you make use of :— 10

(*a*) Only men speak,

(*b*) A person who has the plague may recover,

(*c*) Not all tyrants were assassinated.

(*d*) Talents are often abused.

6. What conclusions can you draw from the following premisses, and in what moods and figures :— 11

(*a*) A charitable man is disinterested, but few men are disinterested.

(*b*) All sailors, except three, perished, but Brown was one of the three.

(*c*) Nothing is better than virtue; what then is to be thought of vice?

7. Test the validity of the following arguments, stating moods and figures :— 15

(*a*) This accident must have been occasioned by gunpowder, for nothing else could have produced such destruction.

(*b*) Gold and silver constitute wealth, and therefore the diminution of the gold and silver in a country by exportation, is a diminution of the wealth of that country.

(*c*) "A man, that hath no virtue in himself, ever envieth virtue in others; for men's minds will either feed upon their own good or upon other's evil, and who wanteth the one will prey upon the other." *Bacon.*

8. Which are the logical opposites of the following propositions, and which of the opposites are true, false or unknown, if the original propositions are granted as true :— 10

(*a*) He cannot become learned who will not study.

(*b*) Heaven is all mercy.

(*c*) Every one is a good judge of his own interests.

9. (*a*) What caution is required in estimating the value of an argument from circumstantial evidence? 11

(*b*) What logical fallacies do speakers easily commit in addressing a large auditory?

(*c*) What fallacy would there be in arguing thus: because a man has done something unjust, he has acted unjustly, and consequently he is an unjust man.

THURSDAY, 17TH APRIL.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HISTORY.

H. C. KIRKPATRICK, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

GREECE.—PELOPONNESIAN WAR.

1. Who were the three most eminent Spartan commanders in the Peloponnesian war, and by what achievements did they respectively distinguish themselves? 10

2. When was the Peace of Nicias concluded? What were its principal terms, and by what military events was it immediately preceded? 10

3. When and by whom were the following battles fought, and with what results?— 10

Delium, Mantinea, Arginusæ, Ægospotami.

4. On two remarkable occasions during the war the influence of Cleon over the Athenian Assembly was successfully exerted. What measures did he advocate, and with what results? 10

5. What were the charges brought by the Athenians against Alcibiades? Sketch briefly his career subsequently to his conviction and outlawry at Athens? 10

6. What was the rule of law known at Athens as the Psephisma of Cannônus, and on what occasion during the war was it violated? 10

ENGLAND.—FROM RICHARD II. TO HENRY VII.

1 What were the claims of Henry IV., Edward IV., and Henry VII. to the throne of England? 10

2 Write a short account of the career of the Maid of Orleans. 10

3. In whose reign did the following events take place — 12

(*a*) The introduction of printing into England.

(*b*) The enactment of the first penal law against heresy.

(*c*) Jack Cade's insurrection.

4. When did Parliament adopt the present plan of presenting statutes in complete form for the Royal assent What was the previous practice, and why was it changed?

FRIDAY, 18TH APRIL.

[10 A.M TO 1 P.M.]

NATURAL SCIENCE.

The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., B.D.

D. MACDONALD, M.B., B Sc.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

ELEMENTARY PHYSICS.

1. Enunciate and illustrate very briefly Newton's three Laws of Motion. 8

2 Distinguish between *weight* and *mass*. Describe and explain any experiment which proves that the *weight* of any substance is proportional to its *mass*. 10

3 Define Energy and Work, and explain what is meant by the law of the Conservation of Energy Give as many examples as you are acquainted with of the transformation of energy in physical phenomena. 12

4. How has it been proved that sound is produced by atmospheric vibration? Explain the nature of this motion, and state the condition which determines the *pitch* of the sound produced

5. Explain how the velocity of the transmission of sound through the atmosphere has been calculated. What interval will elapse between observing the *flash* and hearing the *report* of a cannon fired from a distance of nine miles? State the reason why the velocity of sound does not vary with the changes in the barometric pressure. 10

6. Describe the mercurial thermometer, and enumerate the sources of the errors to which the instrument is liable. Define the *zero* point on the Centigrade, Fahrenheit and Absolute scales. 10

7. Explain carefully what is meant by the Mechanical Equivalent of heat, and describe the method by which it has been measured. 20

A leaden bullet moving with a velocity of 100 feet per second, strikes a target which completely arrests its motion. By how many degrees Centigrade will the temperature of the bullet be raised, supposing that ninety per cent. of its kinetic energy is transformed into heat? [specific heat of lead = ·0314]. 10

8. Describe any phenomena which suggest the presence of *latent* heat. Are these inconsistent with the theory of the conservation of energy? 10

One pound of ice at the melting point and one pound of water at 100°C are mixed together; the resulting temperature is 11·4°C. Calculate the latent heat of water.

9. Describe what takes place when a lake or any large expanse of water freezes. What special purpose in the economy of nature does this process subserve? 8

BOTANY.

1. Describe the tissues which enter into the composition of the stem of a palm, or other endogen, and give their mode of arrangement. Mention the points in which the stem of an endogen differs from that of an exogen. 30

2. Define the following terms, giving instances in which they are used in describing the organs or structures of plants:—Caducous, distractile, circinate, syngenesious, versatile, pappose gymnospermous, gynandrous, rhizome, involucre. 20

3. Give the general characters of the natural order Malvaceæ. Name some important plants belonging to the order. 25

4. Describe any three of the following fruits:—Mango, [illegible]g, plantain, pomegranate, melon, orange. 25

SUPPLEMENT.

No. 64 OF 1879-80.

It is hereby notified that the following alterations in, and additions to, the Bye-Laws and Regulations have been made by the Senate and have received the approval of the Governor of Bombay in Council.—

I.—BYE-LAWS.

In Bye-Law No. 9, for the words *eight of the Fellows who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties in the following proportion:—Three by the Faculty of Arts,* the words *nine of the Fellows who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties as follows:—Four by the Faculty of Arts, one of whom shall be elected separately to represent the Physical and Experimental Sciences* have been substituted.

II.—REGULATIONS.

1. MATRICULATION.

1. In Regulation 6,

(*a*). For the words *I. Languages—Three papers,* the words *I. Languages—Two papers* have been substituted.

(*b*). For the words *In English there will be one paper containing one or more passages for paraphrase, and questions in grammar, idiom, etymology, and prosody,* the words *In English there will be one paper containing (1) one or more passages for paraphrase, with, as an alternative, one or more passages in the Candidate's vernacular for translation*

into English (2) *questions in Grammar, and* (3) *an Exercise or Exercises in Composition* have been substituted.

(*c*). For the words *In the Second Language there will be one paper containing prose passages for translation from English, and into English: and one paper of questions in grammar, idiom, and etymology,* the words *In the Second Language there will be one paper containing prose passages for translation from and into English, and questions in grammar* have been substituted.

2. In the same Regulation for the words

II. Mathematics—Three papers.

1st.—Arithmetic.—The examples to be worked from first principles, and not merely by rules.

2nd.—Algebra to Simple Equations inclusive. Problem will be set involving Simple Equations.

3rd.—First four books of Euclid, with deductions the words

II. Mathematics—Two papers.

1st.—Arithmetic.—The examples to be worked from first principles, and not merely by rules. Algebra to Simple Equations inclusive. Problems will be set involving Simple Equations.

2nd.—First four books of Euclid with Deductions have been substituted.

2. Bachelor of Arts.

1. In Regulation 10, for the words *two subsequent examinations, the one to be called the First Examination in Arts, and the other the Examination for the Degree of B.A.*, the

words *three subsequent examinations, the first to be called the First Examination in Arts, the second the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and the third the Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts* have been substituted.

First Examination in Arts.

2. In Regulation 11, for the words *commencing on the Second Monday in April,* the words *commencing on the First Monday in December* have been substituted.

3 In Regulation 12, for the words *three terms,* the words *two terms* have been substituted; and the *N.B* to the same Regulation has been struck out.

4. In Regulation 15, under the heading Languages, for the words *Candidates will be examined in two books of Prose and two of Poetry in each language. These books will be notified by the Syndicate two years before the Examination,* the words *Candidates will be examined in books to be prescribed by the Syndicate one year before the Examination,* have been substituted; and the words *idiom and etymology* have been struck out.

5 In the same Regulation, under the heading Mathematics, the words *the nature and use of Logarithms, Trigonometry, Solutions of Plane Triangles, with expressions for the Area* have been struck out.

6. In the same Regulation, under the heading Logic, for the words *Whately and Fowler,* the words *the subjects treated of in Fowler's Deductive Logic* have been substituted.

7 In the same Regulation, under the heading History, the words 2. *Modern History* and *of each* are struck out; and for the words *two years* the words *one year* have been substituted

8 In the same Regulation, the words from *or* 2. *Vegetable Anatomy* to *Botanical Specimens* have been struck out.

9. In Regulation 17, for the words *the Third Thursday after the commencement of the Examination*, the words *the Third Monday in December* have been substituted.

First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

10 In Regulation 18, for the words *The Examination*, the words *The First Examination* have been substituted.

11. In the same Regulation, for the words *the Second Monday in the First Term of Arts* the words *the First Monday in December* have been substituted.

12 In Regulation 19, for the words *six terms*, the words *four terms* have been substituted, and the *N.B.* has been removed.

13. In Regulation 21, for the words *Rs.* 30, the words *Rs.* 20 have been substituted.

14. In Regulation 22, for the words *at any subsequent examination for Bachelor of Arts*, the words *on a subsequent occasion* have been substituted.

15. In Regulation 23, the words from *III. One of* the *following groups* to *E Natural Science* have been struck out.

16. In the same Regulation, under the heading Languages, for the words *four books (two Prose and two Poetry) in each Language, notified by the Syndicate two years before,* the words *books to be prescribed by the Syndicate one year before* have been substituted; and the words *idiom and etymology* have been struck out.

17. In the same Regulation, under the heading Mathematics, for the words *Euclid Books XI. to Proposition XXI.*, the words *Euclid Books I.—VI., XI* have been substituted; and the words *The nature and use of Logarithms, Trigonometry, Solution of Plane Triangles, with expressions for the Area* have been added to the list of Mathematical subjects prescribed.

18. In the same Regulation, the words from *III. One of the following groups* to the end of the Regulation have been struck out

19 In Regulation 25, for the words *the Third Thursday after the commencement of the Examination,* the words *the Third Monday in December* have been substituted.

20. The following additional Regulations have been inserted betweenthe present Regulations 26 and 27.—

Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

(1). The Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the First Thursday in December.

(2). No under-graduate will be admitted to this examination unless he shall have kept six terms in the University of Bombay, and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form F. 2.

(3) Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least two months before the Examination (*vide* Form F. 2).

(4). Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 10, for which a receipt will be given (*vide* Form G. 2).

(5). Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself on a subsequent occasion, on a new application being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

(6). Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

I. Languages.

II. One of the following groups to be selected by the Candidate :—

A. Language and Literature.
B. History and Political Economy.
C. Logic and Moral Philosophy.
D. Mathematics.
E. Natural Science.

I.—LANGUAGES—Four papers.

1. English.

2. One of the following :—

Sanskrit.	Latin.	Arabic.
Greek.	Hebrew.	Persian.

Candidates will be examined in books in each language to be prescribed by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

In each language there will be two papers and a *vivâ voce* examination The papers on the second language will contain passages for translation both out of that language into English and *vice versâ* The papers on each language will contain questions in grammar, as well as in the matter of the books taken up by the Candidates.

A.—LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE—Four papers.

(*a.*) *English*—Two papers on books to be prescribed from time to time by the Syndicate.

(*b.*) *Second Language*—Two papers on books to be prescribed from time to time by the Syndicate.

B.—HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY—Four papers.

(*a.*) *Political Economy*—One paper: *Smith*. Wealth of Nations; *Fawcett*: Manual of Political Economy.

(*b.*) *History of India* in the 16th, 17th, and 18th Centuries down to the overthrow of the Peshwa. One paper: *Elphinstone*: History of India; *Mill*: History of British India.

Or,

History of the Jews, from the first king to the taking of Jerusalem by Titus.—*Milman*

(*c.*)—One of the following :—

(1.) *History of Rome*, from the earliest times to the close of the Republic. Two papers: one on the Political History, and one on the History of Institutions, Literature, and Religion.

(2.) *History of Greece,* from the Persian invasion to the taking of Corinth.—Two papers, as above.

(3.) *History of England,* from the Restoration to the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832. Two papers: one on the Political History, and one on the History of Institutions, Literature, and Science.

C.—Logic and Moral Philosophy—Four papers.

(*a.*) *Logic*—Two papers: *Fowler:* Deductive and Inductive Logic; *Mill*: Books I, II, and III.

(*b.*) *Moral Philosophy.*—Two papers: *Sidgwick:* Method of Ethics; *Butler:* First part of the Analogy, and Sermons.

D.—Mathematics—Four papers.

I.—Pure Mathematics.

(*a.*) *Analytical Geometry of Two Dimensions:* One paper—Analytical Geometry of the Straight Line, Circle, Parabola, Ellipse and Hyperbola, by Rectangular, Oblique and Polar Co-ordinates, not including abridged notation.

(*b.*) *Differential Calculus*: One paper—Differentiation of Functions of one variable—Successive Differentiation—Taylor's Theorem—Evaluation of Indeterminate Functions—Maxima and Minima of Functions of one variable.

Integral Calculus.—Integration of Functions of one Variable.

II.—Applied Mathematics.

[The student may select either (*a*) and (*b*) or (*c*) and (*d*).]

(*a*).—*Dynamics*: One paper: Laws of motion—Uniform and uniformly accelerated motion—Falling Bodies—Projectiles—Collision—The Pendulum.

(*b*)—*Hydrostatics*: One paper: Pressure of non-elastic and elastic Fluids—Specific gravity—Floating Bodies—Rotating Liquid—Tension of vessels containing Fluids—Construction and use of the more simple Instruments and Machines.

(*c*)—*Optics*: One paper: Reflection and Refraction of rays at Plane and Spherical Surfaces, not including Aberrations—Refraction through Prisms, Plates and Lenses—The Eye—Telescopes.

(*d*.)—*Astronomy*: One paper: The more elementary parts, so far as they are necessary for the explanation of the more simple phenomena without calculation.

E.—Natural Science—Four papers.

In the following (*a*) and (*b*) or (*c*) and (*d*) to be taken up by each Candidate selecting this Group:—

(*a*.)—*Elementary Physics*: Two papers: Laws of motion—Forces of Nature considered generally—Energy considered generally—Visible energy—Heat, Light and Electricity—Oral examination on the use of apparatus

(*b*)—*Inorganic Chemistry*: Two papers: The Chemistry of the non-metallic elements and their more important compounds—The Chemistry of the principal metallic elements and their more important compounds—General principles of Chemical Philosophy—The practical recognition of simple salts.

(c.)—*Vegetable Anatomy and Physiology and Systematic Botany*: Two papers:—*Flowering Plants*—Their parts—The Leaf—Stem—Buds and branches—The various forms and the duration of Plants—The root and underground stem—Inflorescence—The Flower—Calyx—Corolla—Stamens and Pistil—Structure of the Ovule—The Fruit and Seed—Fertilization—Germination—Cells and their contents—Chemical constituents of Plants—The structure and vital processes of the Stem, Root and Leaf—Surface covering and appendages of Plants—Food of Plants—Principles of Classification—a general knowledge of the characters, distribution, properties and uses of the following natural order:—*Anonaceæ, Cruciferæ, Malvaceæ, Ampelideæ, Leguminosæ, Myrtaceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Rubiaceæ, Compositæ, Apocyneæ, Convolvulaceæ, Labiatæ, Urticeæ Euphorbiaceæ, Scitamineæ, Orchideæ, Amaryllideæ, Palmæ, Aroideæ and Gramineæ.*

A general knowledge of the two Cryptogamic orders, *Filices* and *Fungi*.

Practical Examination.—Description and recognition of species and of microscopic preparations—

The collection and drying of Botanical Specimens.

(d.)—*Comparative Anatomy and Physiology*: Two papers: Structure of a Mammalian animal, with the minute structure and chemical constituents of the more important tissues—Its elementary Physiology—The Blood—Vascular System and Circulation—Respiration—Digestion—The sources of loss and gain to the Blood—Motion

and Locomotion—Voice and Speech—Nervous System—Innervation—Sensation—Organs of sight, sound, smell, taste and touch—Reproduction—Life and Death—Elementary Anatomy and Physiology of a Bird, Lizard, Frog, Fish, Oyster, Insect, Lobster, Earthworm, Starfish, Jellyfish, and Sponge Principles of Zoological Classification—Distribution of Species—Animal—Embryology—Recognition and Description of Preparations.

(7) The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions to be answered in English, except when otherwise specified. The Candidates will also be examined *viva voce* in Languages.

(8). On the Third Thursday in December, the Examiners will publish a list of successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class, and in the Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

(9). A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination (*vide* Form H—2).

3. Bachelor of Science.

(10). Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Science must have passed the First Examination in Arts, and will be required to pass two subsequent Examinations, the one to be called the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, and the other, the Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

N.B.—A Bachelor of Arts who has taken up group C, D, or E in the B A Examination may obtain the degree of Bachelor Science on passing the final examination only for that degree

I.—First Examination for the Degree of B.Sc

(11). The First Examination for the Degree of B. Sc. will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in December.

(12). No under-graduate will be admitted to this examination, unless he shall have kept four terms in the University of Bombay, and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form F. 3.

(13). Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least two months before the Examination (*vide* Form F. 3).

(14). Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 20, for which a receipt will be given (*vide* Form G. 3.)

(15) Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself on a subsequent occasion, on a new application being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

16). Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

(1) MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY—TWO PAPERS.

Arithmetic—Nature and use of Logarithms

Euclid—Books I, VI, XI with deductions

Geometrical Conic Sections.

Trigonometry.—Solution of Plane Triangles, with expressions for the Area

Statics—Composition and Resolution of Forces. Centre of Gravity The Mechanical Powers.

Dynamics—Laws of motion. Falling Bodies. Circular motion. Projectiles. Impact.

Hydrostatics—Fluid Pressures. Equilibrium of Gases under varying pressures and temperatures.

Specific Gravity. Hydrostatic Balance. Barometer. Pumps. Hydraulic Ram. Syphon. Bramah's Press. Steam Engine.

(2) INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—TWO PAPERS AND A PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

Differences between Mechanical Mixture, Solution, and Chemical Combination. Outlines of Crystallography. Formation of Crystals. Dimorphism. Isomorphism. Conditions on which the Melting-point and the Boiling-point of a substance depend. Difference between Elementary and Compound Substances. Laws of Chemical Combination. Equivalent Weights of the Elements. Multiple Proportions. The Atomic Theory. Atomic Value (Quantivalence). Molecules. Molecular Weights. Relation between the Density of a Gas and its Molecular Weight. Abnormal Densities. Avogadro's hypothesis. Combination of Gases by Volume. Compound Radicals. Atomic and Molecular combination.

Meaning of Chemical symbols, formulæ, and equations. Calculation of quantities by weight and by volume. Chemical changes, and the conditions under which they occur. Combination. Decomposition Double-decomposition Nature of Acids, Bases, and Salts. Capacity of Saturation of Acids and Bases. Nomenclature.

Relation between Atomic Weight and Specific Heat Faraday's Electrolytic Law. Principles of Spectrum—analysis. Diffusion of Gases.

Hydrogen, Cholrine, Bromine, Iodine, Fluorine. The combinations of the last four elements with Hydrogen.

Oxygen. Ozone. Water and Peroxide of Hydrogen. The oxides and oxyacids of Chlorine. Chlorates and Hypochlorates.

Sulphur. Sulphuretted Hydrogen. The oxides of Sulphur. Sulphuric Acid and the Sulphates. Sulphurous Acid and the Sulphites. Chlorosulphuric Acid.

Nitrogen. The Atmosphere, and its relations to animal and vegetable Life. Ammonia. Ammonium and its Salts. The oxides of Nitrogen. Nitric Acid and Nitrates. Nitrous Acid and Nitrites.

Phosphorus. Phosphoretted Hydrogen. The oxides of Phosphorus. Phosphoric Acid and the Phosphates. Chloride and Oxychloride of Phosphorus.

Arsenic and its oxides. Arseniuretted Hydrogen. Arsenious Acid and its Salts. Arsenic. Acid and its Salts. The Sulphides of Arsenic. Detection of Arsenic.

Antimony, its oxides and sulphides. Antimoni uretted Hydrogen. Chlorides of Antimony. Compounds of Antimonic Oxide. Detection of Antimony.

Boron. Boracic acid and the Borates.

Carbon. Carbonic oxide and Carbonic acid. The Carbonates Corbon Oxysulphide. Sulphocarbonic Acid. Marsh-gas. Ethylene. Combustion. Structure of Flame. Coal-gas. Davy Lamp. Principles of Illumination.

Silicon. Siliciuretted Hydrogen. Silicon Chloride. Silicon Chloroform. Silica and the Silicates.

Potassium. Sodium. Silver.
Calcium. Strontium. Barium.
Aluminium.
Magnesium. Zinc. Cadmium.
Lead.
Manganese. Iron. Cobalt. Nickel. Chromium.
Bismuth. Copper. Mercury. Gold. Tin.
Platinum.

The chief Compounds of these Metals with the more important Acid radicals. The detection of these Metals, and their Compounds, in powder, or in solution.

(3). EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS—TWO PAPERS.

[*Candidates will be expected to show a general acquaintance with the Methods and Apparatus by which the leading principles of Physics, as enumerated below, can be illustrated and applied.*]

Units of Measurement.
The Laws of Motion considered experimentally.

The chief Forces of Nature.
The general properties of Solids, Liquids, and Gases.
The nature, intensity, and transmission of Fluid Pressure in general.
The Pressure of Liquids in Equilibrium under the action of Gravity.
The Equilibrium of Solids floating or entirely immersed in gravitating Fluids. The Specific Gravities of substances, with the ordinary modes of determining them.
Measurement of the Pressure of the Atmosphere and of the Elastic Force of Gases.
Diffusion of Liquids and Gases.
Definition of Work and Energy; Conservation and Transmutation of Energy.

ACOUSTICS.

Production and mode of Propagation of Sound.
Intensity, Pitch, and Quality.
Velocity of Sound in Air.
Influence of Temperature and Density.
Velocity of Sound in other Media.
Laws of Reflection and Refraction.
Nature of Musical Sounds.
Longitudinal Vibrations of Rods and of Columns of Air.
Transverse Vibrations of Strings. Variation in their Rate of Vibration by changes in their tension, length, thickness, and substance.

HEAT.

Definitions of *Heat* and *Temperature*.
Construction of Instruments for the Measurement of Temperature.
Expansion of Solids, Liquids, and Gases under Heat.
Change of State; Tension of Vapours; Latent Heat.
Radiant Heat, its reflection, refraction and absorption.
Conduction, definition of Thermal Conductivity.
Convection.
Specific Heat. Mechanical Equivalent of Heat.

MAGNETISM.

Properties of Magnets. Induction. Magnetic relations of Iron and Steel.
Terrestrial Magnetism.

ELECTRICITY.

Two Electrical States and their mutual relations.
Conduction and Insulation.
Induction.
Electric Attraction and Repulsion.
Distribution and Accumulation of Electricity on Conductors.
Electric Discharge.
Voltaic Electricity; the various Batteries.
Electromotive Force, Strength of currents, Resistance; Ohm's Law.*
Heating and Chemical effects of Electric Currents
Action between Currents and Magnets; Electro-Magnetism.
Induced Currents; Magneto-Electricity.
Thermo-Electricity.

OPTICS.

Laws of Propagation of Light. Measurement of Velocity of Light. Photometry.
Laws of Reflection and Refraction of Light.
Reflection at Plane and at Spherical Surfaces.
Refraction at Plane and at Spherical Surfaces.
Refraction through Lenses, including the formation of Images.
Chromatic Dispersion.

(4.) GENERAL BIOLOGY—TWO PAPERS AND A PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

Structure, functions, and life-history of simple Unicellular Plants, such as *Protococcus* and *saccharomyces* (Yeast) as types of Vegetable life.

Structure, functions, and life-history of *Penicillium*, *Mucor*, or some other simple Fungus.

Structure, functions, and life-history of *Chara* or *Nitella*.

Morphology, histology, and history of the reproduction of a Fern.

Morphology and histology of a Flowering plant, structure of a flower; homologies of leaves and floral organs histology of ordinary vegetable

tissues, such as epidermis, parenchyma, fibrovascular tissue, and their arrangement in the stem and leaves.

Growth of a Flowering plant, formation of wood and bark, nature of cambium.

Reproduction of a Flowering plant; structure of ovule; methods of fertilization; development of ovule into seed.

General principles of Vegetable Nutrition; food of plants, action of green parts of plants; nature and flow of sap.

Structure, functions, and life-history of the following Animals, as types of some of the chief divisions of the Animal Kingdom:—*Amœba*, *Vorticella*, *Hydra*, Earthworm, Mussel, Snail, Lobster or Crayfish, Frog.

General histology of chief animal tissues:—blood; pavement, columnar, ciliated, and glandular epithelium; connective tissue, cartilage; bone; muscle, nerve-fibres and nerve-cells

General physiology of Circulation, Respiration and Digestion in the Frog, together with the fundamental properties of muscle, nerve, and the spinal cord.

Reproduction of Frog, and chief phases in life of Tad pole.

(17.) On the Third Monday in December, the Examiners will publish a list of successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and in the Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

(18.) A certificate will be given to those who pass the examination (*vide* Form H. 3).

2.—*Second Examination for the Degree of B. Sc.*

(19.) The Second Examination for the Degree of B.Sc. will be held annually at Bombay,

commencing on the First Friday in December.

(20.) No under-graduate will be admitted to this examination, unless he shall have kept six terms in the University of Bombay, and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form F. 4.

(21.) Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least two months before the Examination (*vide* Form F. 4).

(22.) Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 10, for which a receipt will be given (*vide* Form G. 4).

(23.) Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself on a subsequent occasion, on a new application being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

(24.) Candidates will be examined in three of the following nine subjects, two at least of which must be chosen from among Nos. III.—VIII.:—

I. PURE MATHEMATICS—THREE PAPERS.

ALGEBRA.

Theory of Indices; Radicals and Surds.
Theory of Imaginary Quantities.
Binomial Theorem, and its Applications.
Theory of Logarithms.

TRIGONOMETRY.

Ordinary formulæ connecting the Sides and Angles of Spherical Triangles.
Solution of the several cases of Spherical Triangles, including the determination of their Areas.

GEOMETRY.

The Equations and Properties of the Conic Sections.

DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS.

Differentiation of Functions of a single Variable.
Taylor's and Maclaurin's Theorems, with their applications.
Theory of Maxima and Minima for Functions of a Single Variable.
Applications to Tangents and Normals of Plane Curves.

INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

Integration of Functions of a Single Variable in finite terms.
Reduction of Integrals of Functions of a Single Variable.
Applications to Rectification and Quadrature of Plane Curves.

II. MIXED MATHEMATICS—THREE PAPERS.

DYNAMICS.

Composition, Resolution, and Equilibrium of Moments.
Equilibrium of Rigid Bodies, of Jointed Bars, and of Flexible Cords.
Equilibrium of Incompressible Fluids, and of Solids floating in Gravitating Fluids.
Principle of Virtual Velocities with its applications.
Elementary Laws of Friction, and of Resistance to Rectilinear Motion in Fluid Media.
Composition and Resolution of Velocities and Accelerations.
Uniform Motion in a Circle, Harmonic Vibration, and Centrifugal Force.
Free Curvilinear Motion of a Particle under the action of Gravity.
Constrained Curvilinear Motion of a Particle under the action of a Gravity.
Free Curvilinear Motion of a Particle under the action of a Central Force varying directly as the Distance.
Free Curvilinear Motion of a Particle under the action of a Central Force varying inversely as the Square of the Distance.

Constrained Curvilinear Motion of a Particle under the action of any Forces.
Vibrations of a simple Pendulum under the action of Gravity.
Direct Impact of uniform Spheres.
Moments of Inertia of Rigid bodies with respect to Fixed Axes.

Uniform Rotation of Rigid Bodies about fixed Axes.

Rotation of Rigid Bodies about Fixed Horizontal Axes under the Action of Gravity.

Theory of Mechanical Work, and of Energy, Actual and Potential.

ASTRONOMY.

Points, Lines, Planes, and Circles of the Celestial Sphere.
Phenomena depending on the Earth's Rotation round her Axis.
Phenomena depending on the Earth's Revolution round the Sun.
Phenomena depending on Change of place on the Surface of the Earth.
Determination of Place and Time on the Surface of the Earth.
Parallax, Refraction, and Aberration; their Causes and Effects.
Kepler's Laws of Planetary Motion, and their Consequences.
Determination of the Magnitude of the Earth, of the Radius of the Lunar Orbit, and of the Dimensions of the Solar System.

III. EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS—THREE PAPERS.

The subjects prescribed for the FIRST B. SC. PASS EXAMINATION with the addition of the following; the whole being treated Mathematically, as well as Experimentally, so far as the Mathematics of the FIRST B.SC.EXAMINATION are applicable:—

Friction.
Elasticity of Solids, Liquids, and Gases; methods of measurement.
Capillarity.

Connexion between Energy and Velocity. The various Energies and their Transmutations.
Conservation and Dissipation of Energy.

ACOUSTICS.

Indirect methods of measuring Velocity of Sound.
Transverse Vibrations of Rods.
Tuning-forks.
Vibrations of Plates and Membranes.
Musical Intervals.
Composition of Vibrations. Beats.
Interference.
Resonance.
Harmonics.
Quality of Musical Sounds.
Methods of analysing Complex Sounds.

HEAT.

Methods of measuring Specific Heat, Coefficients of Expansion, Tension of Vapours, and Latent Heat; with the chief results that have been obtained.
Relation between Emission and Absorption of Radiant Heat. Theory of Exchanges. Laws of Cooling Variation with Temperature of Quality and Quantity of Radiation.
Measurement of Coefficients of Conductivity and their variation with Temperature.
Laws of Thermodynamics and their principal Applications

OPTICS.

Optical description of the Eye, and Theory of unaided Vision.
Vision through Lenses, Microscopes, and Telescopes.
Spectrum-Analysis.
Conditions of Achromatism in thin Compound Prisms and Lenses.
The Wave-Theory; its explanation of Reflexion and Refraction.
Interference, Double Refraction, and Polarization. Nicol's Prism.
Interference of Polarized Light, Rotatory Polarization.

MAGNETISM

Magnetic Moments, and methods of comparing them.
The methods of determining the Dip, Total Intensity and Magnetic Declination, at any place
Secular and Diurnal Variations.
Disturbances and their Laws.
Connexion between Magnetic Disturbances and other phenomena
Diamagnetism.

ELECTRICITY.

Measurement of Electrical Density, Capacity, Quantity, and Potential
Centimetre-gramme-second system of Units
Theory of Voltaic Battery.
Measurement of Electromotive force, Current, and Resistance
Action of Currents on Currents.

IV CHEMISTRY—TWO PAPERS AND A PRACTICAL EXAMINATION

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY, treated more fully than at the FIRST B SC EXAMINATION

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Detection and estimation of Carbon, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, and Sulphur in Organic Compounds Calculation of empirical formulæ from percentage composition. Determination of molecular weight of organic bodies. Compound Radicals. Mode in which the atoms are supposed to be united in the molecule Types The Valency of Compound Radicals in Relation to the Valency of the Constituent Atoms Saturated and Noncasaturated Compounds
Isomerism Metamerism Polymerism. Homologous series Classification of the Carbon Compounds.
The general action of Chlorine, Nitric acid, Sulphuric acid. Chromic acid, Nascent Hydrogen, Potash, and the Chlorides of Phosphorus, on the principal groups of Carbon Compounds.
Fermentation. Decay
Synthesis of the following:—Urea. Ethyl Alcohol Tartaric acid Alizarine.
Derivatives of the series $C_n H_{n+2}$.

Marsh-gas. Ethyl hydride. A special knowledge of Methyl and Ethyl Alcohols and their chief derivatives, particularly Ethers, Acetic Aldehyde, Formic and Acetic acids, with Acetone, and Isopropyl-alcohol, will be required: also a general acquaintance with the higher Alcohols and their chief derivatives.

The Ethylamines. Tetraethylammonium. Cacodyl. Zinc methyl. Silicon ethyl.

Ethylene and its chief derivatives. Glycol. Glycolic acid. Lactic acid. Glyoxal. Oxalic acid. Succinic acid. Malic acid. Tartaric acid. Citric acid.

Cyanogen and its compounds. Prussic acid. Cyanides and double Cyanides. Cyanic and Cyanuric acids. Sulphocyanides. Ureas.

Uric acid. Guanidine. Glycocyamine. Glycocyanidine. Sarkine. Creatine. Creatinine. Theobromine. Caffeine.

Glycerine and Allyl Alcohol, their chief derivatives. Constitution of Fats and Oils. Erythrite. Mannite. Glucose and Levulose. Cane-sugar. Milk-sugar. Cellulose Starch. Glycogen. Dextrine.

Aromatic compounds. Benzene. Toluene. Phenol. Cressol. Hydroquinone. Resorcin. Pyrocatechin. Pyrogallic acid. Oil of Bitter Almonds. Benzyl-alcohol. Benzoic acid. Benzophenone. Hippuric acid. Salicylic acid and Isomeric acids. Oxysalicylic acid Gallic acid. Phtalic acid and Isomeric acids. Styrol (Cinnamic alcohol). Nitrobenzene. Aniline. Toluidine. Rosaniline. Diazobenzene and its compounds. Naphthalene. Anthracene. Oxanthraquinone. Alizarine. Indigo and Indol Cymene. Camphor and Terpenes.

Glucosides. Amygdaline. Salicine. Tannine.

Alkaloids. Conine. Nicotine. Morphine. Strychnine. Quinine. Cinchonine

Taurine. Lecithin. Choline. Albumin. Fibrin. Casein.

Practical Examination.

Qualitative Analysis.—Substances will be given for analysis containing not more than two Acids and two Bases, Organic or Inorganic, but not more than one organic acid and one organic base. The Inorganic acids and bases to be those embraced in the FIRST B. Sc. Practical Examination; the Organic acids and bases to be selected from the following list:—

Oxalates, Acetates, Benzoates, Succinates, Tartrates, Urates, Gallates, Tannates, Cyanides, Double Cyanides Alcohol, Starch, Grape-sugar, Urea, Morphia, Quinine, Strychnine.

V. BOTANY—Two Papers and a Practical Examination.

Histology.

The structure of the Cell. The Chemical and Physical properties of Protaplasm. The nature and mode of origin of the contents of the Cell. The Chemical and Physical properties of the Cell-wall, and the mode in which it is added to. The Formation and Growth of Plant tissues by Cell-division. The Development of the Epidermal, Fibro-vascular, and Fundamental tissues from Primitive tissue.

Morphology.

The distinguishing structural characters, geographical distribution, and the properties and uses of the following Natural Orders :—

Anonaceæ, Cruciferæ, Malvaceæ, Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Myrtaceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Rubiaceæ, Compositæ Apocyneæ, Convolvulaceæ, Labiatæ, Urticeæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Scitamineæ, Orchideæ, Amaryllideæ, Palmæ, Aroideæ Gramineæ, Coniferæ, Cycadeæ.

Filices, Marsiliaceæ, Cycopodiaceæ, Musci, Hymenomycetes, Gasteromycetes, Physomycetes, Fucaceæ, Saccharomycetes Schizomycetes,

The principles and practice of Classification.

Physiology.

The ultimate constituents of Plants. Composition of the Plant in successive stages of growth. The Materials of Plant-food; their general nature; the organs by which they are absorbed. Rotation of crops. Ascent of the Crude Sap. Respiration. Transpiration. The Descending Sap. Assimilation, or general nature of the changes by which the Food Materials are converted into the various vegetable Tissues. Influence of Light and Temperature upon Plants. Increase of the Plant. Movements and special directions in Plants and their different parts. Vegetable irritability and Movements of

Climbing Plants. General Phenomena of Sexual Reproduction; various modes in which flowers are fertilized. The intercrossing of Plants and its effects. Dimorphism and Trimorphism, Dichogamy. Germination. Causes of Variation; Origin of Species.

Practical Examination.

Each Candidate must be prepared to examine and dissect (microscopically when necessary) Plants or parts of Plants placed before him, selected with reference to their typical character as representing their respective natural orders; and to write descriptions of them.

VI. ZOOLOGY—Two Papers and a Practical Examination.

The principal facts of Structure and Development in the following Genera and Orders:—

Genera.

Homo.
Erinaceus.
Sus.
Ovis.
Columba.
Gadus.
Lepus.
Canis.
Raia.
Buccinum.
Limax.
Blatta.
Scorpio.
Tegenaria (or any spider)
Oniscus.
Cyclops.
Daphnia.
Lumbricus.
Carcinus.
Hirudo.
Uraster.
Echinus.

Orders.

Primates.
Cheiroptera.
Cetacea.
Perissodactyla.
Proboscidea.
Sirenia.
Edentata.
Marsupialia.
Monotremata.
Struthionidæ.
Saururæ (Archæopteryx).
Lacertilia.
Brachiopoda.
Polyzoa.
Tunicata.
Coleoptera.
Hemiptera.
Hymenoptera.
Lepidoptera.
Diptera.
Myriapoda.
Cirripedia.
Annelida polychæta
Trematoda.

Ophidia.
Chelonia.
Crocodilia.
Pterosauria.
Ichthyosauria.
Urodela.
Ganoidei.
Dipnoi.
Elasmobranchii.
Marsipobranchii.
Pharyngobranchii.
Cephalopoda.
Pteropoda.
Cestodea.
Nematoidea.
Rotifera.
Turbellaria.
Crinoidea.
Cœlenterata.
Porifera.
Infusoria.
Radiolaria.
Gregarinida.
Foraminifera.

The Affinities of these Groups, and their place in Classification. Meaning of the terms Species, Variety, and Race. Causes of Variation. Origin of Species.

Practical Examination.

Each Candidate must be prepared to examine, dissect, and describe, such animals or such parts of animals as may be placed before him, selected from the previous list of Genera; and to examine prepared specimens illustrative of any of the Orders above enumerated, and to write descriptions of them.

VII. ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY—Two Papers and a Practical Examination.

Chemical Composition of food. The quantities and kinds of food required to balance the losses of the economy.

The several processes to which the Food is subjected in Digestion.

Absorption in general; chyliferous and lymphatic Absorption.

The Blood, its organic and chemical constitution; phenomena and mechanism of Circulation.

Respiration, its mechanical and chemcial actions; effects of its suppression.

Temperature of the Body; production and regulation of Animal Heat.

Secretion and Excretion; construction and operation of Secreting Apparatus. Chemical composition and amount of the Urinary, Cutaneous and Pulmonary excretions.

Muscular and other Contractile Substance, phenomena presented by acting Contractile substance.
Nutrition, Growth, and Reparation.
The Mechanism of Locomotion, Voice and Speech.
Constitution and Functions of Nervous System. Distinction of Motor and Sensory Nerves or Nerve-fibres. Phenomena presented by Nerves in action. Influence on Contractile Tissue.
Functions of Brain, Spinal Cord, and Ganglia Sensation, Voluntary Motion, Reflex Action. Inhibitory Action. Influence of Nervous System on Heart and Blood-vessels, and on Secreting Organs.
Organs of the Senses and their functions.
Reproductive Organs and their functions.
Changes produced in the Ovum by impregnation Outline of the Development of the Embryo and its Envelopes. Nutrition of the Fœtus Changes which occur at Birth in the Fœtus and in the Parent. Lactation
Changes which take place with Age in the Proportions of the Body, in the Skeleton, in the Dentition, and in the Reproductive Apparatus.
Differences between Man and Woman other than in the Reproductive Organs.
Senile Decay.
Somatic and Molecular death.

Practical Examination.

Each Candidate must be prepared (1) to examine and describe Microscopical specimens of Animal tissues and organs, (2) to make Microscopical preparations of Animal tissues and organs, (3) to prove his practical acquaintance with the chemistry of albumen and its allies, milk, the digestive juices and their actions, blood urine, and glycogen. Also to show his practical acquaintance with the most important Apparatus used in studying the Physiology of muscle nerve, the circulatory and respiratory systems, and the organs of sense.

VIII PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

Two Papers and a Practical Examination

The General Distribution of Land and Water on the Surface of the Globe.

The composition of Sea-Water.

The boundaries, communications, depth, and general form of the floor of the Arctic, Pacific, and Atlantic Basins.

The Chief Ocean Currents

Marine Denudation. The formation of Cliffs and Beaches; of Shingle, Sand, and Mud; Transport and Deposit of the products of Denudation by the Sea.

The formation of Mineral Deposits by marine organisms,

Inland Seas, the Peculiarities of the Mediterranean, the Baltic, the Black Sea, the Caspian, and the Dead Sea.

Ice-floes and Shore-ice.

The Commoner materials of which the Crust of the Earth is made up: Clay; Quartz; Sandstone; Limestone; Slate; Gneiss; Granite; Trap.

Stratified and Unstratified Rocks; Faults; Dykes; Metamorphism; Cleavage.

Average height of Continents; direction and general character of the principal Mountain-chains. Watersheds. River and Lake Basins. Special characteristics of particular River-basins. Area and general character of the North-American Lake-system.

The great Plains; Steppes; Tundras; Pampas; Sahara; Peatbogs.

Rainfall; Denudations and transport of Materials effected by Rain and Rivers; River-valleys; Cañons, Deltas; Bars; Lacustrine Deposits. The share taken by fresh-water organisms in the formation of Lacustrine Deposits.

Snow and Ice; Glaciers and Icebergs as agents of denudation and transport.

The Atmosphere and its Currents. Trade-winds and Monsoons. The Air as an agent of transport of organic and inorganic matters.

The structure and mode of formation of Volcanoes. Volcanic products. Earthquakes. Elevation of land Raised beaches.

The conditions of Climate; causes of differences between the climate of localities equidistant from the Equator.

Distribution of Terrestrial Plants and Animals. Botanical and Zoological Provinces. Distinctive characters of Floræ and Faunæ of different regions.

General distributions of Marine Plants and Animals. Fauna and Flora of the Deep Sea.

The Nature of the processes by which the remains of Animals and Plants are preserved and fossilized.

The general features of the Quaternary epoch; River Gravels; Drift; Boulder-Clay. Characteristic Fossils

The general features of the Tertiary epoch the relations of the Miocene Fauna and Flora with those of earlier and later epochs.

The Nummulitic formation: its extent, and the probable physical conditions under which it was produced.

The Cretaceous epoch. Extent of the Chalk formation, the physical conditions under which it was produced.

The relations of the Cretaceous Fauna and Flora with those of earlier and later epochs.

The Wealden and Purbeck formations; the conditions under which they were deposited, and their most characteristic organic remains.

General nature of the Oolitic and Liassic formations. Age of Reptiles. Distinctive features of Mammalina remains of Stonesfield slates. Invertebrata characteristic of Mesozoic epoch.

Rhætic and Triassic formations; conditions of deposition, Distinctive Organic remains. Salt-beds.

Permian formation. Its extent and relations Palæozoic character of its Invertebrate Fauna. Characteristic Vertebrata.

Carboniferous formation; conditions of deposition formation of Coal; characteristic Fauna and Flora.

Devonian formation and the Old Red Sandstone; conditions of deposition; characteristic Fishes.

General characters of the Silurian, Cambrian, and Laurnetian formations.

The earliest known Forms of life, and the Invertebrata characteristic of the Palæozoic epoch.

Mineral veins. The ordinary modes of occurrence of Lead, Tin, Iron, Copper, Silver, and Gold.

Practical Examination.

Candidates will be expected to identify and describe specimens of the principal Rocks, and of the Fossils characteristic of the Formations above enumerated.

IX LOGIC AND PSYCHOLOGY.

Names, Notions, and Propositions.
Syllogism.
Induction and subsidiary operations.
The Senses.
The Intellect.
The Emotions.
The Will.
The Theories of Ethics.

(25). On the Third Friday in December, the Examiners will publish a list of successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

(26). A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination (*vide* Form H 4).

III.—ADMISSION TO DEGREES.

The following has been added to the Regulations with regard to Admission to Degrees:—

In special cases, and at the discretion of the Syndicate, candidates who have passed the examinations may be permitted to take their Degrees *in Absentia*.

IV.—RECOGNITION.

The following has been added to the Regulations with regard to Recognition:—

In cases where it is not found possible for an institution to forward the declaration (*b*), it shall be competent for the Senate, on the recommendation of the Syndicate, to recognise the institution provisionally.

No. 65 OF 1879-80.

The following arrangements for the coming into effect of the changes specified in the foregoing Notification are hereby notified:—

I.—MATRICULATION

The alterations in the Regulations with regard to Matriculation will take effect at the ensuing Examination.

II.—DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

The alterations in the Regulations with regard to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts will affect only those Candidates for that degree who shall have matriculated in 1879 or subsequently. The First Examination in Arts, open to all Candidates will be held for the first time under the new scheme in December 1880; the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts for the first time in December 1881, and the Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts for the first time in December 1882.

In December 1879 an optional First Arts Examination will be held, open only to such Candidates as may intimate their intention of proceeding to the Degree of Bachelor of Science, success in which will not qualify the Candidate to proceed to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

III.—DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

The First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science will be held for the first time in December 1880. The examination will be open to all Candidates who have passed the First Examination in Arts held in April 1879 or any previous First Examination in Arts; and to such Candidates as may have passed the optional First Examination in Arts to be held in December 1879.

The Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science will be held for the first time in December 1881.

Nos. 66 and 125 of 1879-80.

It is hereby notified that Candidates who present themselves at the optional First Examination in Arts to be held in December of the present year will be examined in the following subjects:—

I.—Languages.—Two papers.

ENGLISH... 1. No. 1 *or* No. 2 of the books already notified for the F.A. of 1880.
2. No. 3 *or* No. 4 of the same list.

SANSKRIT, *Any two* of the four books already notified for the F.A of 1880.

GREEK ... *Any two* of the four books already notified for the F.A. of 1880.

LATIN ... *Any two* of the four books already notified for the F.A. of 1880.

HEBREW ... *Any two* of the four books already notified for the F.A. of 1880.

ARABIC ... *Any two* of the four books already notified for the F.A. of 1880.

PERSIAN... *Any two* of the four books already notified for the F.A. of 1880.

II.—Mathematics.—Two papers.

1. Algebra to Quadratic Equations inclusive with Proportion and Variation, Permutations and Combinations, the Progressions, the Binomial Theorem.
2.—Euclid, Books I to VI, with deductions.

III.—Logic.—One paper.

Logic (the subjects treated of in Fowler's Deductive Logic). The Examination will comprise easy questions in Logical Analysis.